

University of Sussex
Sussex European Institute

MA in Contemporary European Studies (MACES)
MA in European Politics (MAEP)

The Making of Contemporary Europe
(Module Code: 800M9, 60 Credits; 801M9, 30 Credits)

Core Module Handbook

Autumn Term 2014

Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of this module is to deliver a broad introduction to the recent development of contemporary Europe, providing a basis on which students can subsequently develop specialisms through options and dissertation topics. There are three distinctive features about the SEI's approach to contemporary European studies and these are reflected in the core module:

- It **treats Europe as a whole** – covering East and West, North and South. European studies is not the study of half a continent and we make no apologies for spending a large amount of time on Central and Eastern Europe which most 'European studies' courses neglect.
- It locates the main themes of post-war European history in a **theoretical and comparative context** to help students understand contemporary developments within a broader conceptual framework.
- It takes an **inter-disciplinary approach**. This involves explicitly looking for the connections between different disciplines in order to understand the key issues of contemporary European governance (eg the political and economic implications of EMU).

This is a very broad module taught by a wide range of tutors with different disciplinary and area specialisms. It is deliberately designed to give students plenty of scope for exploring their individual ideas and interests. However, there are three core themes that form an overall rationale that runs through the whole module:

- The historical **tension between the two models of economic, political and social organisation** (liberal, capitalist West European and communist, totalitarian centrally-planned East European) that dominated the post-war period and divided the continent. One of the objectives of this module is to help students to problematize the idea of post-war European history as a struggle between these two distinct models and of the post-Cold War era as the final 'triumph' of the liberal capitalist model of political, economic and social organisation.
- The **European project** understood as European integration in the widest sense, involving the coming together of political institutions, economies and societies. This does not mean an exclusive focus on the development of and prospects for the EU, although as the key agent of European integration and institutional embodiment of the European project, it is obviously an important focus of the module.
- The **extent to which Europe is a separate and distinctive civilisation with a fundamental unity**. Is there something (such as modernity) that transcends the individual histories of the particular countries and peoples of Europe to suggest a coherence and distinctiveness about European civilisation? Or are there, and always will be, deep historical and cultural divisions that make it more appropriate to view Europe as an arena of competing cultures?

Module structure

Students will attend:

- **two lectures per week of two hours each** delivered by members of faculty from various disciplines all based in the SEI
- **a weekly two hour seminar** based on student presentations, which will follow on from, and be linked, either directly or indirectly, to the content of the lectures for that week. The seminars aim to focus on the more conceptual and sometimes theoretical aspects of the topics covered in the lectures.
- **a Research in Progress (RIP) seminar** every week, where papers will be given by academics either from Sussex or from other institutions. The topics for these research seminars will not be linked in any way to the core module, but are intended to offer a varied programme of the kind of research that is being carried out in the field of European Studies and Politics. This is an opportunity to engage with often 'cutting edge' research from scholars outside SEI, and will be particularly useful for any students considering going on to doctoral research.

All attendance is monitored.

NB MAEP students do not have to attend all lectures since they only get 30 credits for this module assessment: you should aim to attend at least half the lectures, but normally most students opt to attend everything. Seminar presence is however essential.

Autumn Term timetable 2014

Lecture 1: Tuesday 14.00 – 15.50 in CHI3 – 3R241

Lecture 2: Wednesday 11.00 – 12.50 in CHI3 – 3R241

Seminar: Thursday 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205

RIP seminar: Wednesdays at 14.00 – 15.50 in Jubilee 155

The External Examiner for this course is Professor Michael Smith, Professor of European Politics, Department of Politics, History and International Relations, Loughborough University

Assessment

Formal assessment, (ie: the mark that counts towards your final degree)

- **for MACES students:**
 - **one 3.5 hour unseen examination** in Assessment Block 1, in which students will be asked to write three essays. This exam is worth 75% of the assessment for this module. A revision session will be held in the final week of the Autumn Term, leaving the 'vacation' to revise! This exam will cover most of the topics covered during the module. Past papers are available on the Study Direct site.
 - **coursework essay of 2000 words submitted by 4pm in the LPS School Office on Wednesday December 12th (week 12): details should appear on Sussex Direct (probably Monday of last week of term).** This is worth 25% of the assessment for this module.

- **for MAEP students :**
 - **two term papers of 2500 words**, each worth 50% of the assessment, to be submitted in Assessment Block 1, on any of the topics covered during the module, but there should obviously be no overlap with the non-assessed essay (see below) or oral presentation. **Submission details will appear on Sussex Direct**

- **Erasmus students:** two term papers of 5000 words, each worth 50%.

Non-contributory Coursework to be completed during the term will consist of:

- one or two oral presentations delivered in the seminars using Powerpoint
- two essays (one only for MAEP students) of approximately 2000 words submitted in weeks 4 & 8. MAEP students must submit their essay at the latest by week 9. This coursework does not count towards the final degree, but is intended to help you to master the art of essay writing and delivery of oral presentations, whilst getting to grips with all the information you will be processing from the lectures and seminars.

Feedback, either written or oral, will be given on all assessments.

Module evaluation

At the end of the core module you are required to complete an **Evaluation Questionnaire** which will appear in your Sussex Direct page. It is very important that you do this so that we can assess your views of the module and make changes where necessary.

You are also encouraged to share your thoughts about the module as it develops with your tutor and the Convenor.

The Making of Contemporary Europe Autumn Term 2014

MA in Contemporary European Studies (MACES)
[Course Code 800M9: 60 credits]

MA in European Politics (MAEP)
[Course Code 801M9: 30 credits]

Week	Lecture 1 Tuesday 14.00 – 15.50 in CHI3 – 3R241	Lecture 2 Wednesday 11.00 – 12.50 in CHI3 – 3R241
1	Tuesday September 23rd <i>'Inventing Europe': a Critical History of the European Idea.</i> Gerard Delanty (Sociology) NB FREEMAN FC- 139 11.00 – 12.50	Wednesday September 24th <i>Introduction to library research skills</i> Library Training Room (Ground floor)
	Seminar: What is Europe? What is European Studies? Thursday 25th September, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205 Film: L'Auberge espagnole (The Spanish Inn) Cédric Klapisch, 2002	
2	Tuesday September 30th <i>The Cold War: origins and outcomes.</i> Adrian Treacher (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday October 1st <i>Europe Beyond East and West: the Iberian Peninsular, Scandinavia, Austria, Switzerland, & the Balkans.</i> Sue Collard (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: The impact of the Cold War on the origins and development of West European integration. Thursday 2nd October, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205 Film: Dr Strangelove Stanley Kubrick, 1964	
3	Tuesday October 7th <i>Politics in Eastern Europe 1945 – 1985</i> Aleks Szczerbiak (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday October 8th <i>From cooperation to integration: West European institutions 1945 - 1985</i> Sue Collard (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Theories of European Integration I: federalism, functionalism, neo-functionalism & intergovernmentalism. Thursday 9th October, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205 Film: Man of Marble Andrzej Wajda, 1977	
4	Tuesday October 14th <i>The Collapse of Communism.</i> Ben Stanley (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday October 15th <i>West European Integration Relunched: 1985 – 1992.</i> Kai Oppermann (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Civil Society in East and West in Post-War Europe Thursday 16th October, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205 Film: Man of Iron Andrzej Wajda, 1981	
5	Tuesday October 21st <i>Transition in Central and Eastern Europe: the East Joins the West.</i> Alan Mayhew (SEI/Economics)	Wednesday October 22nd <i>The Development of the EU: 1993 – 2004.</i> Kai Oppermann (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Models of Democracy and the EU's Democratic Deficit Thursday 23rd October, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205 Films: The Lives of Others Florian Henckle von Donnersmarck, 2006	

