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<td>Introduction to Phenomenology</td>
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## The Seal in the Culture and Society of the Middle Ages and Modern Age
- **KPVHA/P**
- **5 summer**
- **English**

## Ancient Greek Democracy and its Legacy
- **KP / AGDAL**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Ancient Heritage and (Modern) Europe
- **KPVHA / STA1**
- **4 summer**
- **English**

## General Sociology
- **KSOC / GENSO**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## World Population Development
- **KSOC / POPDE**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Sociology of Post-Socialism
- **KSOC / GPOST**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Philosophy of Social Science
- **KFSV / FILSE**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Specifics of African Political Systems
- **KP / SPAFS**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Czech Language for Foreigners
- **CIP / CJ1, CIP/CJ2**
- **6 summer**
- **Czech/English**

## Central European Cultural History
- **HIU / ECULT**
- **5 summer**
- **English**

## Methodological Aspects of Research in Central Europe
- **HIU / EMETH**
- **5 summer**
- **English**

## Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective II
- **HIU / EYS2**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## Central Europe between two World Wars (1914-1945)
- **HIU / EWARS**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

## The Heritage of Antiquity and Christianity in Central-European Culture
- **HIU/EHE**
- **6 summer**
- **English**

*Offer of courses is subject to change

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**Annotation:**

### East-Central Europe in the 20th Century

The proposed class is focused on the region of East-Central Europe in the 20th Century. It wants to examine historical development of the region in a comparative perspective. This approach will enable to reveal similarities as well as differences among respective national cases within the region. It will also help to put light on specific phenomenons of the "age of extremes". The class will be mostly based on assigned readings.

1) A quest for Central Europe: definition of the term, different approaches to its interpretation
2) World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
3) Nationalism as a modern ideology
4) Illiberal visions of future: fascism, Bolshevism, Nazism
5) "The big other" - Soviet Union and its images
6) World War II and anti Nazi resistance
7) National roads to socialism after WWII
8) Stalinism as a revolution
9) Subversion of Stalinist ideology
10) 1968, the year that "rocket the world"
11) Real existing socialism
12) Dissent movement
13) Collapse of state socialist civilization

Czechoslovak History in Interwar Period
The student will be acknowledged with Czechoslovak history in the interwar period in the context of historical development of other Central European countries. Topics:
1. Central Europe after first world war.
2. Versailles system.
3. Germany and reviszizionism of Versailles system.
4. Czechoslovak diplomacy in the interwar period.
5. Fascism in Germany.
6. Economic crisis in the Central Europe.
7. Central European states in the interwar period.
8. Munchen Agreement and Czechoslovakia.
9. Czechoslovakia - politics, culture, economy.
10. Second world war.

War in European History
The course focuses on war as a cultural, social or psychological phenomenon, following its changes as well as continuity in European history from ancient Greece to late 20th century. Various aspects of warfare will be discussed – cultural and social repercussions of Greek way of war, conflict between ideal and reality of medieval warfare, historographic concept of military revolution, memory of the First World War, or nuclear deterrence during the Cold War. John Lynn’s concept of discourse and reality of war will provide a theoretical backdrop to most of the classes.

History of Czechoslovakia after 1945
The main goal of this course is to present the specific problem of Czechoslovakia after the World War II in a international context of a) Political system and b) Great Powers’ interests, policy and diplomacy. The student will be acknowledged with Czechoslovak history after 1945 in the context of historical of the Country. The structure of this class is oriented according to internal development of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia as well as according to important events in the whole Soviet block.

Medieval Scandinavian History
The Course focuses on some selected aspects of Scandinavian Middle Ages – specially on the era commonly known as the Viking Age (circa 793-1050). Each seminar applies to specific topic from field of political, economic, social and cultural history with special accent on the primary sources. Every main theme will be presented through written sources (of indigenous or non-native origin). This will be followed by a brief group discussion. The following class schedule is approximate; some topics may not be discussed in exact chronological order.

