List of courses for the academic year 2019/2020 - Summer Term
University of Hradec Králové, Philosophical Faculty

Arrangement of summer term – from February until June

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.

SUMMER TERM:

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<td>Arabic Language 2</td>
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<td>Buddhism and Contemporary Societies</td>
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<td>Central Europe between Two World Wars (1914-1945)</td>
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<td>Central European Cultural History</td>
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<td>Central European Social Systems in Comparative Perspective II</td>
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<td>Conceptualization of Totalitarian Regime</td>
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<td>Crafts and Artisans in the 7th-9th Centuries</td>
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<td>Czech Language for Foreigners</td>
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<td>Czechoslovak Political History after 1945</td>
<td>KP/PHC2</td>
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* 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.
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<td>Economics Transformation of the Central Europe</td>
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<td>Escribir para publicar en revistas científicas en español</td>
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<td>Financing Political Competition</td>
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<td>Institutions and Politics of EU</td>
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<td>Intellectual Life in the Czech Lands in 16th-19th Centuries</td>
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<td>International Relations</td>
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<td>Introduction Seminar to Political Science</td>
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<td>Introduction to Philosophy of Mind</td>
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<td>Introduction to Post-Colonial Theories and Literatures -</td>
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<td>Francophone Perspectives</td>
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<td>Iron Age in Europe</td>
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<td>Just War</td>
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<td>Lectures of Visiting Professors</td>
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<td>Management in Social Work</td>
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<td>Mediation</td>
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<td>Methodological Aspects of Research in Central Europe</td>
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<td>Modern Quantitative Methods and Shape Analysis in Archaeology</td>
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<td>Movimientos sociales en América Latina</td>
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<td>Non-State Armed Groups in Africa</td>
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<td>Political Geography of Central Europe</td>
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<td>Post-Classical Archaeology 5th-8th Centuries</td>
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<td>Quantitative Research Methods: Basic Skills</td>
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<td>Reflections on Totalitarianism</td>
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<td>Social Work in International Context</td>
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<td>Sociology of Education</td>
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<td>Sociology of Religion</td>
<td>KSOC/ASORE</td>
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<td>The Balkans and Long 19th Century: Emergence of Nation-States</td>
<td>HIU/AABAL</td>
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<td>The Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia and the Communist Movement in the East (1945-1971)</td>
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<td>The Heritage of Antiquity and Christianity in Central-European Culture</td>
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<td>The Politics of Cash Transfers: Electoral Effects of the Expansion of the Tekoporã Program in Paraguay</td>
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<td>The Role of Women in Resistance to Totalitarian and Post-Totalitarian Regimes in East and Central Europe</td>
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<td>The Seal in the Culture and Society of the Middle Ages and Modern Age</td>
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<td>Theories of Political Science</td>
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<td>Theory of Public Policy</td>
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<td>United States from Revolution to the Civil War</td>
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<td>World Population Development</td>
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**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.
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.

Building in Stone and the Economics of Lithic Materials in the Early Middle Ages (7th-9th Centuries)
Compared to the "disproportionately high demand" for building-stone in the 1st-3rd centuries (B. Russell), the Early Medieval market for lithic materials (construction blocks, architectural elements, architectural sculpted decoration) surely appears as much reduced. Some (relatively recent) scholarly attempts to attribute these facts to a decline in civilization have been decidedly rejected by a number of academics. However, despite the existence of many valuable handbooks on Early Medieval architecture, and despite the fact that in most pre-industrial societies building was the single most important non-agrarian economic activity (W. Jongman), general studies dealing with the economics of sculpting- and construction-stone in the Early Medieval West were almost totally lacking until recently (Beghelli 2018). Yet an approach that considers the economic and social context of building activities (over the longue durée, in a vast geographic area, and with a multidisciplinary perspective) is crucial to the understanding of architecture. The main aim of the course will be following the gradual transformations occurred in this field (and analyze aspects of continuity or change) from the Roman age to the Early Middle Ages. Far from being expression of cultural decay, Early Medieval architecture, and the sculptural decoration of buildings, even show intelligent innovations in the procurement and uses of stone and the organization of sculpting and construction workshops - strategies which, in some cases, would last for many centuries to come.

