



List of courses for the academic year 2019/2020*

University of Hradec Králové, Philosophical Faculty

Arrangement of winter term – from September until February

Arrangement of summer term – from February until July

NOTICE: You **MUST** choose at least 75% of total amount of chosen credits (i.e. credits from all courses chosen by you) from the Philosophical Faculty UHK! It means you can choose courses from other UHK faculties, but total amount of credit valuation of them can be 25% maximum of total number of credits. For example: you've chosen 5 or 6 courses with total amount of 32 ECTS credits - in this case, **MINIMUM** of 24 credits should be assigned to courses chosen from the Philosophical Faculty's offer, **MAXIMUM** of 8 credits could be assigned to courses from other faculty/faculties.

WINTER TERM:

course	code	credits	term	language
A Short Course in Political Religions of the 20th Century	HIU/ AAPRE	3	winter	English
Arabic Language 1	CJP/ARB1	3	winter	English
Archaeology of Mountainous Areas. A Case of Different Archaeology	ARCH/QWNMA	5	winter	English
Central Europe during the Cold War	HIU/ECOLD	6	winter	English
Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective I	HIU/ESYS1	6	winter	English
Combatting Corruption	KP/COMCO	5	winter	English
Conceptualization of Totalitarian Regime	KSOC/ECTR	4	winter	English
Conflict Resolution	KP/CONRE	6	winter	English
Conversation in English	CJP/COENG	3	winter	English
Czech Language for Foreigners	CJP/CJ1	6	winter	English
Czech Language for Foreigners II.	CJP/CJ2	6	winter	English
Difficult Legacy of Empire: National Question in post-Soviet Space	HIU/AAEMP	6	winter	English
Dissent in Communist Central Europe	HIU/EDISS	5	winter	English
Ecological Ethics	KFSV/FILEC	6	winter	English

* List of Courses is subject to change. If there is no annotation at the course, code of course or number of credits, it will be added soon.



Economic Nationalism? Making the Economy a Good Fit for the Nation	HIU/AAECO	6	winter	English
Ethical Theories in Social Work	USP/PAETI	5	winter	English
Etiology of Brain Injury in Older People	KP/PABRI	3	winter	English
Evaluation of Social Programmes	USP/PAEVS	3	winter	English
Gender and Society	KSOC/EGES	4	winter	English
General Sociology	KSOC/AGENS	6	winter	English
Global Terrorism	KPVHA/GT	6	winter	English
Historia y cultura política en México	KP/HIPOM	5	winter	Spanish
Historical and Political Development of Modern China	KP/HIPOD	6	winter	English
History of Consumption	HIU/AAHCO	6	winter	English
History of Propaganda and Information Warfare	KPVHA/HPIW	6	winter	English
Integration Processes and Politics in Central Europe	HIU/EINTE	5	winter	English
International Conference Event in Social Work	USP/PACON	1	winter	English
Introduction to Archaeometallurgy	ARCH/QJKIA	5	winter	English
Introduction to History of the Czech Lands from the Middle Ages to the 1st half of the 19th Century	KPVHA/IHCLM	6	winter	English
Introduction to International Relations	KP/IIR	5	winter	English
Introduction to Political Science	KP/IPP	5	winter	English
Latin American Politics	KP/LATAP	6	winter	English
Medieval European History	HIU/AAMEH	6	winter	English
Migration: The refugee in sub-Saharan Africa	KP/MIRAF	6	winter	English
Modern History of Central Europe 1781-1914	HIU/EMODE	6	winter	English
Nationalism in the Central Europe	HIU/ENATI	5	winter	English
Neurociencias Afectivas	KP/PANEA	3	winter	Spanish
Neurodesarrollo Infantil	KP/PANEI	3	winter	Spanish
Neuropsychology: An Introduction	KP/PANEU	3	winter	English
Nonprofit Sector Law	USP/PANEZ	3	winter	English



Palaeolithic Cave- and Open Air Sites in Poland on the European Background	ARCH/QWNPC	5	winter	English
Past, Memory, and Politics in Eastern Europe and Beyond	HIU/AAPMP	6	winter	English
Philosophy and Natural Sciences	KFSV/KPHIN	6	winter	English
Philosophy of Social Science	KFSV/FILSE	6	winter	English
Political Geography	KP/POGE	5	winter	English
Political System of the Czech Republic	HIU/EPOCR	6	winter	English
Political Systems of Central European Countries	HIU/EPOSY	6	winter	English
Pottery Technology for the Archaeologist	ARCH/QPOTE	5	winter	English
Psychohygiene in Social Work	USP/PAPHY	3	winter	English
Social Economy	USP/PASEK	5	winter	English
Sociology of Education	KSOC/ESOED	4	winter	English
Sociology of Religion	KSOC/ASORE	4	winter	English
The Role of Women in Resistance to Totalitarian and Post-Totalitarian Regimes in East and Central Europe	KSOC/ERWR	4	winter	English
The Seal in the Culture and Society of the Middle Ages and Modern Age	KPVHA/PEK1	5	winter	English
Theory of Welfare State	USP/PATWS	5	winter	English
Writing a Scientific Paper in Social Work	USP/PATOD	3	winter	English
Youth and Communist Parties in East, Central and Southeast Europe after the Second World War	HIU/AAYOU	6	winter	English

SUMMER TERM:

Course	code	credits	term	Language
Ancient Greek Democracy and its Legacy	KFSV/AGDAL	6	summer	English
Arabic Language 2	CJP/ARB2	3	summer	English
Buddhism and Contemporary Societies	KSOC/ABCS	5	summer	English
Central Europe between Two World Wars (1914-1945)	HIU/EWARS	6	summer	English



Central European Cultural History	HIU/ECULT	5	summer	English
Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective II	HIU/ESYS2	6	summer	English
Conceptualization of Totalitarian Regime	KSOC/ECTR	4	summer	English
Conversation in English	CJP/COENG	3	summer	English
Czech Language for Foreigners	CJP/CJ1	6	summer	English
Czech Language for Foreigners II.	CJP/CJ2	6	summer	English
Economics Transformation of the Central Europe	HIU/ETRAN	6	summer	English
Financing Political Competition	KP/FIPOC	6	summer	English
Gender and Society	KSOC/EGES	4	summer	English
General Sociology	KSOC/AGENS	6	summer	English
Information and Communication Technologies	KPVHA/ICT	6	summer	English
Institutions and Politics of EU	KP/EUIP	5	summer	English
Intellectual Life in the Czech Lands in 16th-19th Centuries	KPVHA/HSEME	6	summer	English
International Relations	KP/INRE	6	summer	English
Introduction to Philosophy of Mind	KFSV/FIPHM	6	summer	English
Iron Age in Europe	ARCH/QJWIA	5	summer	English
Just War	KFSV/FJUST	6	summer	English
Management in Social Work	USP/PAMAN	5	summer	English
Mediation	USP/PAMED	3	summer	English
Methodological Aspects of Research in Central Europe	HIU/EMETH	5	summer	English
Modern Quantitative Methods and Shape Analysis in Archaeology	ARCH/QJWMM	5	summer	English
Movimientos sociales en América Latina	KP/MSOLA	6	summer	Spanish
Non-State Armed Groups in Africa	KP/AGRAF	6	summer	English
Political Geography of Central Europe	HIU/EPOGE	5	summer	English
Post-Classical Archaeology 5th-8th Centuries	ARCH / QPGPC	5	summer	English
Prague: a Historical City in Eastern Central Europe	HIU/EPRAG	6	summer	English
Reflections on Totalitarianism	KFSV/REFTO	6	summer	English



