

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

Code	36706
Name	Historia del pensamiento político I
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2021 - 2022

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	Faculty of Law	1	First term
1931 - Double Degree Program in Sociology-Political Sciences and Public Administr.	Faculty of Law	1	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences	6 - Ciencia política	Basic Training
1930 - Double Degree Programme in Law and Political and Public Admin. Sciences	1 - Asignaturas obligatorias de primer curso	Obligatory
1931 - Double Degree Program in Sociology-Political Sciences and Public Administr.	1 - Asignaturas obligatorias de primer curso	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
MARTIN CUBAS, JOAQUIN	55 - Constitutional Law, Political and Administrative Sciences



SUMMARY

The subject History of Political Thought I is a four-month subject of 6 credits that is taught in the first semester of the first year of the Degree in Political Science and Public Administration. Its character as a basic subject makes it fundamental among the different studies leading to the degree and, despite its autonomy, it is especially linked to other subjects of the degree, especially History of Political Thought II—second semester of the first year— or Theory and Contemporary Philosophy —fourth year-, but also the different subjects of Fundamentals of Political Science, whose contents are incomprehensible without having the theoretical baggage that contributes the study of political ideas and forms in their historical development.

The subject History of Political Thought I aims to address the study of thought and great political theories throughout the long history that goes from the dawn of civilization to the birth of modernity. To this end, after an initial approach to methodological problems and political theory--practice differentiation, we will enter into the study of the major milestones that have marked the evolution of political ideas during that period: from the ideas that accompany the emergence of political societies, through the theorizations around the polis, empires, feudalism, to the most characteristic around the dawn of modernity and the birth of the liberal state.

Within this general framework we place special emphasis on the study of political problems in ancient Greece, focusing especially on the theoretical contributions of the sophists, Plato and Aristotle. It also studies the responses of the Hellenistic schools to the crisis of the polis and the emergence of the Republic and the Empire as new political forms. We analyze how Stoicism serves as a bridge between the reality in which authors such as Cicero or Seneca live and the new ideas that Christianity will bring soon after.

Theology and, in particular, the contribution of Augustine of Hippo and subsequent political Augustinianism will be the new common thread that, through the struggles between the Papacy and the Empire within the framework of a feudal society with its own dynamics, leads us to the recovery of reason in political thought by Thomas Aquinas, to the emergence of rising theories of power and humanist theories, to the irruption of reform and counter-reform and the start of wars of religion, germinal ground for political ideas that will revolutionize our ways of organizing ourselves politically.

We are already at the dawn of the birth of the State and the appearance of its great theorists, Machiavelli and Hobbes, among others. These authors, in addition to placing the State at the center of their reflection, assume new epistemological perspectives, as a way of overcoming theological approaches, which place us already in modernity. From these references the subject introduces us to the study of the theorists of the first liberalism -Spinoza, Locke and Montesquieu- closing with them the contents of the subject before entering the political thought of modernity and contemporary that will be the object of study of the subject History of Political Thought II.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

No enrolment restrictions have been specified with other subjects in the curriculum.

COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)

1335 - Degree in Political and Public Administration Sciences

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
- Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
- Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.
- Análisis de información para evaluar problemas políticos o de gestión pública y elaborar propuestas de mejora
- Pensamiento crítico.
- Trabajo en equipo.
- Aplicar críticamente las principales teorías y enfoques de la Ciencia Política y de la Administración Pública.
- Saber identificar, diseñar y transmitir mensajes e información política, especialmente discursos políticos y campañas políticas e institucionales a través de medios analógicos y digitales.
- Saber utilizar los métodos y técnicas de análisis cuantitativos y cualitativos, así como el método comparativo.
- Saber distinguir los valores, ideologías, actitudes y pautas de comportamiento de los ciudadanos así como su evolución temporal.
- Conocer y saber analizar las características, causas y consecuencias de retos sociales contemporáneos: desigualdad de género, ciberseguridad y sostenibilidad del desarrollo.



- Aplicar críticamente las principales teorías y enfoques de género a las instituciones, actores y políticas públicas.

LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)

1. Know the main conceptions of Political Theory and its implementation in Political Science.
2. Know how to analyze the various aspects of political conceptions in relation to their respective society.
3. Know how to analyze the various aspects of political conceptions in relation to forms of political organization.
4. Know how to develop the critical spirit.
5. Know how to critically analyze political texts.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

Presentation of the subject.- Introduction to its contents.- Methodologies in the History of Political Thought.

2. CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

The beginnings of political ideas in Antiquity.- Political thought in Greece: the sophists, Plato, Aristotle and the Hellenistic schools.- Political thought in Rome: stoicism, of the Republic in the Empire.

3. MEDIEVAL THOUGHT

The construction of Christian political thought: from the origins to Augustine of Hippo.- Feudalism and the struggle for supreme power: between Caesaropapism and hierocratic theories.- Political Augustinianism.- The recovery of reason: scholasticism and Thomas Aquinas.- The ascending theories of power and conciliarism.