	Goodbye Lenin <i>Wolfgang Becker, 2003</i>	
6	Tuesday October 28th <i>Post Cold War Security in Europe Part 1</i> Adrian Treacher (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday October 29th <i>Post Cold War Security in Europe Part 2</i> Adrian Treacher (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Nations, States, and Self-determination	
	Thursday 30th October, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
	Films: No Man's Land <i>Danis Tanovic, 2002</i> Welcome to Sarajevo <i>Michael Winterbottom, 1997.</i>	
7	Tuesday November 4th <i>The Impact of Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy.</i> Alan Mayhew (SEI/Economics)	Wednesday November 5th <i>The EU from 2004 to the Lisbon Treaty and Beyond.</i> Kai Oppermann (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Theories of Integration II: 'new' theories	
	Thursday 6th November, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
	Film: Last Resort <i>Pawel Pawlikowski, 2000</i>	
8	Tuesday November 11th <i>Europe and its Regions</i> Dan Hough (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday November 12th <i>Migration to Europe.</i> James Hampshire (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: National Responses to Immigration	
	Thursday 13th November, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
	Film: Welcome <i>Philippe Loiret, 2009</i>	
9	Tuesday November 18th <i>Understanding EMU and the Euro crisis</i> Alan Mayhew (SEI/Economics)	Wednesday November 19th <i>The EU as a Global Economic Player</i> Jim Rollo (SEI Emeritus Professor / Economics)
	Seminar: The euro crisis and its impact on the future of the EU.	
	Thursday 20th November, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
10	Tuesday November 25th <i>The ECHR and its impact in Europe and on the EU.</i> Kimberley Brayson (SEI/Law)	Wednesday November 26th <i>The Role of EU Law in the Process of European Integration.</i> Sue Millns (SEI/Law)
	Seminar: Human Rights in Europe	
	Thursday 27th November, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
	Film: Dirty Pretty Things <i>Stephen Frears, 2002</i>	
11	Tuesday December 2nd <i>The Evolving Role of Germany in the EC/EU: from follower to hegemon?</i> Kai Oppermann (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday December 3rd <i>Britain and the EU: the ever awkward partner</i> Sue Collard (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar: Module summary and overview discussion	
	Thursday 4th December, 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	
	No film	
12	Tuesday December 9th <i>What is Europeanisation?</i> Kai Oppermann (SEI/Politics)	Wednesday December 10th <i>Approaches to European / EU Studies: From Theory into Practice.</i> Paul Taggart (SEI/Politics)
	Seminar : Revision session for exam (MACES students only)	
	Thursday 11th December : 14.00 – 15.50 in Fulton 205	

Lecture based essay questions for coursework essays

1. In what ways could the development of European integration be seen as a potential challenge to American hegemony?
2. How have recent approaches to European history and culture led to a reinterpretation of the idea of Europe?
3. To what extent did the Cold War drive the origins and development of West European integration?
4. Why and how did some European countries secure a position outside the main division into East / West European blocks?
5. Evaluate the relative importance of internal and external factors in bringing about the process of European integration in the early post-war period.
6. Was the communist system of political and economic management in Eastern Europe inherently flawed?
7. What was the significance of the 'Luxemburg Crisis' in the context of the development of West European integration?
8. Why had the integration process become paralysed by the early 1980s, and how was this situation resolved?
9. Was the Single European Act just an economic venture?
10. What were the factors that led to the creation of the euro, and why did some Member-States decide not to adopt the single currency?
11. Assess the impact of the collapse of communism on the integration process in Western Europe.
12. Was the collapse of Yugoslavia inevitable?
13. How did the balance of power shift within the European Union in the decade following the Maastricht Treaty?
14. With the Cold War 'won', account for NATO's continued pre-dominance in European security management.
15. How did European reactions to the Yugoslav Wars reflect on the international role of the European Union?
16. Should the negative EU treaty referenda in 2005 (France and the Netherlands) and 2008 (Ireland) be regarded as just domestically motivated or did they signal a more fundamental problem for the EU?
17. Have European states lost control of immigration?

18. How has the European Court of Justice shaped the process of European Integration?

If you would prefer to make up your own essay title on a particular subject, please ask my approval BEFORE writing.

Coursework Essay deadlines (submitted in Thursday seminar):

MACES students: weeks 4 & 8; MAEP students: week 9.

MA in Contemporary European Studies (MACES) &
MA in European Politics (MAEP)
General Recommended Introductory Reading List

On the Twentieth Century history of Europe and Europeans:

- Brown, A. (2010) *The Rise and Fall of Communism*, Vintage.
- Hobsbawm, E. (1995), *The Age of Extremes: the Short Twentieth Century, 1914 – 1991*, Abacus.
- Joll, J. (1990, 4th ed.), *Europe Since 1870: An International History*, Penguin.
- Judt, T. ((2010), *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945*, Vintage.
- Mazower, M. (1998), *Dark Continent. Europe's Twentieth Century*, Penguin.
- Muller, J.W. (2011), *Contesting Democracy: Political Ideas in Twentieth-century Europe*, Yale University Press.
- Swain, G. & N. (2009 4th ed) *Eastern Europe Since 1945*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Urwin, D. (1997), *A Political History of Western Europe Since 1945*, Longman.
- Vinen, R. (2002), *A History in Fragments: Europe in the twentieth Century*, Abacus.
- Wegs, J.R. & Ladrech, R. (2006, 5th ed.), *Europe Since 1945: A Concise History*, Palgrave Macmillan.

On the history of the EC/EU more specifically:

- Anderson, P. (2009), *The New Old World*, Verso.
- Blair, A. (2010), *The European Union Since 1945*, Longman.
- Boniovanni, F. (2012), *Decline and Fall of Europe*, Palgrave.
- Dedman, M. (2009), *The Origins and Development of the European Union 1945 – 2008: A History of European Integration*, Routledge.
- Dinan, D. (2004), *Europe Recast*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Dinan, D. (2010) 4th ed. *Ever Closer Union*, Palgrave.
- Dinan, D. (ed) (2006), *Origins and Evolution of the European Union*, Oxford UP.
- Heller, F.H., & Gillingham J.R. (eds), *The United States and the Integration of Europe: Legacies of the Postwar Era* (Macmillan, 1996), Introduction, Chapters 1 and 5.
- Gilbert, M., *Surpassing Realism: The Politics of European Integration since 1945*, (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003)
- Gillingham, J.R., *European Integration, 1950 – 2002: Superstate or New Market Economy?* (Cambridge UP, 2003).
- Kaiser, W. & Varsori, A. (eds) (2010 paperback), *European Union History: Themes and Debates*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kaiser, W. & Leucht, B. (eds) (2011), *The History of the European Union. Origins of a Trans-and Supranational Polity 1950 – 72*, UACES-Routledge.
- Lundestad, G. (1998) *Empire by Integration. The US and European Integration 1945-1997*, Oxford UP
- McAllister, R. (2009), *European Union. An Historical and Political Survey*, Routledge.
- Milward, A.S. (1993) *The Frontier of National Sovereignty: History and Theory, 1945 – 1992*, Routledge.
- Milward, A.S. (2000 2nd ed.), *The European Rescue of the Nation State*, Routledge.