Self-Consciousness	KFSV/FSECO	7	summer	English
Social Work in International Context	USP/SWINT	5	summer	English
Sociology of Education	KSOC/ESOED	4	summer	English
Sociology of Religion	KSOC/ASORE	4	summer	English
The Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia and the Communist Movement in the East (1945-1971)	HIU/AACOM	6	summer	English
The Heritage of Antiquity and Christianity in Central-European Culture	HIU/EHERI	6	summer	English
The History of the Book in the Czech Lands	KPVHA/HBCL	6	summer	English
The Role of Women in Resistance to Totalitarian and Post-Totalitarian Regimes in East and Central Europe	KSOC/ERWR	4	summer	English
Theories of Political Science	KP/POLTH	6	summer	English
Theory of Public Policy	USP/PATEV	3	summer	English
United States from Revolution to the Civil War	HIU/AAUSA	6	summer	English
World Population Development	KSOC/APOPD	6	summer	English

WINTER TERM:

A Short Course in Political Religions of the 20th Century

The spectacular rise of populist, authoritarian leaders across the globe in recent years has brought the notion of the “strong leader” into focus of the academics as well as the public once again. How can we account for the success of the rising “charismatic” leaders? The course aims to answer this question from the theoretical perspective of political religions. It will discuss theories that help us understand how the allegedly mesmerizing politicians come to power. It will offer an analysis of some of the most famous historical examples of political religions, and will reflect on what we can expect from leaders who claim to possess the ultimate cure for socio-economic problems.

Arabic Language 1

The student will be able to write and read Arabic words, understand simple sentences and perform simple conversation (greetings, simple expressions, etc.) in the classical language. The main topics are: 1-Arabic alphabet which showcases the main 28 Arabic letters and their forms, three secondary letters and their forms, -the usage in words, sounds, usage of short and long voices, usage in written form, 2-reading of words and some simple sentences, 3-listening, 4- conversation, 5-simple grammar: short

and long voices, separate pronouns, connected pronouns, past tense, present tense, preposition, demonstratives.

Archaeology of Mountainous Areas. A Case of Different Archaeology

A survey of main views on the significance of European Mid-Mountains for prehistoric groups will be presented. Former proposals of exclusion of these terrains from the ecumena will also be a matter. It will confront special character of archaeological sources, settlement-geographical observation, ethnographic and paleobotanical evidences. The lectures will also stress a bid of recognition of these terrains as a domain of seasonal moving of groups. Particular attention will be paid to the mysterious presence of Neolithic traces in the European Mid-Mountains.

Students will receive skills for the conducting archaeological research in mountain areas. They should get acquainted with examples from different mountains, which will show the specificity of the mountain sources and various interpretation proposals. They will be able to learn the possibilities of auxiliary sciences, especially palaeobotany, in interpreting the phenomenon of settlement in the highland.

Central Europe during the Cold War

The student will be enlightened and exposed to the history of Central Europe after 1945 in the context of the historical development of different Central European countries. The orientation of this course is structured accordingly to internal development of the communist regime in Central Europe as well as according to important events in the whole Soviet block.

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, the 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 the central European model of social policy and its eclectic approach to social welfare.

Combation Corruption

The course is structured as an introduction into the study of corruption and anti-corruption policies around the world. After the completion of the course, the student should have a good understanding of a) the roots of corruption and its variants in different cultures, b) the scholarly debate on corruption in different fields, c) the approaches and technologies we use to assess corruption on the national and the international level. In its first half, the course covers the development of research into corruption and its current progress. In the second half, students are expected to finish and shortly present their own 5-page analyses of selected corruption cases.

Conceptualization of Totalitarian Regime

The aim of the course is to explain the nature of totalitarianism and other nondemocratic regimes, e.g. insufficient division of powers among executive, judicial and legislative branches. Special attention will be attributed to the most important features of totalitarian regimes: lack of economic, social and political pluralism, monopoly of the dominant political party, the importance of teleological ideology, compulsory participation in state organizations. Various conceptualizations of democratic and nondemocratic regimes will be clarified by critical assessment of selected authors; Hannah Arendt, Raymond Aron, Robert Alan Dahl, Juan Linz, George Orwell, Alfred Stepan, Václav Havel, etc. The distinct theoretical reflections on nondemocratic regimes will be applied to various cases of past and current nondemocratic political regimes all around the globe.

Conflict Resolution

This course provides an understanding of the theory, concepts, methods and practices of contemporary conflict resolution. The aim of this course is to familiarize students with historical development of Conflict Resolution field and its current core of themes and debates. Students can expect to learn about causes of conflict, importance of human agency, peacemaking, peacekeeping, humanitarian intervention and post-conflict peacebuilding. This course will be focused on the theoretical understanding of conflict resolution and case studies of conflicts will be also analyzed in the course.

Conversation in English

To prepare students for internship at foreign universities.

Serious interest in employing acquired skills and knowledge for internship at foreign universities.

Regular attendance at seminars

Carry out all duties

Pass credit examination

- intersnhip arrangements
- professional CV
- application letter for mobility
- interview based on personal motivation
- application filling
- travelling
- booking tickets
- booking flights
- searching for accommodation
- proper stay at university campus
- Academic English
- Academic reading
- Resumé

Czech Language for Foreigners I

The seminar focuses on teaching the Czech language to foreign students. The aim of the course is to introduce students to the Czech language on the lexical, morphological and syntactic level. Great attention will be paid to conversational exercises. The first semester is focused on the beginner's studies and ability in grasping and grappling with the Czech Language.

Czech Language for Foreigners II

The seminar focuses on teaching the Czech language to foreign students. The aim of the course is to continue introducing students to the Czech language on the lexical, morphological and syntactic level. Great attention will be paid to conversational exercises. The second semester builds on the lessons of the first semester.

Difficult Legacy of Empire: National Question in post-Soviet Space

National question was at the heart of the collapse of the Soviet Union: while the emergence of nationalist movements in the Baltics, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Ukraine hastened the (probably inevitable) disintegration of the USSR, it was this very disintegration that provoked a number of violent ethnic upheavals. As the war in Eastern Ukraine erupted, it became evident that the national question remains the burning one for the post-Soviet space. The current course discusses the origins and the specifics of the national question as it emerged in the post-Soviet space, as well as the various attempts at solving it, and their outcomes. The first part of the course provides a brief overview of the key theoretical issues from the field of nationalism studies which are relevant for further analysis of the national question in the Soviet Union and its successor states. The second part of the course focuses on the analysis of the way the national question was posed in the Soviet Union and the attempts at answering it performed by the Soviet state. The third part of the course is dedicated to the various ways of answering the national question that have been developed in the post-Soviet space.