4. THE ORIGINS OF MODERNITY

The end of the Middle Ages: rebirth, humanism and reform.- The emergence of utopian thought.- The birth of the State: of the reason of State and the autonomy of politics.- The ideas of political absolutism.- The beginnings of liberalism: from enlightened thought to the English revolution.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	3,00	0
Development of individual work	12,00	0
Study and independent work	15,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	20,00	0
Preparing lectures	20,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	20,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The teaching methodology in the subject History of Political Thought I is based on the following five types of activities:

- Master classes;
- Classroom practices: text analysis, directed discussions, presentations and similar activities;
- Practical works outside the class: readings and analysis on "classic" works of political thought;
- Complementary activities: cineforum, conferences, round tables and other similar ones; and
- Study and autonomous work (unguided): previous preparation of the sessions of theory, reading of texts, collection and analysis of the information.

The theoretical-practical character of the History of Political Thought I course allows the questions of the program to be treated from this double and complementary perspective: the theoretical reflections provided by the teacher and the work of the key texts of political thought by the students.

In the theoretical classes, the transmission of knowledge will be carried out mainly through the masterclass. The teacher will try to transmit the essential contents of the subject approaching them to the reality by means of the examples, use of selected texts and other materials.

At the same time, the active participation of the students will be demanded, which can be realized –in addition to the daily dynamics of the class– in exhibitions or debates on certain topics, both in the theoretical classes and in practical ones.



Students must do a previous study reading on the contents scheduled for each session; for this purpose they will use the recommended manuals and scientific articles; to the explanations of the teacher in the theoretical classes in the case of practical classes; and to the reading of the recommended original texts or other complementary works when indicated by the teacher of the subject.

The texts of the chosen authors and their analysis constitute a fundamental point of support in the development of the program. The practices, except for works that are carried out outside the classroom at the direction of the teacher, will be elaborated and debated in the course of the practical classes, having to deliver the work done at the end of each practical class.

The tutorials will be carried out individually or, when the circumstances require it, in a group in order to solve doubts, attend problems in relation to the subject, direct the works demanded, among other reasons that require it.

A minimum of one complementary activity will be carried out outside the teaching hours. This or these may consist of the screening of films, conferences, workshops and seminars, as well as institutional visits that will be announced throughout the course. The complementary activities will be carried out preferably in the day or days and time slots assigned by the Faculty for this type of activities.

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the subject is composed of two elements, both in the first and in the second calls:

- a) Examination: at the end of the course there will be a final test on all the contents of the subject, whether they have been taught in the classroom or not, and the materials that are understood in the various sessions. This test will have a value of 60 percent of the overall grade. In order for the value of this part to be added to that of the continuous evaluation (of the practical sessions and work carried out during the school year), the student must have obtained at least a 4 (out of 10).
- b) Continuous Evaluation /Practices: Throughout the course practical work and complementary activities of various kinds that must be delivered in the class on the day of its realization will be carried out (normally they will require that the student has previously worked the materials indicated by the teacher). The content of these practical works in class also constitute materials and contents of the course, so it can be susceptible to be part of the end-of-course test, regardless of whether the student has made all the deliveries well. Practices will be worth 40 percent of the final grade. The teacher will inform in a timely manner of which exercises will be evaluable.

The practices not carried out and the qualification obtained in those carried out, due to their nature of continuous evaluation activities, will not be recoverable later nor for the second call.



REFERENCES

Basic

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- SABINE, G. (2005) Historia de la teoría política, Fondo de Cultura

Additional

- - OAKESHOTT, M. (2012 y 2013) Lecciones de historia del pensamiento político, 2 vols., Unión.
- PRIETO, F. (1990) Historia de las ideas y de las formas políticas, varios tomos, Unión.
- TOUCHARD, J. (2006) Historia de las ideas políticas, Tecnos.
- Los recomendados adicionalmente en los anexos por los profesores responsables de cada grupo.

ADDENDUM COVID-19

This addendum will only be activated if the health situation requires so and with the prior agreement of the Governing Council

HYBRID TEACHING

If the academic authority determines it, this subject will be adapted to the hybrid teaching model established by the Faculty of Law, through which face-to-face theoretical-practical classes will be taught in discontinuous weeks for the student. To this end, the Secretary of the Faculty will divide the group into as many subgroups as necessary, teaching in the classroom, at the time established for the subject, to one of the subgroups each week in accordance with the calendar established by the Faculty, providing for the others, as a priority, follow-up of the class through synchronous VIDEO CONFERENCE.

The contents, volume of work and evaluation are maintained in the terms initially foreseen in the academic guide.

NON-PRESENTIAL TEACHING

If the academic authority establishes the change in non-classroom teaching, this subject will be taught to all students under the same conditions as those indicated for the non-classroom teaching part of the hybrid system.

The contents, volume of work and evaluation are maintained in the terms initially foreseen in the academic guide.