- Phinnemore, D. & Warleigh-Lack, A. (eds), (2009) *Reflections on European Integration. 50 Years of the Treaty of Rome*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Magone, J. (2010) *Contemporary European Politics*, Routledge.
- Meunier, S. (2007) *Making History. European Integration and Institutional Change at Fifty*, Oxford UP.
- Moravcsik, A. (1998), *The Choice for Europe: Social Purpose and State Power from Messina to Maastricht*, Cornell University Press.
- Stirk, P & Weigall, D. (1999), *The Origins and Development of European Integration. A Reader and Commentary*, Pinter.
- Urwin, D (1995 2nd ed.) *Community of Europe: A History of European Integration Since 1945*, Longman.
- Vassiliou, G. (2007) *The Accession Story. The EU from 15 to 25 countries*, Oxford UP.

On the functioning of the EC/EU:

- Bache, I., & George, S. , (2011. 3rd ed) *Politics in the European Union*, OUP.
- Bomberg, E. et al (eds) (2011, 3rd ed), *The European Union. How Does It Work?* Oxford UP.
- Cini, M. & Perez-Solorzano Borragan, N. (2013, 4th ed.) *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press (+ Online Resource Centre at www.oxfordtextbooks.co.uk/orc/cini3e)
- Dyson, K. & Sepos, A. (eds) (2010) *Which Europe ? The Politics of Differentiated Integration*, Palgrave.
- Favell, A. & Guiraudon, V. (2011), *Sociology of the European Union*, Palgrave.
- Fligstein, N (2009) *Euroclash. The EU, European Identity and the Future of Europe*, Oxford UP.
- Gillingham, J. (2006), *Design for new Europe*, Cambridge UP.
- Hix, S. (2011) 3rd ed. *The Political System of the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lielieveldt, H. & Princen, S. (2011), *The Politics of the European Union*, Cambridge UP.
- McCormick, J. (2014), 6th ed. *Understanding the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- McCormick, J. (2011), *European Union Politics*, Palgrave.
- The EU on the web by John McCormick at: <http://www.palgrave.com/politics/eu/euontheweb.asp>
- Majone, G. (2005), *Dilemmas of European Integration: the ambiguities and pitfalls of integration by stealth*, OUP.
- McCormick, J. (2010), *Europeanism*, Oxford UP.
- Meunier, S. & McNamara, K. (eds) (2007) *The State of the European Union*, Oxford University Press 2007.
- Nugent, N. (2010, 7th ed.), *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan. <http://www.palgrave.com/politics/nugent/>
- Neill Nugent's European Union Chronology at: <http://www.palgrave.com/politics/eu/chronology.asp>
- Pinder, J. & Usherwood, J. (2007) *The European Union: A Very Short Introduction*, OUP.
- Richardson J. (3rd ed.) (2006), *European Union: Power and Policy-Making*, Routledge.
- Versluis, E., Van Keulen, M. & Stephenson, P. (2010) *Analyzing the European Union Policy Process*, Palgrave.
- Wallace, H., Pollack, M. A & Young, A. (eds.) (2010, 6th ed.), *Policy Making in the European Union*, Oxford University Press.
- Warleigh, A.(2004) *European Union - the Basics*, Routledge.

Other:

- Gowland D. et al (2006) 3rd ed) *The European Mosaic*, Longman.

Guerrina, R. (2002), *Europe. History, Ideas, Ideologies*, Arnold.
Stevens, A. & Sakwa, R. (2012, 3rd ed) *Contemporary Europe*, Palgrave Macmillan.
Ladrech, R. (2010) *Europeanisation and National Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan.

Recommended journals

Comparative European Politics
EU Politics
European Journal of Political Research
Government and Opposition
Journal of Contemporary European Research
Journal of Contemporary European Studies
Journal of European Integration
Journal of European Public Policy
Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies
Journal of Common Market Studies
West European Politics

There are many excellent websites dealing with EU politics. Among these are:

- EurActiv <http://www.euractiv.com/en/HomePage>
- Centre for European Policy Studies <http://www.ceps.be/index3.php>
- European Policy Centre <http://www.epc.eu/>
- Centre for European Reform <http://www.cer.org.uk/>
- EUObserver <http://euobserver.com/>
- European Voice <http://www.europeanvoice.com/>
- Robert Schuman Foundation <http://www.robert-schuman.eu/>

The Making of Contemporary Europe

Film series Autumn Term 2014

All these films should be available for loan in the Audio-Visual section of the library. You are encouraged to watch these films and reflect upon how they relate to the topic addressed in the lectures & seminar for that week. The film will be briefly discussed in the seminars.

**1. *L'auberge espagnole* (Pot Luck or The Spanish Apartment)
Cédric Klapisch, 2002.**

Length: 1 hour 52 mins. French original, English sub-titles.

Light-hearted story of a French economics student spending an Erasmus year in Barcelona and meeting students from other European nationalities and cultures.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0283900/>

**2. *Dr Strangelove (or How I learned to stop worrying and love the bomb)*
Stanley Kubrick, 1964.**

Length: 1 hour 35 mins. In English.

Political satire of Cold War politics in the 1960s.

<http://www.filmsite.org/drst.html>

**3. *Man of Marble*
Andrzej Wajda, 1977.**

Length: 2 hours 45 mins. Polish original, English sub-titles.

Fall from grace of a fictional heroic Polish bricklayer, who became the Stakhanovite symbol of an over-achieving worker, in a new socialist city near Krakow. Critique of use of propaganda and political corruption under Stalin.

<http://www.wajda.pl/en/filmy/film20.html>

**4. *Man of Iron*
Andrzej Wajda, 1981.**

Length: 2 hours 33 mins. Polish original, English sub-titles.

The sequel to Man of Marble. In Warsaw in 1980, the Party sends Winkel, a weak, alcoholic TV hack, to Gdansk to dig up dirt on the shipyard strikers. Winkel's interviews become flashbacks using actual news footage of 1968 and 1970 protests and of the later birth of free unions and Solidarity.

<http://www.wajda.pl/en/filmy/film24.html>

**5. *The Lives of Others*
Florian Henckle von Donnersmarck (2006)**

Length: 2 hours 17 mins. German original, English sub-titles

Powerful story based on surveillance tactics used by the Stasi in East Germany to maintain political control over the population.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0405094/>

5. *Goodbye Lenin*

Wolfgang Becker, 2003.

Length: 2 hours. German original, English sub-titles.

Fictional depiction of problems of transition in East Berlin post 1989.

http://www.german-films.de/app/filmarchive/film_view.php?film_id=939

6. *No Man's Land*

Danis Tanovic, 2002.

Length: 1 hour 38 mins. Bosnian original, English sub-titles.

Starring Simon Callow.

Film depicting the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1993 at the time of the heaviest fighting, and the role played by the UN and the media.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0283509/>

6. *Welcome to Sarajevo*

Michael Winterbottom, 1997.

Length: 103 mins. English original.

Encounter between journalists and the tragic events of the siege of Sarajevo, raising questions about the role of the media in such situations.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0120490/>

7. *Last Resort*

Pawel Pawlikowski, 2000

Length: Length: 1 hour 13 mins. English and Russian (with English subtitles).

A young Russian woman and her son arrive in London, expecting to be met by her fiancé. When he does not arrive, they claim [asylum](#), and are confined to a small seaside town while their claim is considered.

8. *Welcome*

Philippe Loiret, 2009.

110 mins, French original, English sub-titles.

Moving depiction of the problems facing a young Kurdish immigrant attempting to enter the UK illegally from Calais, along with thousands more like him. <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1314280/>

9. No film

10. *Dirty Pretty Things*

Stephen Frears, 2002.

Length: 1 hour 37 mins. In English.

A harrowing glimpse into one of the most sinister dimensions of illegal immigration in London.

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0301199/>

Seminars

What is a seminar? The seminars are intended to be student-led, and to encourage discussion of the topic in question, as opposed to lectures where the tutor delivers the main core of the teaching. The seminar topics are related to the lecture topics, but do not just cover the same ground: they aim to initiate a more conceptual approach to the subjects by looking at the theories and different disciplinary approaches to them. Seminars last just under two hours, with a short break in the middle according to student demand.