Dissent in Communist Central Europe

The aim of the course is to introduce to students the nature and political role of dissent movements in communist Central Europe. The first part of the course will focus on different nature of totalitarian/authoritarian communist regimes in the region, which profoundly influenced many aspects of early illegal political groups, movements, and their leaders. The second part will be devoted to an analysis of the dissent movements in the CEE. Last part of the course will deal with the role of dissent in the 1989 fall of the communist regimes and their influence on the first years of political life in the post-communist environment.

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?

Economic Nationalism? Making the Economy a Good Fit for the Nation

Great hopes are again pinned on the nation state and with it economic nationalism has made a comeback. The course will not provide definitive answers on whether economic nationalism was/is an inherently good or bad thing. It will rather use a diverse range of approaches (economic and political history, nationalism studies, political sciences, history of knowledge and economic ideas, history of consumption) to open up historical perspectives for an informed discussion. The course will shed light on an intricate web of relations between state, nation, and economy, between production, trade, and consumption; a web that includes the transnational elaboration of knowledge and policies. The course will be taught in an interactive manner. Class language will be English.

Ethical Theories in Social Work

The aim of the subject is to extend and deepen knowledge in the area of ethics, with an emphasis on their application use in social work. The course is designed to strengthen the morally-analytical and reflexively-argumentative skills of students.

1. The importance of ethical theories for social work
2. Ethical concept of man
3. Deontology - I. Kant
4. Freedom and responsibility
5. Social ethics
6. Classic and phenomenological theory of values. Values and social work.
7. Human relationship in the context of ethics
8. Theory of fairness in the context of ethics
9. Ethics of concern
10. Models of ethical decision making
11. Bohemian ethics
12. Ecology - ethics - social work

Active work in a group - discussion, solving of assigned tasks

Composing and presentation of an essay on a given topic

Etiology of Brain Injury in Older People

o Traumatic brain injury

o Epilepsy

o brain vascular disorders

o Dementia

- cortical dementia
- sub-cortical dementia

Evaluation of Social Programmes

The Evaluation of Social Programmes subject is based mostly on textbooks written in English language. The introduction of the course covers the basic terminology, defines the scope of evaluation research, and explains the difference with the so-called "basic" (academic) research.

The subject deals with the so-called "summative" as well as "formative" evaluation, and puts both of these types into the context of relevant research tools, which can be used during their implementation. It mentions the cycle (phase) and implementation of social programme, and defines possible evaluative purposes in individual phases of the formation and implementation of social programme (policy).

The next part of the subject focuses on various theoretical approaches to evaluation (or evaluative research), and various methodological directions based on pragmatism, positivism, and also interpretative research paradigm.

The methodological part of the course pays attention to common research tools of social sciences, as well as experimental (or more precisely quasi-experimental) research design.

The last part of the course focuses on the topic of the use and usability of valuation (evaluation research) findings, and also presents the essential requirements of the final report of evaluation and the ways of its dissemination among the key receivers of the findings (the so-called stakeholders).

Gender and Society

The course introduces students to core concepts of gender studies. Special attention is focused on the dichotomy of sex and gender, gender stereotypes in various fields (in education, science, media, labor market, etc.), gender roles and socialization, and different types of femininities and masculinities. After passing the course, students will also be familiar with the history of feminist movement and with the current feminist epistemology.

General Sociology

The course sets out four basic task for itself.. 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.

Global Terrorism

This course examines various elements and aspects of international and domestic terrorism. It introduces students to history, politics, ideologies and strategies of both contemporary and older

terrorist groups and explores the cultural as well as the social, economic, political, and religious conditions of select states, groups, and individuals that comprise the phenomena of terrorism. Particular attention is given to Islamic extremism.

Historia y cultura política en México

Curso donde a través de un enfoque histórico se resaltan las claves políticas para explicar el panorama social mexicano de la actualidad. En un breve recorrido de fines del siglo XIX y a lo largo del siglo XX se ponen de relieve tanto la construcción como los elementos característicos del régimen mexicano y las “reglas no escritas” inherentes al sistema político.

Historical and Political Development of Modern China

This course along with the students trace main paths of political, social and legal development of Chinese society from the start of the last Chinese dynasty in 1644 until the 2010s. Emphasis will be put on the detailed historical development of three consecutive eras. First, we will look at the dynastic era, where many structural features of today's China were firmly set in place. 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 since 1949.

History of Consumption

While long a neglected field of research, since the 1990s the history of consumption has become a focus of much scholarly interest. The course will first introduce into theoretical and methodological issues of reconstructing consumption in a historical perspective. In its second half, the course will emphasize the political dimensions of consumption: its contribution towards shaping the polity, its place in the politics of the (nation) state, and the perspectives as well as limitations of consumer activism. The course will be mainly based on reading secondary literature (journal articles and book chapters). However, when discussing methodological problems, we will also use primary sources. Students have to write brief comments on the assigned texts prior to class. The central argument of each text will be presented by a student previously assigned to it (max. 5 minutes). The course requires attendance and active participation in class discussions.

History of Propaganda and Information Warfare

The course's aim is to acquaint students with techniques of propaganda and information warfare, to demonstrate their influence on society and to explore the ways and methods of counteraction to psychological manipulations.

This course is intended both to increase students' knowledge about the history and development of propaganda and information warfare and to improve their analytical and critical thinking skills as they relate to these subjects.

Integration Processes and Politics in Central Europe

This course will focus on several themes connected to the changes brought by the integration of Central European states into Europe-wide integration processes. First, the course will deal with the

comparative assessment of differences and similarities of the post-1989 political, social, and economic transition. In the next part of the course, we will focus on both regional (Visegrad 4, CEFTA) integration and the preparation for entry in the EU. Last part of the course will be devoted to the consequences of the entry of the CEE states to NATO since late 1990s.

International Conference Event in Social Work

The course is based on individual activity of enrolled students on the international conference organised by University Hradec Králové - Hradec Days of Social Work. The course is recommended for students of social work primarily, but open also for related fields of interest. The course is one day event in the term of international conference held in Hradec Králové 21 - 22th Sep 2018. Requirements to pass the course: Personal participation on the conference event on 21 - 22th Sep 2018 (no charge, no payments for international students). Creation of notes and active participation on discussion during the international section of the conference (the event will be held in English). Subscription on conference presentation desk.

Introduction to Archaeometallurgy

This course introduces the origins and evolution of metallurgy up to the medieval times. It covers the archaeologically most important metals (gold, silver, copper, bronze, tin, lead, iron, steel) and addresses extractive metallurgy, production and manufacturing techniques, from the mine to the finished artefact. Part of this course will be focused on explanation of analytical techniques and methods used in study of archaeological metals, including basic and trace elements composition analysis, isotopes analysis, metallographic methods, etc. Case studies are presented from research projects of the lecturer, integrating metallurgy within wider social and economic contexts and archaeological questions.

The aims of this course are to give students a fundamental understanding of the development and spread of mining and metallurgy within their geological and archaeological contexts from the beginning up to the medieval times. Through selected case studies, students will be acquainted with the methodology of archaeometallurgical research and currently used analytical methods, their principles and possibilities of their application in studying archaeological metals.

Introduction to History of the Czech Lands from the Middle Ages to the 1st half of the 19th Century

The course is determined especially for students who have only basic information about history of the Czech Lands from the Early Middle Ages to the 1st half of the 19th century. Each lecture is focused on some part of Czech history: its political, economic, and cultural development. We'll aim our attention to the eminent personages of Czech history (e.g. rulers, thinkers, writers, architects, painters, scientists), too.