Medieval European History
Seminar focuses on European Middle Ages from the Fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century till the Dawn of the Reformation in 1517. Several major topics (such as the Barbarisation of the fallen Western Roman Empire, the Frankish Empire and its legacy, the Crusades, the Byzantine Empire as the rightful heir of the fallen civilisation, Pontifical Primacy, Oversea Discoveries etc.) will be discussed using primary written sources.
General Sociology
The course sets itself four basic tasks. First, it addresses the question ‘What is sociology?’ by illustrating its scope, significance and its power. Second, it sketches the historical emergence of sociology, locating it firmly within the social conditions of the time. Third, it introduces a series of perspectives or schools of thought that inform much sociological practice. Fourth, it introduces to basics of the Czech culture and social life as well as the social stratification of the Czech society.

Introduction of Phenomenology
The goal of these lectures is to offer a basic introduction to phenomenology. Even though the phenomenological philosophy might seem to be abstract at first it's understandable if one keeps the meaning of its basic concepts in mind. I will try to present these concepts and their history in a clear manner in short lectures which will be followed by us reading selected texts of the phenomenological tradition. In order not to confuse too many things together we will concentrate on the work of Edmund Husserl and young Martin Heidegger. The understanding of their conceptions of phenomenology opens doors to understanding phenomenology as such. This should make it possible for students to read other major works of main thinkers of the phenomenological tradition on their own.

Ecological Ethics
Ecological ethics is a part of philosophy and philosophical ethics. It asks questions about our place on Earth, our value and value of other non-human beings. It also calls our conviction that we are superior to other animals into question. Do we have any moral duties to nature? Can we use animals for our purposes? How should we resolve conflicts between man and nature?

Philosophy and Natural Science
3. Neo-Darwinism: a current (but overthrown) theory about the origin and purpose of living creatures.
6. The history of biological theories and their testability.
8. Goethean natural science. Are we capable of thinking into animals?
9. Adolf Portmann and his Czech followers.
10. Umwelt, classical ethology and biosemiotics.

Nationalism in the Central Europe
This course addresses the interrelationship between philosophy and history. We will study the cultural and philosophical tradition of the Central Europe that underlies ways of generating different political and cultural movements. Processes of political argumentation, theoretical critique, and the influence of other cultural divisions on creation of modern nations are examined in relationship to contemporary philosophical approaches. Conceptualization of nation and national states will be explored through comparing and contrasting paradigms.
Central European Politics
This course analyses developments in and issues of Central European Politics. The course covers an explanation of the process of democratic transition and consolidation in the region; constitutional systems of these countries; political parties; and current issues in Central European politics. The course focuses mainly on the Visegrad countries, i.e. the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, however, this region is studied within a wider comparative perspective, taking into consideration other Central and Eastern European countries.

Political System of the Czech Republic
The course should familiarize its attendants with the development and main features of the Czech political system from the beginning of the 1990s until now. It is divided into three parts. The first part will focus on the transition to democracy in former Czechoslovakia, political situation around Parliamentary elections in 1992 and the way to and mechanism of the country split. The second part will acquaint students with the Constitutional Order of the Czech Republic, division of power and balances among main institutions of power. In the third part students will learn about the development of the party and electoral system and key events of Czech politics since the 1990s.

Historical and Political Development of Modern China
This course wants to trace main paths of political, social and legal development of Chinese society from the start of the last Chinese dynasty in 1644 until 2012. Emphasis will be put on the detailed historical development of three consecutive eras. The dynastic era, where many structural features of today's Chinese society and politics were firmly set in place, however mainly by incorporated centuries lasting traditions of rule and personal conduct. Then the focus of the course will move to the turbulent years of the Chinese republic (1912-1949). The last and most comprehensive part of the course will cover the rule of the Communist Party of China. Great deal of the lectures will be devoted to discussions of the differences between Western and Chinese political and social development; their different understanding of the role and substance of political power and also the problem of how the rule of the people (strongly featuring in Chinese and Western thought) should be institutionally maintained.