Newsround: Seminars will normally begin with a discussion of the week's news in Europe, based on a PowerPoint presentation by one or two students together (this will depend on numbers in the group). The purpose of the PowerPoint is partly to develop your PP skills, and Internet research skills, but also to provide a visual focus on some of the faces, issues or events that marked the previous week. The PP should last about 5-10 minutes, and should pick up on important political events in Europe, not just the EU. A short discussion will then follow when all students are encouraged to participate and express their views and contribute relevant information from their own country. Where possible, we will relate topical news items to subjects under discussion in the lectures and seminars.

PowerPoint Presentation: After the introductory newsround discussion, we will move on to the main topic of the seminar, when one or more students (again, this will depend on numbers in the group) will make a PowerPoint presentation that answers the question/s set for each week. No presentation should normally last more than about 20-25 minutes, but it should set out further questions for discussion which will occupy the rest of the seminar time. A bibliography must be included at the end of each presentation. Students should send their PP to me after the seminar as the basis of a feedback discussion, and they will then be made available on the Study Direct site for all students to access.

Topic 1 Seminar: What is Europe?

This introductory seminar will be tutor-led rather than student-led, and one of the tasks will be to allocate presentation topics for the rest of the term. Have a look through the weekly topics and decide which one/s you would like to do a presentation for: allocation of topics will be by democratic negotiation!

We will also discuss what is understood by the term 'Europe': we will consider Europe in terms of its geography, its politics, its institutions, its philosophies, its histories and its cultures and languages. We will also briefly discuss what is meant by European Studies as opposed to EU studies and how they have progressed or declined in recent years.

It would be good if you could look at a few of the following readings in preparation for this seminar:

Readings:

- Ladrech, R. (2010) *Europeanisation and National Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan: Chapter 1: 'Introduction: the Many Dimensions of Europe'.
- McCormick, J. (2008), *Understanding the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan: Chapter 2: 'The Idea of Europe'.
- McCormick, J. (2010), *Europeanism*, Oxford UP, especially Chapter 1, 'The Idea of Europe'.
- McCormick, J. (2011), *European Union Politics*, Palgrave, Chapter 3: 'Who Are the Europeans?'
- McGowan, F. (2009), 'The Contrasting Fortunes of European Studies and EU Studies: Grounds for Reconciliation?' in Rumford, C. (ed), *Sage Handbook of European Studies*, Sage.
- Manners, I. (2009), 'Normative Power Europe: A Transdisciplinary Approach to European Studies', in Rumford, C. (ed), *Sage Handbook of European Studies*, Sage.
- Stevens, A. & Sakwa, R. (2006 2nd ed) *Contemporary Europe*, Macmillan, Chapter 1.
- Stevens, A. & Sakwa, R. (2012, 3rd ed) *Contemporary Europe*, Palgrave Macmillan, first three chapters.

If you don't have time to get any of these readings, just come with your thoughts and personal experience of what you think Europe is!

Topic 2 Seminar: The impact of the Cold War on the origins and development of West European integration.

Questions for discussion:

To what extent did the Cold War drive the initiation and development of West European integration? What was American policy towards the European project? To what extent did West European integration represent a challenge to American economic interests?

What was the impact of the end of the Cold War on the integration process?

Readings:

- Aldrich, R.J. (1995), 'European Integration: An American Intelligence Connection', chapter 10 in Deighton, A.,(ed.) *Building Post-war Europe*.
- Gaddis, J.,(1997) *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*, Oxford UP.
- Gillingham, J. (1991), *Coal, Steel and the Rebirth of Europe, 1945-55*, Cambridge UP.
- Grosser, A. (1980), *The Western Alliance: European-American Relations since 1945*, Macmillan.
- Hogan, M.J. (1988), *The Marshall Plan. America, Britain and the reconstruction of Western Europe 1947-1952*, Cambridge UP.
- Killick, J. (1997), *The United States and European Reconstruction 1945 – 1960*, Edinburgh UP and the British Association for American Studies.
- Lundestad, G. (1998) *Empire by Integration. The US and European Integration 1945-1997*, Oxford UP
- Mayne, R. (1973), *The Recovery of Europe*, Anchor Press.
- McCormick, T., *America's Half Century: United States Foreign Policy in the Cold War and After*, 1995.
- Messenger, D. (2006), 'Dividing Europe: European Integration and the Impact of the Cold War' in Dinan, D. *Origins and Evolution of the European Union*, Oxford UP.
- Mette Eilstrup-Sangiovanni & D. Verdier (2005) 'European Integration as a Solution to War,' *European Journal of International Relations* Vol. 11 (1) pp.99-135. SAGE Publications and ECPR-European Consortium for Political Research, available at:
http://psweb.sbs.ohio-state.edu/faculty/verdier/articles/EJIR_05.pdf
- Milward, A. (1984), *the Reconstruction of Western Europe, 1945 – 1951*, Methuen.
- Milward, A.S. (2000 2nd ed.), *The European Rescue of the Nation State*, Routledge.
- Piers Ludlow, N. (ed) (2007) *European Integration and the Cold War. Ostpolitik-Westpolitik, 1965-1973*,Routledge.
- Schwabe, K. (2001), 'The Cold War and European Integration, 1947-63', in *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, Vol. 12, Issue 4, pp. 18 -24.
- Williamson, D. (2001), *Europe and the Cold War, 1945 – 91*, Hodder.

European Integration and the Cold War, 1945-1989. Sixth History of European Integration Research Society (HEIRS) Colloquium Available at: <http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/tagungsberichte/id=3170>

WESTERN INTEGRATION, GERMAN UNIFICATION, AND THE COLD WAR: THE ADENAUER ERA IN PERSPECTIVE
Conference at Georgetown University, March 24–25, 2006 available at:
<http://www.ghi-dc.org/publications/ghipubs/bu/039/136.pdf>

Topic 3 seminar: Theories of West European integration: federalism, functionalism & neo-functionalism, intergovernmentalism.

Questions for discussion:

What were the main principles underlying functionalism, neo-functionalism, and intergovernmentalism. How were these theories used to explain the origins and development of West European integration from the 1950s onwards and who were their main proponents? How did they relate to specific institutional developments in the EC?

Essay question:

How helpful are/were the various theories developed in the 1950s and 60s in understanding the origins and early stages of West European integration?

Recommended readings:

(Titles in bold are particularly useful and accessible)

Bache, I., & George, S. (2011, 3rd ed) *Politics in the European Union*, OUP, Chapter 1.

Cini, M. & Perez-Solorzano Borragan, N. (2010, 3rd ed.) *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press, Chapters 5 & 6.

Cram, L. (1996), 'Integration Theory and the Study of the European Policy Process', chapter 3 in Richardson, J. (ed), *European Union. Power and Policy-Making*, Routledge, pp.40 – 49.

Dedman, M. (2009), *The Origins and Development of the European Union 1945 – 2008: A History of European Integration*, Routledge, Chapter 1.

Dinan, D. (ed) (2006), *Origins and Evolution of the European Union*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 14.

George, S. (1985), *Politics and Policy in the European Union*, Chapter 2.

Haas, E. (1958 & 2nd ed 1968) *The Uniting of Europe: Political, Social and Economic Forces, 1950- 1957*, Stanford UP.

Haas, E. (1975), *The Obsolescence of European Integration Theory*, University of California Press.

Hoffman, S. (1964) 'The European Process at Atlantic Crosspurposes', *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 3, pp. 85 – 101.