Introduction to International Relations

The course aims to provide basic introduction into a history of International Relations (IR) as a scientific discipline, and to describe key terms, approaches and theories of IR with an additional focus to

European integration. Moreover, course also focuses on an issue of security and Security Studies, armament and disarmament, or on international organizations with a particular emphasis on UN.

Introduction to Political Science

The course is designed to provide an overview of political science and help students to understand the basic mechanisms of the political process, its actors and the institutional framework. Moreover, they will learn about the issues and questions studied by political science. Participating on the course will help the students to get the idea of the background of current political debates. They will also learn about changing trends that are challenging today's policy processes. The above should lead to students being able to orientate in political discussions on various policy issues.

Latin American Politics

This course is designed as a comprehensive introduction to the 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 the historical and contemporary information required for understanding of the evolution and current features of the development in Latin America.

Medieval European History

The student will acquire basic knowledge about the European Middle Ages and its primary sources. The student will learn how to analyze and interpret different sorts of written primary sources. 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 civilization, Pontifical Primacy, Oversea Discoveries etc.) will be discussed using primary written sources.

Migration: The refugee in Sub-Saharan Africa

The course is a comprehensive introduction to Migration and refugee problems in Sub-Saharan Africa. The aim of the course is to understand the dynamics, causes, and effects of refugee migration in the Sub-Saharan Africa. The thematic objectives of this courses are stratigraphically structured on the expositions of: the current dynamics of refugee's and rethinking a durable solution of curbing refugee migrations problems in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the end, students should have good knowledge and analytical abilities in contextualizing and proffering solutions to sub-Sharan refugee migration problems.

Modern History of Central Europe 1781-1914

The basic aim of 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 main problem of Czechoslovakia and its existence, or relationship to Czech neighbors.

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 the 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.

Neurociencias Afectivas

- o Introducción
- o Efectos del trauma sobre el desarrollo emocional
- o Depresión
- o Efectos de la emoción sobre el desarrollo de la conducta
- o Neurociencia de la emoción

Neurodesarrollo Infantil

- o Aprendizaje y desarrollo infantil
- o Desarrollo motor
- o Desarrollo de la Atención
- o Desarrollo de la Memoria
- o Desarrollo del lenguaje
- o Desarrollo de la Función ejecutiva
- o Desarrollo de la emoción

Neuropsychology: An Introduction

- o History of Neuropsychology
- o Brief description Central nervous System
- o Gnosis and praxis
- o Memory
- o Executive function

Nonprofit Sector Law

Students will deepen their knowledge about the development and situation of the nonprofit sector in the Czech Republic. They will obtain an orientation in the applied terminology, acquire the analytical work with sources and information about nonprofit sector, and practise the procedure of establishing a non-governmental nonprofit organization (NGO) as a part of the managerial competencies of a social worker.

Palaeolithic Cave- and Open Air Sites in Poland on the European Background

The area of today's Poland in the Vistula and Odra basin is relatively rich in Paleolithic traces. This is due to several factors. First of all, there are deposits of good quality silica rocks, secondly, a large part of this area is occupied by loess areas where paleolithic traces have been preserved in the stratigraphic sequence; thirdly, in a certain area (Jura Kraków-Częstochowa) there are many caves as places especially important for the Paleolithic hunter and exceptional for contemporary researchers due to the faunistic context of the cultural threads. The beginnings of Paleolithic archeology in the Polish lands date back to the nineteenth century, and thus the beginning of archeology as a science. During the lectures will be shown the crucial discoveries of the Neandertals and early Homo sapiens in today's Poland in reference to the general knowledge of the European Paleolithic - taxonomy, chronology, cultural relations and lithic technology.

Students will receive the basis for orientation on the most important achievements in the field of Paleolithic in the Odra and Vistula river basins with reference to the main European technocomplexes representing the culture of Neandertal and early Homo sapiens. They will gain theoretical knowledge on the taxonomy and typology of stone tools of the older Stone Age, as well as the procedures for carrying out excavation works on sites representing the Pleistocene.

Past, Memory, and Politics in Eastern Europe and Beyond

Over the last decades, collective memory evolved into a burning political issue, and a popular research trend. How (and what) societies remember, as well as what (and why) they choose to forget, became a subject matter of lively public debates, and thorough academic scrutiny. Combining sociological, psychological, and cultural perspectives, this course examines the various processes and factors that turn memory of the past into the field of current political battles. The first part of the course is aimed at introducing the key theoretical issues in the area of memory studies, and, at the same time, at throwing light on its future perspectives. The second part of the course is centered around the practices of remembering and forgetting, and is focused on detailed analysis of the selected cases that pertain to memory and politics in Eastern Europe and beyond.

Philosophy and Natural Sciences

1. Biology, Science and Philosophy. A schism between science and humanities.
2. Charles Darwin: a biologist and a natural philosopher. Evolutionary theory. Natural and sexual selection.
3. Neo-Darwinism: a current (but overthrown) theory about the origin and purpose of living creatures.

4. Aesthetics of living nature: a main challenge for neo-Darwinism.
5. Problematics of colouration, mimicry and aesthetical structures. Darwin, Hingston and Portmann.
6. The history of biological theories and their testability.
7. A birth of modern science. Galileo and Descartes.
8. Goethean natural science. Are we capable of thinking into animals?
9. Adolf Portmann and his Czech followers.
10. Umwelt, classical ethology and biosemiotics.

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.

Political Geography

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 aim of this course is to familiarize students with the close relationship between territoriality and politics, the specifics of the historical and political development of Central European countries, definitions and geographical characteristics of the Central European area. Students should be able to analyze geopolitical position of the region and its changes in the context of the international situation and to discuss current issues of international affairs in their Central European dimension (e. g. integration, migration, demographic trends etc.).

Political System of the Czech Republic

The course is structured as an introduction to modern Czech politics. In its first half, the course covers the cultural roots of Czech politics in the Middle Ages, the Early Modern Period, and the Enlightenment Era. It moves on to describe the birth of mass politics during the Habsburg Empire and the transformations of Czech and Czechoslovak politics during the 20th century. The second half is focused on the contemporary era and the politics of the independent Czech Republic. The course will be closed with an excursion to Czech government offices in Prague. Apart from reading the literature, students are required to attend all four lessons in Hradec Králové; attendance of the December excursion to Prague is non-compulsory. The final examination is oral and conducted in small groups of students (colloquium).

Political Systems of Central European Countries

This course deals with political systems of Central European countries after World War II. It is based on theories of non-democratic regimes, theories of transition, consolidation and theories of democracy which are used for analysis of development and a current state of political systems. The course is primarily focused on the countries of so-called Visegrad Four, i.e. the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. This region is studied within a wider comparative perspective which enables comparison with other post-communist European countries.

Pottery Technology for the Archaeologist

The course maps basic variability of technological sequences of pottery manufacture in preindustrial societies. The overview is based on ethnographic, ethnoarchaeological, 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.