Latin American Politics
This course is designed as a comprehensive introduction to analysis of Latin American political, social, and economic processes and institutions. The main objective of this course is to foster a greater understanding of the region's realities with emphasis on Andean states such as Peru and Bolivia. Thus, the course aims at providing students with historical and contemporary information required for understanding of evolution and current features of the development in Latin America, especially in Peru and Bolivia.

Política Económica de América Latina
Objetivo del curso está dirigido a los asistentes que han elegido el área de Politología y su especialidad en Latinoamérica. Los asistentes conocerán el proceso histórico de los elementos que integran la política económica hasta llegar a ocuparnos de los problemas contemporáneos en el área latinoamericana. Al mismo tiempo conocerán que organismos y acuerdos han jugado un papel importante en el proceso de integración latinoamericana no quitando importancia a un factor tan importante como es la migración latinoamericana.
Czech Language for Foreigners
The seminar is focus on teaching the Czech language for foreign students. The aim of the course is to introduce the students with the Czech language in the lexical, morphological and syntactic view. Main part of course is conversational exercises. The first semester is focused to the working with beginners.

Selected problems of Czech and Moravian prehistory
The purpose of the course is the presentation of the basic information on the prehistoric evolution at the area of the contemporary Czech republic. Especially sites, archaeological contexts or problems with the Europe-wide relevance are emphasized. The course also informs the attendants about the role or significance of the Bohemian/Moravian prehistoric cultures in the framework of the central European prehistory.

Pottery Technology for the Archeologist
The course maps basic variability of technological sequences of pottery manufacture in preindustrial societies. The overview is based on ethnographic, etnoarchaeological, and archaeological evidence. All the basic steps in pottery manufacture are exposed: techniques of prospection of ceramic raw materials, preparation of pottery pastes, forming, surface treatments and decoration, drying and firing, and post-firing treatments. The course is intended for students of archaeology, thus special attention is paid to the possible archaeological evidence for pottery technology and to the methodology for identification of pottery technology based on archaeological ceramics. The introduction to the methodology covers all types of analytical techniques: macroscopic analysis, optical and other types of microscopy, instrumental techniques and experimental approach to study of pottery technology.

The Hussite Bohemia in the European Context
The course focuses on the Hussite period - an important turning point of Czech history. The topic is presented from the perspective of religious, social, economical, political and cultural level as an early European reformation as well as the first revolution. Bohemian problematique is compared to the context of Europen parallels. The course is based on the discussions of several written and iconographic sources and texts of scholar literature.

Modern History of Central Europe 1781-1914
The basic aim the course is to analyze modern Czech history in the wider context of the history of Central Europe. The proposed course will guide the students through several processes of modernity (industrialization, urbanization, liberalism, civil society, and nationalism; modernity here basically equaling the traditional sociological definition of classical and "high" modernity (Giddens, 1990; or Bauman 1989)). Many themes (like early Czech nationalism and liberalism) will be closer to cultural or (in the case of modernization and emigration) social history. As a result, the course should help students to understand specific problems of Czech history national mythology and memory-making, the problem of elites and emigration, the very problem of Czechoslovakia and its existence, or relationship to Czech neighbors.
Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective I
The course analyses historical context of the emergence of the welfare state and its further development in the 20th century. The end of the 20th century is described as the so-called "crisis of the welfare state". This topic is followed by an analysis of the causes and context of the crisis and the reforms made in the European welfare states since the 1980s. There is a space reserved for such terms as mixed economy, quasi-market, convergence of various models of the welfare state. The topic of convergence is naturally preceded by an analysis of the basic typologies of welfare states and the basic models of welfare states included in them. Special focus is on central European model of social policy and its eclectic approach to social welfare.