Hoffman, S. (1966), 'Obstinate or Obsolete? The Fate of the Nation-State and the Case of Western Europe', *Daedalus*, 95, pp.862 – 915.

Laffan, B. (1992), *Integration and Cooperation in Europe*, Routledge.

Lindberg, L.(1963), *The Political Dynamics of European Economic Integration*, Oxford UP.

Lindberg, L. & Scheingold, S, (1970), *Europe's Would-Be Polity*, Prentice-Hall.

McCormick, J. (2011), *Understanding the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan, Chapter 1.

Nugent, N. (2010 7th ed.), *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan, Chapter 23: 'Conceptualising and Theorising', pp. 428 – 436.

O'Neil, M. (1996), *The Politics of European Integration. A Reader*, Routledge, Chapters 1, 2, 3 & 4.

- Pollack, M. (2001), 'International Relations Theory and European Integration', in *Journal of Common market Studies*, Vol.39, Issue 2, pp.221-244.
- Rosamond, B. (2005) 'The Uniting of Europe and the Foundation of EU Studies: Revisiting the Neofunctionalism of Ernst B. Haas', *Journal of European Public Policy* 12 (2): 237-54.
- Taylor, P. (1983), *The Limits of European Integration*, Croom Helm.
- Wallace, H., Pollack, M. A & Young, A. (eds.) (2010, 6th ed.), *Policy Making in the European Union*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 2, pp.17 – 19.
- Webb, C. (1977), 'Introduction: Variations on a Theoretical Theme', in Wallace, H. et al. (eds) *Policy-Making in the European Communities*, Wiley.
- Wiener, A. & Diez, T. (2004), *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP, Chapters 1, 2, & 3.

Topic 4 seminar: Europe from the Bottom Up: Civil Society in East and West

Seminar questions:

What is meant by the concept of civil society today? What are its historical origins and why did it undergo a revival during the period we are examining this week? Who were its main proponents in both East and West? What different forms has civil society taken in post-war Europe? In what way has civil society had an impact on politics in Europe, and what role has it played in the development of European integration?

Essay questions:

1. Are modern democratic political regimes feasible without a functioning civil society?
2. To what extent is it possible to talk about an emergent European civil society?

Recommended readings:

- Alexander, J. (ed) (1998) *Real Civil Societies*, Sage.
- Arato, A. and Cohen, J. (1992), *Civil Society and Political Theory*, MIT Press.
- Fine, R. & Rai, S. (Ed) (1997) *Civil Society: Democratic Perspectives*, Cass.
- Edwards, M. (2004) *Civil Society*, Cambridge UP.
- Goldgeier, James M. (2005), 'A communitarian future: what can the EU experience teach us?', *American Behavioral Scientist*, vol.48, no.12.
- Keane, J. (ed), (1988), *Civil society and the State*, Verso.
- Kohler-Koch, B. (2010), 'Civil Society and EU democracy:"astroturf" representation?', in *Journal of Public Policy*, 17.1, p.100-116.
- Mavrikos-Adamou, T. (2010) 'Challenges to democracy building and the role of civil society', *Democratization*, vol.17, no.3, 2010.
- Outhwaite, W. (2000), 'Towards a European Civil Society?' in *Surroundings*, Autumn
- www.theglobalsite.ac.uk/press/008outhwaite.htm
- Perez-Dias, V. (1993) *The Return of Civil Society*, Harvard University Press.

Perez-Dias, V. (1998) 'The Public Sphere and a European Civil Society', in Alexander, 1998, pp. 211-38.

Seligman, A. (1992), *The Idea of Civil Society*, Free Press.

Shaw, M. (undated) 'Civil Society', in *Encyclopaedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict*, www.sussex.ac.uk/Users/hafa3/cs.htm

Trenz, H.G. (2009), 'European Civil society between participation, representation and discourse', in *Policy and Society*, 28:1, p.35-46. Special Issue 'Civil society on the rise? EU enlargement and societal mobilisation in central and eastern Europe', *Acta Politica*, vol.45, nos.1&2, 2010.

European Citizens' House: <http://www.citizenhouse.eu/>

European Economic and Social Committee: A Roadmap for Participatory Democracy in Europe: <http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.events-and-activities-participatory-democracy-prospects>

Council of Europe: <http://hub.coe.int/what-we-do/democracy/civil-society>

CIVITAS, Institute for the Study of Civil Society: <http://www.civitas.org.uk/>

Topic 5 seminar: Models of Democracy and the EU's Democratic Deficit

Seminar questions:

What are the main different models of democracy discussed by social scientists? What different types of democracy have been represented in Europe during the post-war period and where?

How can we apply these models of democracy to the development of the European Union?

When and why did the problem of a democratic deficit in the EC/EU arise? To what extent was it highlighted by the debates surrounding the Treaty of Maastricht? What are the main arguments put forward by scholars of EU integration to explain this development, and what do they propose to remedy it?

Essay questions:

1. Are some European democracies more democratic than others?
2. To what extent does the EU suffer from a 'democratic deficit', and how might it be resolved?

Recommended readings:

Erik Oddvar Eriksen & John Erik Fossum, 'Europe in search of legitimacy: strategies of legitimation assessed', *International Political Science Review*, vol.25, no.4, 2004.

Dahl, R. *Dilemmas of Pluralist Democracy*

Arblaster, A. *Democracy*. 1994

Held, D. *Models of Democracy*. 1996

Birch, A. H. *Concepts and Theories of Modern Democracy*, 2000, Chapters 4-6

Cunningham, F. *Theories of Democracy: A Critical Introduction*, 2001

Fishkin, J. (1991) *Democracy and Deliberation*

Lane, J. and Ersson, S. *Democracy: A Positivist Approach*, 2003

Marta Rabikowska, 'The ghosts of the past: 20 years after the fall of communism in Europe', *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, vol.42, no.2, 2009.

Saward, M. *Democracy*, 2003

Wallace, W. & Smith, J. (1995), 'Democracy or technocracy? European Integration and the problem of popular consent', Vol. 18, Issue 3, pp.137-157. Special Issue 'Union citizenship', *Law and Philosophy*, vol.20, no.3, 2001.

On the Democratic Deficit:

Chrysochoou, D.N., 'Europe's Contested Democracy', Chap. 23 in Cini, M. (2010), *European Union Politics*, 3rd ed.

Follesdal, A. and Hix, S. "Why There is a Democratic Deficit in the EU: A Response to Majone and Moravcsik", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, vol. 44, n° 3, 2006

Hix, Simon (2008) *What's Wrong with the Europe Union and How to Fix it*, Cambridge: Polity.

Höreth, M. "No Way out for the Beast? The Unsolved Legitimacy Problem of European Governance", *Journal of European Public Policy*, vol. 6, n° 2, 1999.

Kohler-Koch, B. and Rittberger, B. (2007) "Charting Crowded Territory: Debating the Democratic Legitimacy of the European Union", in B. Kohler-Koch and B. Rittberger (eds), *Debating the Democratic Legitimacy of the European Union*, Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield.

Lord, C. "Democracy and the European Union: Matching Means to Standards", Paper presented at Hallsworth Conference, The University of Manchester, 2006, available at: http://www.ipeg.org.uk/papers/hallsworth_papers/c_lord.pdf?PHPSESSID=b562c637698ebb07ef3452f6e53369

Mair, P. "Popular Democracy and the European Union Polity", European Governance Papers C-05-03, 2005, available at: <http://www.connex-network.org/eurogov/pdf/egp-connex-C-05-03.pdf>

Majone, G. "The Common Sense of European Integration", *Journal of European Public Policy*, vol. 13, n° 5, 2006

Mény, Y. (2003) 'La démocratie en Europe: Old Concepts and New Challenges' in JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies Volume 41, Issue 1, pp 1–13, March 2003.