Psychohygiene in Social Work

1. PSYCHOHYGIENE

Definition of the concept; Origins and development of the field

2. MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

Model of mental health support, Prevention, Health protection, Health education, Basic determinants of mental health, Principles of healthy mental lifestyle, Self-discovery and self-education, and Risk factors

3. STRESS AS A RISK FACTOR OF MENTAL BALANCE

Basic concepts, Stressors, Stress reaction, Manifestation of stress (physiological, emotional, and behavioral), Acute stress vs. Chronic stress, Dealing with stress, and Coping

4. BURNOUT SYNDROME

Burnout syndrome, Moderating factors

Social Economy

Students are going to acquire orientation in economic issues at macro and micro level. They will learn the basic principles of economic way of thinking, which will help them to understand the economic and social processes that are going on in society. They will understand the importance and potential position of social entrepreneurship in the processes of public benefit organizations (state-funded and

non-profit). They will get to know the examples of social companies abroad and in the Czech Republic. They will learn to make and evaluate a business plan.

Sociology of Education

1. Education and sociology. Overview of education and sociology - Social structure, the school, the individual, processes of social attainment. Basic concepts.
2. Introduction to sociology of education - foundations, roots in the classical sociology, the first part of the 20th century. Historical views on the purpose and function of education (Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Spencer, Veblen, Mannheim).
3. Theoretical perspectives in the sociology of education in the second half of the 20th century (Functional-structural theory, conflict theory, interpretative and interaction theories, postmodernism).
4. Sociology of education in the 21st century. Education in the knowledge-based society, the theory of miseducation, 'educational crisis', reconceptualization of sociology of education (Sociology of education today - contemporary themes).
5. What is educational equality? Educational inequality?

The differentiation of the educational system. (Models of social stratification, main approaches to measure educational inequality, change in educational stratification, educational allocation, the basic models of the process of educational stratification)

6. How do schools and families shape schooling outcomes?

Family and schooling. (The relationship between educational and social inequalities, a choice of where to go school, the reproduction of inequalities, reading literacy, language and cognition).

7. The education system of the Czech Republic - the social organization of Czech schooling and opportunities for learning (current structure, social context, curriculum, progress and transformation in the last two decades, and what else?)
8. Educational stratification: empirical evidence from comparative analysis - achievement distribution (results of an international surveys).
9. Conclusions. Policy implications.
10. Factors and context of school environment as an outline of sociological analysis.

Sociology of Religion

What is religion and how can we study it? Is there a general decline in religiosity or is religious life in contemporary societies on its rise? The course provides an overview of possible answers to these questions from a sociological perspective. The students will be introduced to the historical context in which the discipline was established and its development. We shall discuss classic theories of the relationship between religion and society as well as new trends in the study of religions.

The Role of Women in Resistance to Totalitarian and Post-Totalitarian Regimes in East and Central Europe

A deeper and more thorough understanding of anti-regime resistance in the former East and Central European totalitarian and post-totalitarian regimes is gained by highlighting participation of women in individual national systems. At the start, the forms of gender stereotyping characteristic to teleological communist ideology will be compared to everyday practices of real socialist systems. Subsequently, national variations of women's role in cultural and political protest will be presented in the form of individual case studies of prominent intellectuals and activists: e.g. the Soviet case through the contributions of human rights activist Yelena Bonner, the Romanian case through the activities of human rights activist Doina Cornea, or the Czech case by the experiences of human rights activist Anna Šabatová.

The Seal in the Culture and Society of the Middle Ages and Modern Age

1. - 3. The Seal in European History and its development
4. - 7. The description of the seal & its external and internal characters
8. - 10. The Seal as a legal and diplomatic mean
11. The Seal as a mean of self-presentation
12. The Seal as a symbol
13. The forgery of the Seal

Theory of Welfare State

The course starts with an analysis of the theoretical interpretations of the emergence and development of welfare state - the so called supply-side and demand-side theories. The subject examines the historical context of the emergence of welfare state from the perspective of major (political) ideologies of welfare. The contemporary relevant ideologies of welfare (social welfare) will be examined on the basis of the previously defined main characteristics of the ideology and the criteria of the ideology's significance. The teacher will go through traditional ideologies of welfare - liberalism, Marxism, and also late-modern ideologies of welfare - feminism, ideology of the Greens, and contemporary ideology of social democracy. All ideologies will be mentioned with regard to the interpretation of the emergence and current development of welfare state.

Great attention will also be paid to the current situation of welfare state, i.e. the process of its modernization, flexibilization of labour, and other current development tendencies (recalibration, recomodification,?). All this is on the basis of the previous more thorough studies of the mutual relation between the market, State, and civil sector within the so-called triangle of affluence.

Writing a Scientific Paper in Social Work

The subject is a methodical guide to writing scientific texts. It stresses the importance of scientific publications for a scientific activity in professional social work. By means of the most typical example of an article intended for publication, the subject provides a step-by-step demonstration of the most important stages of writing a scientific paper. In the end, there will be described and carried out a review proceeding within a work group (peer view).

The aim of the subject is to familiarize students with the basic principles of writing scientific texts of various formats. The aim is to further support students in the real publication performance by listing the publication opportunities in the field of social work. The applied aim of the subject is to offer the best scientific articles to academic journals. The practical aim of the subject is to prepare and realize two review proceedings of a scientific paper among students (peer review), and justify the paper in a group with a response to classmates' reviews.

Youth and Communist Parties in East, Central and Southeast Europe after the Second World War

The course focuses on examining some key issues related to the attitude of communist parties towards young people and their efforts to strengthen their influence on the young generation in the first decade after World War II. Particular attention is paid to the Soviet Union and several other countries under the Soviet influence, including Czechoslovakia. The importance of youth increased soon after WWII, as it was necessary to begin restoring the economy and infrastructure of the countries devastated by the war. The large number of volunteers among young people (about 18 years of age and older), who might have regarded the task of restoring their country as their patriotic duty, was advantageous for economy and it also represented an opportunity to influence the relationship of individuals to the new regime in communist countries. According to the Soviet model, the protagonists of the new regime in Czechoslovakia and in the other countries under the Soviet influence, sought to attract as much young people as possible by promoting and supporting voluntary work in order to get them involved in the rebuilding of the country. They saw in these young, devoted, and disciplined people, among other, important base for their future power. The proposed course will be organised as a seminar with active role of students in analyses of texts and materials regarding this topic.

SUMMER TERM:

Ancient Geek 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.

Arabic Language 2

Students will become acquainted with five basic language skills, such as (listening-reading-writing-academic vocabulary and grammar all in level 2.

GRAMMAR: The imperative, The simple present tense with all pronouns, The simple past tense with all pronouns, The subject, The object, The actual sentences, The noun phrases, The conjunctions

Buddhism and Contemporary Societies

Buddhism is considered one of the world's oldest religious traditions. Especially in last decades its popularity has been on rise also in countries outside Asia. The course draws on paradigms of classic sociology of religion. The goal of the course is to come to understand Buddhism and its diversity in contemporary world with a special focus on the phenomenon so called global Buddhism. Various globally dispersed Buddhist schools will be introduced such as schools of Tibetan Buddhism, schools of Pure Land Buddhism, schools of Zen Buddhism, schools of Nichiren Buddhism etc.). Students will study their teachings, history and place in contemporary world.