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

- internship arrangements
- professional CV
application letter for mobility
- interview based on personal motivation
- application filling
- travelling
- booking tickets
Crafts and Artisans in the 7th-9th Centuries
All over Europe, and especially in the past three decades, archaeology of production and archaeometry have achieved remarkable results in analyzing the manufacturing techniques of diverse types of items dating back to the Early Middle Ages. These valuable studies, however, often concern just one class of object (in metal, glass, stone, leather, etc.), whose production is frequently examined under a regional perspective. The aim of the course is approaching Early Medieval crafts in Europe with a comparative perspective, assessing similarities and differences in the workshops organization, level of mobility of the craftsmen, channels and extent of distribution of the products, ways of procurements of raw materials, manufacturing processes, production-consumption models, etc. Also central to the course will be the analysis of the social position of artisans operating in different fields.

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.

Czechoslovak Political History after 1945
The course focuses on the analysis of key events and accompanying political, socio-economic and cultural phenomena associated with the existence of Czechoslovakia in 1945-1993. Preference will be given to the analysis of problematic moments that differed from the developments in the then Soviet bloc. Emphasis will be placed on illuminating the nature of the communist manor in its individual phases.

Democracy, Representation and Redistribution in Latin America
In this class we’ll study the development of democratic institutions and the challenges they have faced in contemporary Latin America. In order to analyze the Latin American political reality of the 21st Century, we need to understand it as a consequence of the main political tensions that took place in
the region during the 20th Century: military dictatorships facing demands for democratic participation, state control of the economy facing divergent pressures for economic liberalization, as well as the challenge of economic development facing the pauperization of broad sectors of the population. The socio-political dynamics that were structured during those decades would condition the democratization processes that occurred in the region towards the end of the century, processes that would often face threats as well as setbacks in the quality of the established democracies. We aim to review such processes and look at the particularities of Latin American political institutions, the dilemmas of the democratic regime as a set of rules that structure political relations in a context of high economic inequalities, as well as the nature of linkages of political representation in the region.

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.

Escribir para publicar en revistas científicas en español
Desde hace aproximadamente diez años se viene observando una creciente comunidad de científicos sociales de habla hispana, que fomentan la publicación en revistas científicas en español, constituyéndose en una valiosa oportunidad para divulgar trabajos científicos en este idioma. El objetivo de este curso es presentar un panorama general de la publicación en revistas científicas en español y ofrecer herramientas y recursos que faciliten y promuevan la publicación de artículos científicos en ese idioma. Para ello, se discutirán entre otros temas las ventajas y desventajas de publicar en español, las bases de datos de mayor difusión en idioma español, los criterios de calidad para seleccionar una revista científica adecuada, las consideraciones de estilo y presentación de manuscritos; todo esto acompañado con ejercicios prácticos de escritura y elaboración de textos científicos en español.

European History after 1918
The course aims to develop an understanding of the major trends in the political development of the European states and societies in the period since the 1918.

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 tasks 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.

**German for International Students 1**
The seminar offers the German language for beginners. Please, note that it is an extra class and all the students interested in this course will have to pay an enrolment fee, which will be specified.

**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 Seminar to Political Science

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the very basics of scientific work related to the discipline of political science. The course focuses mainly on the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills necessary for writing an academic text and presenting various papers thematically related to political science. The seminars emphasize active involvement of the students. Students submit regular assignments, take active part in the course and discuss compulsory readings.

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.