Micossi, S. "Democracy in the European Union", Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Working Document, N° 286, 2008, accessible at: http://shop.ceps.eu/downfree.php?item_id=1618

Moravcsik, A. (2002), "In Defence of the "Democratic Deficit": Reassessing Legitimacy in the European Union", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol.40, no.4, 2002, pp.603-624.

Newman, M. "After the "Permissive Consensus": Still Searching for Democracy", in J. Richardson (ed.) (3rd ed.) *European Union: Power and Policy-Making* (London: Routledge), 2006

Offe, C. and Preuss, U. K. "The Problem of Legitimacy in the European Polity.

Is Democratization the Answer?" Constitutional Webpapers, ConWeb n° 6, 2006. Available at:
<http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofPoliticsInternationalStudiesandPhilosophy/FileStore/ConWEBFiles/Filetoupload,52216,en.pdf>
Schmitter, P.C. *How to Democratize the European Union-- and why Bother?* (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield), 2000
Thomassen, J. and Schmitt, H. "Democracy and Legitimacy in the European Union", *Tidsskrift for Samfunnsforskning*, vol. 45, n° 1, 2004, Available at:
http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/publications/papers/Schmitt_26_1_04.pdf

Topic 6 seminar: Nations, states and self-determination

Seminar questions

What is the difference between a nation and a state, and how have these differences played out in post-war Europe? Do nations possess a right to self-determination and if so, does this imply statehood?
How did the collapse of communism impact upon claims for self-determination in the former communist countries?
In what other ways have claims to nationhood been articulated in other parts of contemporary Europe and how might they be resolved?

Recommended Reading:

Anderson, B., *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, 1986.
Gellner, E., *Nations and Nationalism*, 1983.
Renan, E., "What is a Nation" in Zimmern, A., *Modern Political Doctrines*, 1939.
Smith, A.D., *Nationalism in a Global Era*, Polity Press, 1996.

Further Reading:

Lord Acton, "Nationality" in *The History of Freedom and Other Essays*, 1907.
Bury, J.P.T., "Nationalities and Nationalism", in *New Cambridge Modern History*, Vol X.
Chadwick, H., *Nationalities of Europe and the Growth of National Ideologies*, 1945.
Greenfield, L., *Nationalism: Five Roads to Modernity*, 1992.
Hobsbawm, E., *Nations and Nationalism Since 1870: Programme, Myth and Reality*, 1990.
Kedourie, E. *Nationalism*, 1960.
Mill, J.S., *Considerations on Representative Government*, 1861.
Namier, L.B., "Nationalism and Liberty" in *Avenues of History*, 1952 or *Vanished Supremacies*, 1958.
Royal Institute of International Affairs, *Nationalism: A Report*, 1939.
Schulze, H., *Nation-Building in Central Europe*, 1987.

Seton-Watson, H., *Nations and States: An Enquiry into the Origins of Nations and the Politics of Nationalism*, 1977.

Smith, A.D., *Theories of Nationalism*, 1971.

Smith, D., *National Identity*, 1991.

Topic 7 seminar: Theories of West European Integration II: new theories.

Seminar questions

What are the 'new theories' of European integration that emerged in the 1990s, and who were their main proponents?

To what extent do these new theories enhance our understanding of the European integration process over the past fifty years?

Essay questions:

To what extent do 'new theories' enhance our understanding of the European integration process over the past fifty years?

General recommended reading:

Cini, M. & Perez-Solorzano Borrigan, N. (2010, 3rd ed.) *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 7.

Cram, L. (1996), 'Integration Theory and the Study of the European Policy Process', chapter 3 in Richardson, J. (ed), *European Union. Power and Policy-Making*, Routledge, pp.49 – 58.

Dinan, D. (2006), *Origins and Evolution of the European Union*, Oxford UP, Chapter 14: 'The Historiography of European Integration'.

Eilstrup-Sangiovanni, M. (ed) (2006) *Debates on European Integration. A Reader*, Palgrave.

George, S. (1996), *Politics and Policy in the European Union*, Chapter 3.

Jorgensen, K.E. et al (eds) (2006 & 7), *Handbook of European Union Politics*, Sage, Part 1, 'Process: Theorizing European Integration'.

Nelsen, B. & Stubb, A. (eds) (2003 3rd ed.), *The European Union: Readings on the Theory and Practice of European Integration*, Palgrave.

Nugent, N. (2010 7th ed.), *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan, Chapter 23: 'Conceptualising and Theorising', pp. 437 - 443.

O'Neil, M. (1996), *The Politics of European Integration. A Reader*, Routledge, Chapters 5 & 6.

Rosamond, B. (1999), *Theories of European Integration*, Palgrave.

Wiener, A. & Diez, T. (2004 & 2009), *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP, Chapter 13 in 2009 ed & 12 in 2004 ed.

New institutionalism

Armstrong, K. & Bulmer, S. (1998), *The Governance of the Single European Market*, Manchester UP.

- Meunier, S. & McNamara K. (eds) (2007), *Making History. European Integration and Institutional Change at Fifty*, Oxford UP.
- Pierson, P. (1996), 'The Path to European Integration: A Historical Institutional Analysis' in *Comparative Political Studies*, 29 (2): pp.123 – 163.
- Pollack, M. (2004 & 9), 'New Institutionalism', Chapter 7 in Wiener, A. & Diez, T., *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP.

Liberal intergovernmentalism

- Moravcsik, A. (1993), 'Preferences and Power in the European Community: a Liberal Intergovernmentalist Approach', *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 31, pp.473 – 524.
- Moravcsik, A. (1998), *The Choice for Europe: social Purpose and State Power From Messina to Maastricht*, Cornell UP & UCL Press, especially Introduction and Chapter 1.
- Milward, A. (1992) *The European Rescue of the Nation-State*, especially Chapter 1: History & Theory.
- Pine, M. (2008) 'European Integration: a meeting ground for history and political science? A historian responds to Andrew Moravcsik', in *Journal of European Integration History*, Vol.14, no.1, available at http://www.lcd.lu/cere/journal/JEIH-27-2008_1.pdf
- Schimmelfennig, F. (2004 & 2009), 'Liberal Intergovernmentalism', Chapter 4 in Wiener, A. & Diez, T. (2004 & 2009), *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP.

Constructivism

- Aspinwall, M. & Schneider, G. (2000), 'Same Menu, Separate Tables: the Institutional Turn in Political Science and the Study of European Integration', *European Journal of Political Research*, 38/1: pp.1 – 36.
- Checkel, J. (2006), 'Constructivism and EU Politics' in Jorgensen, K.E., et al (eds) *Handbook of European Union Politics*, Sage, pp.57 – 76.
- Eilstrup-Sangiovanni, M. (2006) 'The Constructivist Turn in European Integration Studies' in Eilstrup-Sangiovanni, M. *Debates on European Integration. A Reader*, Palgrave.
- Haas, E. (2001), 'Does Constructivism Subsume Neo-functionalism?' in Christiansen, T. et al (eds) *The Social Construction of Europe*, Sage. Lewis 2003
- Risse, T. (2004 & 2009), 'Social Constructivism and European Integration' in Wiener, A. & Diez, T. (eds) *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP.

Policy Networks

- Peterson, J. (2004 & 2009), 'Policy Networks' Chapter 6 in Wiener, A. & Diez, T. (eds) *European Integration Theory*, Oxford UP.

Topic 8 seminar: National responses to immigration:

Seminar questions:

How have different European countries dealt with problems relating to immigration? How important is the EU context in the search for solutions to these problems?

Recommended readings: See the reading lists for the two lectures this week.