Central Europe between Two World Wars (1914-1945)

The student will be enlightened and exposed to Czechoslovak history in the interwar period in the context of the historical development of other Central European countries. The lectures will be focused on historical development, problematic of Czechoslovak borders, diplomacy, minorities, political parties and so on. The students will be also able to explain the situation of Czechoslovak and Central European states in the interwar period.

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.

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 contemporary 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 in the central European ideology of welfare, mixture of approaches and eclecticism.

Conceptualization of Totalitarian Regime

The aim of the course is to explain the nature of totalitarianism and other nondemocratic regimes, e.g. insufficient division of powers among executive, judicial and legislative branches. Special attention will be attributed to the most important features of totalitarian regimes: lack of economic, social and political pluralism, monopoly of the dominant political party, the importance of teleological ideology, compulsory participation in state organizations. Various conceptualizations of democratic and nondemocratic regimes will be clarified by critical assessment of selected authors; Hannah Arendt, Raymond Aron, Robert Alan Dahl, Juan Linz, George Orwell, Alfred Stepan, Václav Havel, etc. The distinct theoretical reflections on nondemocratic regimes will be applied to various cases of past and current nondemocratic political regimes all around the globe.

Conversation in English

To prepare students for internship at foreign universities.

Serious interest in employing acquired skills and knowledge for internship at foreign universities.

Regular attendance at seminars

Carry out all duties

Pass credit examination

- intersnhip arrangements
- professional CV
- application letter for mobility
- interview based on personal motivation
- application filling
- travelling
- booking tickets
- booking flights
- searching for accommodation
- proper stay at university campus
- Academic English
- Academic reading
- Resumé

Czech Language for Foreigners I

The seminar focuses on teaching the Czech language to foreign students. The aim of the course is to introduce students to the Czech language on the lexical, morphological and syntactic level. Great attention will be paid to conversational exercises. The first semester is focused on the beginner's studies and ability in grasping and grappling with the Czech Language.

Czech Language for Foreigners II

The seminar focuses on teaching the Czech language to foreign students. The aim of the course is to continue introducing students to the Czech language on the lexical, morphological and syntactic level. Great attention will be paid to conversational exercises. The second semester builds on the lessons of the first semester.

Economic Transformation of the Central Europe

This subject deals with an issue of economic transformation of the Central European countries that means of the countries of the Visegrad Four. Specifically, these countries are Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary. The first part of this subject is focused on the necessary economic background, where the students will learn basic economic terms and indicators (unemployment, inflation, GDP etc.). Next part of the subject is focused on characteristics of the transformation process in above-mentioned countries; followed by the analysis of the economic analysis of the countries aforementioned.. This analysis contains the development of basic economic indicators in these countries before the transformation and after the transformation.

Financing Political Competition

The course is structured as an introduction into financing of political competition around the world and in the Czech Republic. In the first part, students learn classic and modern theories of political finances and study existing literature. In the second part, they move onto the practices of financing of election campaigns, political parties and candidates around the world. Finally, in the last part, the Czech system of political financing is analyzed in detail and compared to other European models.

Gender and Society

The course introduces students to core concepts of gender studies. Special attention is focused on the dichotomy of sex and gender, gender stereotypes in various fields (in education, science, media, labor market, etc.), gender roles and socialization, and different types of femininities and masculinities. After passing the course, students will also be familiar with the history of feminist movement and with the current feminist epistemology.

General Sociology

The course sets out four basic task for itself.. 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.

Information and Communication Technologies

The main aim of the course is to acquaint students with the hardware and software. It will focus on the current trends in ICT. Information and communication technology of today's modern world to the past. Explanation of the basic technical principles of computer activity. Gaining knowledge for qualified choice of hardware, overview of the software. An overview of modern trends and possible future development of ICT.

The course will be held only in e-learning form.

Institutions and Politics of EU

The aim of this course is to provide basic information on the institutional framework of the European Union and selected policies. The first part of the course will focus on the EU institutional framework, different theories and conceptualizations of the European Union as a political system and on the basic institutions (such as Commission, EU Parliament) that make up the European Union. The second part of the course focuses on selected EU policies (e.g. foreign and security policy, single market, economic and monetary policy, etc.). For each policy we will focus on their emergence, development and current state, including related current policy discussions. Completing this course, students should gain insight into the functioning of the European Union, including topics and agendas falling within the EU's sphere of competence.

Intellectual life in the Czech lands in 16th – 19th Centuries

Conducting a research into the historical scholarship in Early Modern Europe is difficult because many of the key figures are yet to be studied. Besides, our knowledge remains limited to a small number of the texts produced by a small percentage of those who concerned themselves with antiquity. Yet the goal of the subject is to give information about the topic in general, about its main traits in Western, Central and East Central Europe.

International Relations

Basic goal of the course is to present key periods and turning points in the development of international relations. The goal is not only to describe the unfolding of international relations events, but also to utilize previously acquired knowledge of international relations theory. Historical development of international relations will therefore serve as an empirical basis for showing key theoretical concepts in international relations, such as power politics, alliance theory, working of balance of power, asymmetrical interdependence, economic globalization etc.

Introduction to Philosophy of Mind

This course is an introduction to contemporary philosophy of mind. We will consider issues in the metaphysics of mind (how is the mind related to the body? What makes you the same person today that you were when you were a child?) the epistemology of mind (how do we know that other people

have minds? How do we know our own minds?) and the engineering of the mind (can computers think?). Topics covered include: the mind/body problem, other minds, artificial intelligence, personal identity, animal minds, emotion, perception, and belief. The course will be of interest to students in philosophy, psychology, the arts, and social sciences. Readings will primarily be drawn from the anthology *Philosophy of Mind: Classical and Contemporary Readings*, David Chalmers (ed.) Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2002.

Iron Age in Europe

The aim of this course is to present and discuss new discoveries and current research topics in the Iron Age archaeology in the European context. Students will be introduced into the issues linked with the emergence of European archaeological/cultural entities, throughout their social and economic development and long-distance relations, until their final destabilisation and/or transformations. The main part of the course will deal with issues linked with the complexity and biases of existing methodological approaches of funerary and settlement areas and point out to some new methodologies and perspectives of their application for the modern archaeological inquiries. This theoretical background will be complemented by the presentation of several recent case-studies intended to investigate the problematics.

Just War

Despite all the horrors of warfare in the history, most of us believe, that there is such a thing as a morally justified war. This course will develop this belief by studying ethical issues connected with the philosophical concept of the Just War Tradition. We will begin by examining two important schools of thought which object to the very idea of just war: pacifism and realism. In following sessions, we will consider the thoughts of various thinkers through the ages and examine their answers to the question “can war ever be just”? Given that in recent years the Just War Tradition has been facing new challenges we will also discuss current issues and ethical dilemmas that are associated to it (terrorism, humanitarian intervention etc.).

Management in Social Work

The subject provides students with better orientation in the area of management of the non-profit organizations that deal with social work. It deals with the characteristics of non-profit sector's individual entities, personnel management of manager's personality, provided services, obtaining of financial resources, marketing, and also modern trends in management. It's based on the knowledge of human resources, psychology, law, economics, and other subjects.