Introduction to Post-Colonial Theories and Literatures - Francophone Perspectives

"Post" in the term post-colonial represents both the period after the colonization and the opportunities for resistance against the colonialism, its policy and ideology, as well as the contemporary forms of supremacy and subjugation. The aim of this course is to explain the political, cultural and language problems stirred up by the European colonization and its legacy. The course deals with theoretical work of authors, who represent the post-colonial theory (Césaire, Fanon, Said, Spivak, Mbembe, Bhabha, Thiong'o or Jameson) and analysis of French and francophone literature (mostly from African and Carribean authors). It helps the students to see the literature from the
perspective of power relations among individuals, languages and cultures, and to highlight the stylistic and thematic characteristics of novels written by authors from former French colonies or overseas departments (relation to French language, exclusion/inclusion, feeling of affilia...).

**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 problematicas.

**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.).

**Lectures of Visiting Professors**
Lectures of visiting professors, who will arrive to the Philosophical Faculty UHK during summer term 2019/2020 in the frame of Erasmus+ International Credit Mobility projects. Students must visit at least three lecture/seminar blocks (each one consisting of 16 hours of classes) of visiting professors and fulfill their conditions to successfully complete the course. Particular visiting professors and topics are:

**Dr. Wilson Perez-Oviedo**, FLACSO Ecuador, present at the the Philosophical Faculty UHK from 3rd till 12th March 2020: *A Critical Approximation to Mainstream Political Economy*

**Dr. Hakeem Onapajo**, Nile University of Nigeria, present at the PF UHK from 16th till 27th March 2020: *African Politics*

**Conflict and Terrorism in Africa**

**Dr. Charles Amo-Agyemang**, Political Science Department, University of Ghana, present at the PF UHK from 2nd till 11th April 2020: *Rethinking the Ideas and Ideals of Pan-Africanism and Foreign Policy Orientation*

**Dr. Carlos Varetto**, Universidad Nacional de General San Martín, Argentina, present at the PF UHK from 20th till 29th April 2020: *Contemporary Argentine Politics (2001-2019): Actors, Institutions and Dynamics*
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.).

**Portuguese for International Students 1**
The seminar offers the Portuguese language for beginners. Please, note that it is an extra class and all the students interested in this course will have to pay an enrollment fee, which will be specified.

**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
Quantitative Research Methods: Basic Skills
Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical analysis of data collected through experiments, questionnaires, and surveys. This course aims to familiarize students with quantitative research methods, as well as to facilitate them to gain practical skills in conducting quantitative researches. Therefore, students will not only receive theoretical knowledge on the related topics but also, based on it, undertake actual work such as designing a sample, constructing a questionnaire, and conducting a standardized/structured interview.

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).


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).


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 Balkans and Long 19th Century: Emergence of Nation-States
In this course we will investigate the emergence of Balkan nation-states and their political, social, economic and cultural development until the First World War 1914-1918. The course’s focus will therefore be onto the nation-states that primarily make up the area known as “the Balkans”: Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia. In early 19th century most of the Balkan area was under the rule of two multi-ethnic and multi-religious empires - Ottoman Empire and Habsburg Empire. Beginning with the Serb uprising against Ottoman rule in 1804, the 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a long period of nation building processes that resulted with the creation of the first nation-states.

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 Politics of Cash Transfers: Electoral Effects of the Expansion of the Tekoporã Program in Paraguay
Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs as part of social protection schemes in Latin America have been widely analyzed in terms of their links to national and subnational electoral dynamics, although the literature has not reached consensus about the direction of such effects. On the other hand, the literature has focused on the study of the most visible cases in the continent, made feasible by the
extension and duration of their CCT programs. The proposed article will contribute to the understanding of the electoral effects of the expansion of CCT programs by analyzing the Tekoporã program in Paraguay at the municipal level, a case that has not been studied from that perspective. We’ll test the different hypotheses raised in the existing literature by observing the diffusion patterns of Tekoporã in the Paraguayan territory until reaching presence in all the districts in 2017, aiming to identify particularities of this political system as conditions of scope for theoretical elaboration about patterns of implementation of TMC programs in the continent.

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

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 World, characterized by postponing parentage as well as preference of smaller families.