Topic 9 Seminar: The euro crisis and its impact on the future of the EU

Seminar questions:

What was the main logic underlying the introduction of EMU in the EU? What are its systemic strengths and weaknesses? What role has EMU played in the development of the integration process?

What impact has the euro crisis had on the process of integration? Can the EU survive if the euro doesn't, and if it can, what institutional changes would have to be made? How feasible would such changes be?

Essay question:

What does the management of the euro crisis tell us about the functioning of the EU?

Recommended reading:

Bailer S., (2010) 'What Factors Determine Bargaining Power and Success in EU Negotiations?' *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 17, No.5, pp. 419-431.

Cini M, (2010) *European Union Politics*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 20.

Cohen Benjamin J. (2012): The future of the euro: Let's get real, *Review of International Political Economy*, 19:4, 689-700

Collignon, S. (2004) 'Is Europe going far enough? Reflections on the EU's economic governance', *Journal of European Public Policy* 11(5): 909–925.

Dyson, K. and Featherstone, K. (1999) *The Road to Maastricht: Negotiating Economic and Monetary Union*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Elgie, R. (2002) 'The politics of the European Central Bank: principal–agent theory and the democratic deficit', *Journal of European Public Policy* 9(2): 186–200.

Enderlein, H. (2006a) 'The euro and political union: do economic spillovers from monetary integration affect the legitimacy of EMU?', *Journal of European Public Policy* 13(7): 1133–46.

Enderlein H., Verdun A. (2009) EMU's teenage challenge: what have we learned and can we predict from political science? *Journal of European Public Policy* 16:4 June 2009: 490–507

Heisbourg F (2012), In the Shadow of the Euro Crisis, Survival: Global Politics and Strategy, 54:4.

- Hodson, D. (2009) 'EMU and political union: what, if anything, have we learned from the euro's first decade?', *Journal of European Public Policy*, special issue on 'Ten Years of EMU', 16(3): 508–26.
- Jones, E. (2009): The Euro and the Financial Crisis, Survival: Global Politics and Strategy, 51:2, 41-54
- Jones, E. (2002a) *The Politics of Economic and Monetary Union: Integration and Idiosyncrasy*, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Puetter U., (2004) 'The Role of the Eurogroup in EMU and the SGP.' *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 11 No. 5, pp. 854-870.
- Verdun, A. (1998) 'The institutional design of EMU: a democratic deficit?', *Journal of Public Policy* 18(2): 107–32.

Topic 10 seminar: Human Rights and the EU

Seminar questions:

Why and how have Human Rights become such an important consideration for the EU? What role has the ECJ played in consolidating respect for Human Rights within the institutions of the EU? What is the relationship between the EU and the ECHR? How genuine is the EU's apparent commitment to Human Rights?

- F. Jacobs, 'Human Rights in the EU: The Role of the Court of Justice' (2001) 26 *European Law Review* 331.
- N. Nic Shuibhne, 'Margins of appreciation: national values, fundamental rights and EC free movement law' (2009) 34(2) *European Law Review* 230.
- S. Greer & A. Williams, 'Human Rights in the Council of Europe and the EU: Towards 'Individual', 'Constitutional' or 'Institutional' Justice?' (2009) 15 *European Law Journal* 462.
- S. Morano-Foadi and S. Andreadakis, 'Reflections on the Architecture of the EU after the Treaty of Lisbon: The European Judicial Approach to Fundamental Rights' (2011) 17/5 *European Law Journal* 595.
- T. Lock, 'Walking on a Tightrope: The Draft ECHR Agreement and the Autonomy of the EU Legal Order' (2011) 48 *Common Market Law Review* 1025.
- G. Itzcovich, 'Legal Order, Legal Pluralism, Fundamental Principles. Europe and Its Law in Three Concepts' (2012) 18 *European Law Journal* 358.

Useful websites

European Court of Human Rights

http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/homepage_EN

Court of Justice of the EU

http://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_6999/

Further reading on EU accession to the ECHR

J.P. Jacqu , 'The accession of the EU to the ECHR' (2011) 48 Common Market Law Review 995-1023.
Draft legal instruments on EU accession to the ECHR, at http://www.statewatch.org/news/2011/oct/eu_cddh_echr_report.pdf
Grousot, Pech and Lock, 'EU accession to the ECHR: A legal assessment of the Draft Accession Agreement of 14th October 2012' at http://www.robert-schuman.eu/question_europe.php?num=ge-218
Editorial, 'Fundamental rights and EU membership: do as I say, not as I do!' (2012) 49 Common Market Law Review 481-488.

School of Law, Politics and Sociology

PGT LLM/MA Marking Criteria

Basis on which marks are awarded:

80 - 100 A mark in this range is indicative of outstanding work. Marks in this range will be awarded for work that exhibits all the attributes of excellent work but has very substantial elements of originality and flair. Marks in this range will indicate that the work is of a publishable academic standard.

70 – 79 A mark in this range is indicative that the work is of an excellent standard for a postgraduate level. The work will exhibit excellent levels of knowledge and understanding comprising all the qualities of good work stated above, with additional elements of originality and flair. The work will demonstrate a range of critical reading that goes well beyond that provided on reading lists. Answers or essays will be fluently written and include independent arguments that demonstrate an awareness of the nuances and assumptions of the question or title. Essays will make excellent use of appropriate, fully referenced, detailed examples. Marks at the upper level of this range will indicate that the work is of near publishable standard.

60-69 A mark in this range is indicative of that the work is of a good to very good standard at postgraduate level. Work of this quality shows a good level of knowledge and understanding of relevant course material. It will show evidence of reading a wide diversity of material and of being able to use ideas gleaned from this reading to support and develop arguments. Essay work will exhibit good writing skills with well-organized, accurate footnotes and/or a bibliography that follows the accepted 'style' of the subject. Arguments and issues will be illustrated by reference to well documented, detailed and relevant examples. There should be clear evidence of critical engagement with the objects, issues or topics being analysed. Any empirical work will be clearly presented, the results should be correct and any conclusions clearly and accurately expressed.

50-59 (PASS) A mark in this range is indicative that the work is of an acceptable to satisfactory standard at postgraduate level. Work of this type will show adequate knowledge and understanding of relevant course material. It will focus on the essay title or question posed and show evidence that relevant basic works of reference have been read and understood. The work will exhibit adequate essay writing and analytical skills. It will be reasonably well presented, but the essay or answer may be weakly structured, cover only a limited range of the relevant material, or have a limited or incomplete argument. Essay work should exhibit satisfactory use of footnotes and/or a bibliography, and in more empirical work it should be possible to follow the logical steps leading to the answer obtained and the conclusions reached, even if there are flaws in the logic. Arguments and issues should be discussed and illustrated by reference to examples, but these may not be fully documented or detailed.

30-49 A mark in this range is indicative that the work is below, but at the upper end is approaching, the standard required for a pass mark at postgraduate level. It indicates weak work of an inadequate standard. This will be because either the work is too short, is very poorly organized, or is poorly directed at the essay title or question asked. It will show very limited knowledge or understanding of the relevant course material and display weak writing and/or analytical skills. Essay work will exhibit no clear argument, may have very weak spelling and grammar, inadequate or absent references and/or bibliography, and may contain major factual errors. Empirical work will contain significant errors and incorrect conclusions.

0-29 A mark in this range is indicative that the work is far below the standard required for a pass mark at postgraduate level. It indicates that the work is very weak and seriously inadequate. This will be because either the work is far too short, is incoherent in content, or fails to address the essay title or question asked. It will show very little evidence of knowledge or understanding of the relevant module material and may exhibit very weak writing and/or analytical skills.