Mediation

1. Conflicts and disputes (conflict situation as a challenging life situation, types of conflicts, causes of conflicts, ways of solving conflicts, directive vs. consensual way of solving conflicts, conflict as a subject of mediation)
2. Mediation (definition of mediation, inspirational sources, philosophical, psychological, sociological, and legal grounds of mediation, types of mediation, relationships in mediation, mediator's

position, mediator's role during mediation, legislative anchorage, appropriate and inappropriate cases for mediation, international context)

3. Principles of mediation (voluntariness, trust and confidentiality, conversion of competition into cooperation, orientation on the future, understanding of differences, alternatives - searching for new opportunities, impartiality, neutrality, freedom of decision-making, assumption of responsibility)
4. Stages of mediation (agreement on mediation, understanding of problems, formulation of possible solutions, reaching an agreement, implementation of an agreement, ways of ending a mediation, goals of mediation)
5. Principles of constructive negotiations, ways of dealing with clients (focusing on interests, not positions, types of interventions, active and passive communication techniques, techniques specific to mediation)
6. Family mediation (family mediation vs. divorce mediation, participants of family mediation, specifics of family mediation, principles of family mediation, participation of a child in mediation)
7. Mediation in criminal law (principles of restorative judiciary, The Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, specifics of mediation in criminal law, work with apology)
8. Approaches in mediation, mediation styles (directive vs. liberal style, facilitative vs. evaluative style, solution orientation vs. change orientation, education of mediators, The Association of Mediators in the Czech Republic, The Ethical Code of Mediators in the Czech Republic - mediator's obligations to parties, mediator's obligations to colleagues, moderator's obligations to the profession, mediator's obligations to society)
9. Practice of model situations focused on acquiring the basic skills of a mediator (family mediation, mediation in criminal law)

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.

Modern Quantitative Methods and Shape Analysis in Archaeology

The aim of the course is to apprehend to quantitatively express and process the information about the shape of archaeological artefacts. Students will be familiarised with the traditional and modern geometric morphometrics methods (2D/3D landmark analysis, analyses of open or closed contours, etc.). An essential part of the course will be devoted to the recent shape acquisition techniques (3D scanning, photogrammetry, etc.), followed the statistical treatment of the morphometric data. At the end of the course, students should be able to choose an appropriate method to solve variety of archaeological questions concerning various artefact productions (stone, ceramic, metal), dated to diverse chronological periods.

Movimientos sociales en América Latina

Este curso aborda el tema de los movimientos sociales en América Latina y consiste en dos partes básicas. La primera parte presentará diferentes perspectivas teóricas respecto a los movimientos sociales y su definición. En este respecto el objetivo principal es exponer y analizar las condiciones (des)favorables de nacimiento, (des)movilización y resultados de los movimientos sociales. El énfasis especial se pone en la relación entre el movimiento como el principal desafiador del sistema social, político, económico o cultural existente y estado como el principal destinatario de los reclamos sociales. En este respecto el concepto clave es la institucionalización de los movimientos sociales, es decir su acercamiento a las estructuras estatales y vamos a examinar cómo la institucionalización impacta en la dinámica del movimiento mismo. La cuestión principal que se examinará es cómo el movimiento puede procurar los cambios revolucionarios/transformadores desde dentro de las estructuras estatales que intentan naturalmente preservar la lógica de los sistemas dominantes existentes. En la segunda parte se expondrán los casos empíricos de los movimientos sociales en América Latina. En este sentido se analizará su trayectoria mediante los conceptos introducidos en la primera parte. El objetivo principal de esta parte es comprobar la relevancia de los conceptos en el contexto latinoamericano. La principal atención se pondrá al movimiento indígena originario, movimiento campesino y otros movimientos. La parte integral del curso será el tema de la protesta callejera (política y social) como la estrategia primordial, aunque no única, de los movimientos sociales. En este conjunto se presentarán varios ejemplos de las movilizaciones sociales, los reclamos principales de los movimientos y sobre todo resultados de sus actividades con el fin de llegar a entender mejor las condiciones que facilitan o al contrario obstaculizan no sólo los cambios fundamentales aspirados por el movimiento sino también su mantenimiento y supervivencia en el tiempo. Con este propósito se utilizarán también los videos, discursos y otros materiales alternativos de aprendizaje.

Non-State Armed Groups in Africa

The course will enhance the understanding of Non-state armed groups in Africa. It is structured to explore themes such as, the factors responsible for self-help by groups, Ethnic insurgencies & militancy (case studies), Demobilization Disarmament rehabilitation and reintegration (DDR) and Negotiating peace agreements. The course will be part lecture and seminar. Participant are expected to explore a number of topic assigned to them through readings, classroom discussions and lectures. The overview of cause and consequences of non-state armed group will be critically examined based on historical and current dynamics.

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 aim of this course is to familiarize students with the close relationship between territoriality and politics, the specifics of the historical and political development of Central European countries, definitions and geographical characteristics of the Central European area. Students should be able to analyze geopolitical position

of the region and its changes in the context of the international situation and to discuss current issues of international affairs in their Central European dimension (e. g. integration, migration, demographic trends etc.).

Post-Classical Archaeology 5th-8th Centuries

The course aims at providing the students with an overview of the material traces of the deep cultural and socio-economic transformations occurred in Western European landscapes between the disarticulation of the Roman empire and the rising of the Carolingian one. In order to do so, selected examples of archaeological remains from public and private, religious and secular spaces and buildings in France, Italy, Spain and the neighboring regions will be presented and discussed. Special attention will be devoted to overarching topics, supra-regional phenomena and to the connections between the Mediterranean basin and Central Europe.

By the end of the course, students are expected to be familiar with the main archaeological sites and features of the 5th-8th centuries, to have a good knowledge of the current research problems and to be aware of a number of transdisciplinary approaches to complex issues.

Program of the course:

- 1 - What, when and where: Late Antiquity, Migration Period, Early Middle Ages, post-Classical period.
The Roman heritage: communication routes and infrastructures
- 2-3 - Cities
- 4-5 - Landscape and countryside
- 6 - Military and elevated sites
- 7 - Religious architecture
- 8 - Cemeteries
- 9 - Demographic issues
- 10 - Economy, trade and consumption
- 11 - Clothing, fashion and visual appearance
- 12-13 - "Barbarians" and "post-Barbarians" in the West

Prague: a Historical City in Eastern Central Europe

The goal of the subject is to provide information about the capital of the Czech Republic from a historical and cultural point of view. That means not only to explain Prague historic as well as political significance from the Middle Ages to the present but also to describe the city as a crossing point of cultures and religions in the region. The intersection has been visible through architecture as well as the environment.

Reflections on Totalitarianism

Nazism and Stalinism represent the most tragic period of modern European history. This course is devoted to the philosophical and literary reflection of these two historical phenomena. How was total dominion over the human enabled? What was the experience of those living under totalitarian or post-totalitarian rule? Were there any differences between Nazi and Stalinist regimes? We will seek the answers to these and similar questions together with great thinkers and authors such as Hannah

Arendt, Timothy Snyder, Václav Havel and Milan Kundera. 80 % attendance to the seminary and a 4-8 page paper are mandatory requirements for receiving course credit.