Polish Culture Studies
Selection of cultural topics in Polish history in relation to Eastern and Western Europe. Polish culture from 966 to nowadays:
1) Christianisation and the beginning of Polish culture during Piast dynasty (from X-XIV century),
2) Jagiellonian times and golden age of Polish culture,
3) multicultural republic (XVI-XVIII century),
4) 3rd May Constitution and collapse of independence,
5) phenomenon of Polish romanticism and national uprisings,
6) 1918: the year of independence and forming modern state,
7) Polish culture during World War II and soviet dominance,
8) John Paul II, Solidarity and the year 1989,
9) Polish-Jewish relationship in the XX century culture.

Political Geography of Central Europe
This course provides an understanding of the theory, basic concepts, methods and practices of political geography and their application to the region of Central Europe. This course focuses on the geographical factors that fundamentally influence political processes in the given area and introduces students to the regional and international relations of Central Europe.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Movement in the East (1945-1971)
The course introduces students to the problem of dominance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia after Second World War. In the context of the global communist movement and the prevailing ideology in the Eastern Bloc, students will gain awareness of specific life in the communist countries. The course will introduce the totalitarian ideology and the intersection of communist ideas into the public policy of the states behind the Iron Curtain after the Second World War. The main attention will be paid to the communist Czechoslovakia in the context of the development of the whole territory of the European communist influence. The course is suitable for students of historical sciences, students of political science and other disciplines, including the study of totalitarian regimes in Europe. The knowledge that a student receives in a course can be compared with the development of the communist movement in the world in the second half of the 20th century.
Dissent in Communist Central Europe
Aim of the course is to introduce to students the nature and political role of dissent movements in communist Central Eastern Europe. The course consists of three parts. In the first part, we will focus on different nature of totalitarian/authoritarian communist regimes in the region, which profoundly influenced many aspects of then illegal political groups, movements, and their leaders. Second part will be devoted to an analysis of the dissent movements in the CEE countries themselves, putting stress on the variety of political cultures having impact on dissent. Last part of the course will deal with the role of dissent in the 1989 fall of the communist regimes and their influence upon the first years of political life in the post-communist environment. This course will pay special attention to several rare occasions of uprising against communist rule (1953, 1956, 1968), and also will try to analyse political thought of the most prominent leaders of dissent in the CEE countries (Havel, Michnik, Konrad etc.). Furthermore, the course will focus on the means used by dissent to spread its message to the population (samizdat, illegal broadcasting etc.). In end of the course, we will try to answer the question to what extent the dissent in the CEE influenced the political development there.

The Seal in the Culture and Society of the Middle Ages and Modern Age
The subject is focused on the seal and its role in European culture within the period of Middle-Ages, Early Modern Age and Modern Age. It follows the Seal as an instrument of validation, but also as a matter of self-presentation with high symbolic value.

Ancient Greek Democracy and its Legacy
This course is focused on one of the most frequently evoked legacies of the Greek world - democratic form of political organization. What does it mean with respect to ancient Athens and how the Athenian form of political organization differs from modern democratic governments? Are we allowed to talk about the democracy if we consider the exclusion of women, foreigners and slaves? Are there any apparent analogies between ancient and modern democracy, e.g. slavery, exclusion of women etc.? These questions and similar ones are going to be both raised and answered in this course.

Ancient Heritage and (Modern) Europe
The goal of this subject is to become the foreign students familiar with the influence of the Rome and Greek culture on the European culture. The knowledge of the ancient heritage is one of the key to the understanding of European institutions, low, art, literature and thinking during the history as well in the present.

General Sociology
Crime and the legal system, the theory of deviance (biological, psychological, anomic) and social structure. Control theory and conflict, cultural transmission. Political culture. Discipline on the interface definition, theory, knowledge (research), the strengths, criticism of political culture.