Plagiarism

Essays must be entirely your own work, though of course they will be based upon what you have read, heard and discussed.

It is very important that you avoid plagiarism, the presentation of another person's thoughts or words as if they were your own.

According to Sussex University:

'...plagiarism is the use, without acknowledgement, of the intellectual work of other people and the act of representing the ideas or discoveries of another as one's own in written work submitted for assessment. To copy sentences, phrases or even striking expressions without acknowledgement of the source (either by inadequate citation or failure to indicate verbatim quotations) is plagiarism; to paraphrase without acknowledgement is likewise plagiarism. Where such copying or paraphrase has occurred the mere mention of the source in the bibliography shall not be deemed sufficient acknowledgement; each such instance must be referred specifically to its source. Verbatim quotations must be either in inverted commas, or indented, and directly acknowledged.'

Plagiarism is a serious examination offence - your mark may be reduced (possibly to zero) if you are found to have plagiarised. To avoid plagiarism, intentional or unintentional, be careful to record who said or wrote what in your notes, and make sure you provide accurate references in your essays.

Documentation and Referencing

All ideas that are not your own must be properly acknowledged. Readers must be able to identify the source of an idea you have written down, and they must be able to locate the idea in its original source (including page numbers).

References should be given for:

- direct quotations
- figures/statistics
- showing where your argument comes from.

In references: *titles of books are always given in italics*, 'titles of articles are always given in inverted commas', and *titles of academic journals, official reports and newspapers are always given in italics*. See the following examples:

Patrick Dunleavy and Brendan O'Leary, *Theories of the State* (London: Macmillan, 1987).

Ivor Crewe, 'Voting and the Electorate,' in Patrick Dunleavy, Andrew Gamble, Ian Holliday and Gillian Peele (eds.) *Developments in British Politics 4* (London: Macmillan, 1993).

G. Debraum, 'Adversary Politics Revisited,' *Parliamentary Affairs*, Vol. 47, 1994, pp. 420–33.

Apart from these basic rules, there are different conventions that may be used. While there are several styles of references, we outline two below. For Politics modules, you may use whatever style you are most comfortable with, but it is crucial that you **use a consistent style throughout each piece of work**.

The Harvard System

This relies on a short citation included in brackets in the actual text and a full bibliography at the end. When you refer to a work in the body of your text, you should include only the surname of the author, the year of publication, and the page number(s) – e.g. (Debraum 1994, pp. 421–2) or, perhaps more fashionable, (Debraum 1994: 421–2). Don't use *ibid.* (see below); instead repeat the date – e.g. (1994: 425) – and, if necessary, the author's name – e.g. (Debraum 1994: 425).

The bibliography should be listed in alphabetical order and consist of the author's surname, first name, date of publication, title of work, place of publication and publisher's name.

Example of the Harvard system Sample text

There was substantial change under Thatcher in the NHS, including an increase in spending on health from £20 billion in 1979 to £28 billion in 1990, and with an even greater increase in demand (Hills 1990: 130). Despite this increase in resources, the Conservative government actually decreased resources relative to demand (1990: 132). In addition, in 1982 the structure of the NHS was reorganized (Lowe 1993; Ham 1992). In 1983 management reforms were implemented and in 1988 the Department of Health and Social Services was split in two (Hills 1990).

Bibliography

Ham, Christopher. 1992. *Health Policy in Britain: The Politics and Organization of the National Health Service*, third edition (Basingstoke: Macmillan).

Hills, John (ed.). 1990. *The State of Welfare: The Welfare State in Britain since 1974* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

Lowe, Rodney. 1993. *The Welfare State in Britain since 1945* (Basingstoke: Macmillan). **The Cambridge (or London) System**

This is a system of footnotes or endnotes. When you want to refer to a work, you type a number in the text (using your computer's footnote function) and give full details of the reference in numerical order at the bottom of the page (in the case of footnotes) or the end of the essay (in the case of endnotes). On the first occasion you refer to a book or article, you must record the full publication details. Subsequent references to the same work can then be restricted to *ibid.* (if the reference is the same as the one before it) or the author's name followed by a short title, together with any page references. This system does not require a separate bibliography, although for longer essays and dissertations a bibliography would be necessary.

Example of the Cambridge system Sample text

There was substantial change under Thatcher in the NHS, including an increase in spending on health from £20 billion in 1979 to £28 billion in 1990, and with an even greater increase in demand.¹ Despite this increase in resources, the Conservative government actually decreased resources relative to demand.² In addition, in 1982 the structure of the NHS was reorganized.³ In 1983 management reforms were implemented and in 1988 the Department of Health and Social Services was split in two.⁴

Footnotes

1. John Hills (ed.), *The State of Welfare: The Welfare State in Britain since 1974* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990), p. 130. 2. *Ibid.*, p. 132. 3. Rodney Lowe, *The Welfare State in Britain since 1945* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993); and Christopher Ham, *Health Policy in Britain: The Politics and Organization of the National Health Service*, third edition (Basingstoke:

Macmillan, 1992).

4. Hills, *The State of Welfare. Bibliography*

Christopher Ham, *Health Policy in Britain: The Politics and Organization of the National Health Service*, third edition (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1992).

John Hills (ed.), *The State of Welfare: The Welfare State in Britain since 1974* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990).

Rodney Lowe, *The Welfare State in Britain since 1945* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993). Note that the way references are presented in the **bibliography** are slightly different for each method:

The Harvard system

Surname, First Name(s) or Initials. Date. *Title of Book* (Place of Publication: Publisher's Name).

Surname, First Name(s) or Initials. Date. 'Title of Article' in Name of Editor (ed.), *Title of Book* (Place of Publication: Publisher's Name).

Surname, First Name(s) or Initials. Date. 'Title of Article', *Title of Journal*, Volume number of journal.

The Cambridge system

First Name(s) or Initials followed by Surname, *Title of Book* (Place of Publication: Publisher's Name, date).

First Name(s) or Initials followed by Surname, 'Title of Article' in Name of Editor (ed.), *Title of Book* (Place of Publication: Publisher's Name, date).

First Name(s) or Initials followed by Surname, 'Title of Article', *Title of Journal*, Volume number of journal, date.

Other conventions are used – for example, putting the date outside the brackets, or not using brackets.

The only hard and fast rules are:

Titles of books are always given in italics.

'Titles of articles are always given in inverted commas'.

Titles of academic journals, official reports and newspapers are always given in italics.

Whatever convention you use, be consistent.

Referencing websites

There various ways of doing this, but it is important to give the full address and the date when you accessed the site. For example: A selection from Norman Angell, *The Great Illusion* (from the synopsis and concluding chapter) on the website: *World War I Document Archive*, Brigham Young University Library, <http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914m/illusion.html> (accessed 31 August 2005).

English Abbreviations Used in References

p. 'page', as in p. 27 for page 27. pp. 'pages', as in pp. 27–9 for pages 27 to 29. ed. 'editor', as in John Hills (ed.), eds. 'editors', as in Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (eds.),

Latin Words and Abbreviations Used in References

ibid. loc. cit.

Despite being derived from Latin, this should not be written in italics. It is not followed by a full-stop (unless it comes at the end of a sentence). It stands for 'and following pages' as in: (1993: 33 ff).

Short for *ibidem* (hence full-stop after *ibid.*): 'in the same place'. Use only if the reference is the same as the one before.

Short for *loco citato*: 'in the passage or place just cited'. Very unfashionable nowadays; avoid; use short titles instead.

op. cit. Short for *opere citato*: 'in the work cited'. Unfashionable nowadays; avoid; use short titles instead.

passim Not an abbreviation, so no full-stop. It means 'everywhere', i.e. throughout a cited article or book.

Plagiarism
Referencing