Self-Consciousness

This course will center on an examination of the thesis that "all consciousness is self-consciousness." This thesis has been put forward by philosophers and psychologists from different traditions and in different periods of the history of thought. We will draw on these different traditions (including Post-Kantian, Phenomenological, and Analytic philosophy as well as psychology) to try to understand the thesis, the arguments for it, and its implications. Authors to be studied may include the following: Kant, Fichte, Heidegger, Sartre, Wittgenstein, Shoemaker and Burge.

Social Work in International Context

Main purpose: To strengthen the European Social Work education by offering the students a blended-learning-based course on SW in international context and to conduct the course in internationally organized context.

Aim: Establish an international context of joint learning of cross border/ international/ global SW issues for the students and train the teachers to use blended methods, i.e. ICT-supported in combination with face-to-face interactive forms of teaching and learning.

Competences: Knowledge of epistemology of SW in international context, of multiculturalism, participation, human rights, citizenship etc., of contemporary social problems (poverty, immigration, unemployment, social exclusion etc.) related to the international context of SW science and profession. Research methods, work models and skills of using the above mentioned knowledge in establishing and maintaining constructive, collaborative, empowering communication in SW projects related to the course. Use of blended learning - ICT forms of learning and of project group work - in international context. Ground ethos, values and ethical sensibility in addressing and collaborating with the target population groups with social problems related to the international perspective. Critical reflection of the concepts, methods and skills of one's research and direct SW practice in international context.

Sociology of Education

1. Education and sociology. Overview of education and sociology - Social structure, the school, the individual, processes of social attainment. Basic concepts.
2. Introduction to sociology of education - foundations, roots in the classical sociology, the first part of the 20th century. Historical views on the purpose and function of education (Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Spencer, Veblen, Mannheim).
3. Theoretical perspectives in the sociology of education in the second half of the 20th century (Functional-structural theory, conflict theory, interpretative and interaction theories, postmodernism).
4. Sociology of education in the 21st century. Education in the knowledge-based society, the theory of miseducation, 'educational crisis', reconceptualization of sociology of education (Sociology of education today - contemporary themes).

5. What is educational equality? Educational inequality?

The differentiation of the educational system. (Models of social stratification, main approaches to measure educational inequality, change in educational stratification, educational allocation, the basic models of the process of educational stratification)

6. How do schools and families shape schooling outcomes?

Family and schooling. (The relationship between educational and social inequalities, a choice of where to go school, the reproduction of inequalities, reading literacy, language and cognition).

7. The education system of the Czech Republic - the social organization of Czech schooling and opportunities for learning (current structure, social context, curriculum, progress and transformation in the last two decades, and what else?)

8. Educational stratification: empirical evidence from comparative analysis - achievement distribution (results of an international surveys).

9. Conclusions. Policy implications.

10. Factors and context of school environment as an outline of sociological analysis.

Sociology of Religion

What is religion and how can we study it? Is there a general decline in religiosity or is religious life in contemporary societies on its rise? The course provides an overview of possible answers to these questions from a sociological perspective. The students will be introduced to the historical context in which the discipline was established and its development. We shall discuss classic theories of the relationship between religion and society as well as new trends in the study of religions.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Movement in the East (1945-1971)

The course introduces students to the problem of the 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 state policy. The main attention will be paid to the situation of communist Czechoslovakia in the context of the development of the whole territory of the European communist influence.

The Heritage of Antiquity and Christianity in Central-European Culture

The subject focuses on selected chapters from the central-European culture, especially those where the legacy of the Antiquity and Christianity is evident (history of institutions and ideas, the history of art, architecture and literature). These topics will be explained at the beginning of the course: ancient systems of chronology and writing, the idea of the state, systems of government and law, mythology and ancient religions. Then attention will be paid to the birth of Christianity and its beginning in Europe,

to the literature of the antiquity and its reception from the Middle Ages up to the Modern Times. Architecture and art of the antiquity and their reception especially in the Renaissance and Classicism will be the subject-matter of the second half of the course as well as the discovering of the antiquity (the birth of Classical Studies; intentional connecting to the antiquity; abusing the antiquity by ideologies of the 20th century).

The History of the Book in the Czech Lands

This lecture is focused on the development of manuscripts, incunabula and early printed books, especially in the Czech lands. Students will familiarize themselves with the development of the writing, writing materials (papyrus, parchment and paper), binding, decoration (illuminated manuscripts) and manuscript types (handwritten books can be classified also by their content – e.g. law manuscripts, liturgical manuscripts, learned manuscripts).

The Role of Women in Resistance to Totalitarian and Post-Totalitarian Regimes in East and Central Europe

A deeper and more thorough understanding of anti-regime resistance in the former East and Central European totalitarian and post-totalitarian regimes is gained by highlighting participation of women in individual national systems. At the start, the forms of gender stereotyping characteristic to teleological communist ideology will be compared to everyday practices of real socialist systems. Subsequently, national variations of women's role in cultural and political protest will be presented in the form of individual case studies of prominent intellectuals and activists: e.g. the Soviet case through the contributions of human rights activist Yelena Bonner, the Romanian case through the activities of human rights activist Doina Cornea, or the Czech case by the experiences of human rights activist Anna Šabatová.

Theories of Political Science

This course provides an understanding of the basic concepts and theories in political science. It focuses on the fundamental theories such as Systems Analysis, Pluralism, Polyarchy, Corporativism, Consensus Democracy, theories of Democratic Transition and Hybrid Regimes etc.

The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the core of the given theories and their application to practice. Students should be able to understand real political processes in the context of the theoretical framework and to discuss current issues of international politics.

Theory of Public Policy

The emphasis is placed on the processual side of the public policy dynamics (with a focus on the fields of Welfare State and social policies). The subject focuses on the processes of decision-making and implementation of public policy (social programs, or social policies), and on the approaches towards their analysis. The trends towards the so-called New Public Management and the changes in the ways of governing (governance) will also be mentioned. As to the analysis of the creation and implementation of policy, the subject focuses on the rationalism and incrementalism in the formation

of public policy and on the vertical and horizontal dimensions of policy making - it mentions the approaches towards the creation and analysis of the top-down policy and the bottom-up policy.

The processual side of social policy (its formation and dynamics) should allow students to reflect on the complexity of the mutual relations of all of the relevant players in social policy and interpret the difficulties in the formation and implementation of public (social) policies. The knowledge is usable both at the local and national (international) level of creation and in the analysis of social programs (social policies). In practice, the knowledge can be used in the conceptual and analytic activities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, at the regional and municipal level in the process of designing of the individual thematic areas of social policy (family policy, employment policy, education policy,...), and also in the process of the community planning of social services.

United States from Revolution to the Civil War

The goal of this course is to make students understand the evolution of the United States from the early republic to a deeply divided nation and the back to (mental as well as political) reunification. To follow this goal, the course will generally focus on three main areas of concern: the growing rift in American society as well as national identity leading to war; the war itself, war experience, and possible interpretations of the outcome in later historical writings; and, finally, on the immediate (the Lost Cause) as well as long-term (?Modern War?) memory of the war analyzed on some of its specific aspects. To reach this goal, students are required to be prepared for each class through required readings. All the texts will be, with certain exceptions, available online.

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 and it is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050. Some populations already finished the proces of demographic revolution, and others just entering it. Demographic revolution is associated with population growth and its ageing. Most developed countries has recently been undergoing different situation from the rest of the Word, characterized by postponing parentage as well as preference of smaller families.