**World Population development**
During most of human history population increased very slowly. There were 1,6 billion people on Earth at the beginning of the 20th century, yet 6,1 billion 100 years later, 7 billion was reached during 2011 and it is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050. Demographic revolution was in progress in most of world’s populations in the 20th century, some populations already finished the process, and others just entering it. Demographic revolution is associated with population growth and its ageing. Most developed countries populations has recently been undergoing different situation from the rest developed countries brings new conditions for demographic reproduction that is represented especially by trend of postponing parentage as well as preference of smaller families.

**Sociology of Post-Socialism**
In the current different societies – from West to East – socialism represents highly frequented concept whose frequent use is, of course, reflected in the multiplicity of its meanings. It generally refers to a set of diverse processes and constellations – economic, political, socio-cultural, spatial, etc. – which the former socialist countries are facing in the last twenty years. The objective of this course is therefore to introduce students to: (1) basic conceptualizations of socialism and post-socialism, (2) changes of which post-socialist countries went through and go through, (3) the specifics of everyday life in the context of post-socialist countries. The course emphasizes the interdisciplinary and comparative dimension to study of post-socialist countries.

**Philosophy of Social Science**
General Information: This course will be a survey of issues in the philosophy of the social sciences, with a focus on questions of reductionism, rational choice and game theory, causal modeling, evolution, and case studies.

**Specifics of African Political Systems**
The course is drawn as an introduction into African politics, politics which is very different from its European or Western counterparts, but, by the same token, very similar to them. The course will introduce its students to the most important, and hopefully to the most interesting, patterns of African politics – such as traditional political institutions, ethnicity, religion, conflicts, elections, political parties and international aspects of African politics. The course will be also supplied with audiovisual features such as movies or music.

**Czech Language for Foreigners**
This subject has been created to quickly acquaint foreign students with basic Czech. It contains 11 main topics, each corresponding to at least 20 teaching hours. The main goal is to teach foreign students basic czech conversations connected with topics, that they can use in interaction with czech students.

**Central European Cultural History**
The subject encompasses an overview of Central European cultural history since the late-18th century. The main attention is paid to architecture and the fine-arts as conveyors of the general concepts as well
as in literature, philosophy, music. Problems are demonstrated at the background of the socio-political situation, chiefly linked to the ideology of the particular period.

**Methodological Aspects of Research in Central Europe**
Central Europe is a very specific concept that has been variously changed in the course of European history. The course is based on the explanation of different methodological approaches to Central Europe. It will be also focused on important concepts, ideas and phenomena that formed the region and its self-determination as nationalism, political ideologies, visions of the future, commemoration etc. The main goal of the course is to show the complementarity of different methodological approaches as well as to provide a historical introduction to the concept of Central Europe.

**Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective II**
Theoretical interpretations of the emergence of the welfare state the so-called supply and demand theories. The historical context of the emergence of the welfare state from the perspective of the main (political) ideologies of welfare. The discussion of the current welfare ideologies is based on the previous definition of principal features of an ideology and the criteria of its importance. The course presents the traditional welfare ideologies liberalism, conservatism and Marxism as well as the late modern ideologies feminism, Green Politics and the cotemporary ideology of social democracy. All theories are presented in connection with the interpretation of the emergence and current development of the welfare state. Special stress is on the central European ideology of welfare, mixture of approaches and eclecticism.

**Central Europe between two World Wars (1914-1945)**
The student will be acknowledged with Czechoslovak history in the interwar period in the context of historical development of other Central European countries. The students will be also able to explain the situation of Czechoslovak and Central European states in the interwar period.

**The Heritage of Antiquity and Christianity in Central-European Culture**
1 - 2 The idea of the state, systems of government, law.
3 - 4 Mythology and ancient religions.
5 - 6 The birth of Christian Europe
7 8 Literature of the Antiquity and its reception from the Middle Ages up to the Modern Times.
9 10 Architecture and art of the Antiquity, and their reception especially in the Renaissance and Classicism.
11 - 12 Discovering the Antiquity (the birth of Classical Studies; intentional connecting to the Antiquity; abusing the Antiquity by ideologies of the 20th century.)