



Les Notions de la Corpo

Chers étudiants, ça y est, le semestre touche à sa fin. Mais pour bien profiter de l'été et éviter les rattrapages, la case des partiels semble inévitable !

Depuis maintenant 85 ans la Corpo Assas accompagne les étudiants dans tous les domaines de la vie universitaire, et pour la première fois cette année vous propose des fiches notions, ces fiches sont écrites par nos membres dans le but de favoriser l'entraide étudiants ainsi que de vous aider dans l'apprentissage de certaines notions clés d'une matière, sans reprendre le cours du professeur.

Effectivement, ces fiches sont là pour vous orienter, elles sont faites par des étudiants et ne sont en aucun cas un substitut à ce qui a été enseigné en TD ou en cours car elles ne se basent que sur les recherches et l'apprentissage personnelles de nos membres.

Si jamais il vous venait des questions, n'hésitez pas à nous envoyer un message sur la page Facebook Corpo Assas ou à contacter Esther Monnier et Valentine Collin.

➤ **Comment valider votre année ?**

Pour les L1 :

Il faut tout d'abord rappeler que toutes vos notes se compensent. Pour valider de la manière la plus simple votre année, il vous faut valider vos blocs de matières fondamentales mais aussi vos blocs de matières complémentaires. Cependant, le calcul peut s'avérer plus complexe...

Chaque fin de semestre est marquée par des examens qui constituent l'épine dorsale de la validation de votre année. Bon nombre d'autres possibilités vous sont proposées pour engranger un maximum de points et limiter ainsi l'impact de vos partiels. Chacun de vos chargés de TD va vous attribuer une note sur 20 à l'issue du semestre. Vos TD de matières fondamentales comptent donc autant que l'examen écrit, lui aussi noté sur 20. Cet examen s'effectue en 3h et nécessite un exercice de rédaction. Sur un semestre, une matière fondamentale peut donc vous rapporter jusqu'à 40 points. Seuls 20 points sont nécessaires à la validation de la matière. Pour valider votre bloc de fondamentales, il vous faut donc obtenir 40 points en additionnant vos notes de TD et vos notes aux partiels. Si toutefois vous n'obtenez pas ces 40 points, vous repasserez en septembre, lors de la session de rattrapage, la ou les matières que vous n'auriez pas validée(s).

Attention : le passage par septembre annule votre note de TD obtenue dans la matière.

Pour les L2 :

Le principe est similaire, à la différence qu'il y a plus de matières fondamentales et plus de matières complémentaires.

Conclusion simple : travailler toutes les matières un minimum en mettant l'accent sur les TD et les matières fondamentales (les plus gros coefficients) vous permettra de maximiser vos chances de valider votre année du premier coup et ainsi éviter l'écueil des rattrapages de septembre.

➤ **Système de compensation et session de rattrapage**

Si, au sein même des unités d'enseignement, les matières se compensent, les blocs peuvent aussi se compenser entre eux à la fin de l'année. Ainsi, si vous obtenez une moyenne générale sur l'année de 10/20, votre passage est assuré.

En cas d'échec lors des sessions de janvier et de juin, une seconde chance vous est offerte plus tard dans l'année.

Attention, contrairement aux idées reçues, les rattrapages ne sont pas plus faciles, ils sont connus pour être notés plus sévèrement. Toutes les matières des blocs non validés où vous n'avez pas eu la moyenne sont à repasser. S'il s'agit d'une matière à TD, la note de TD est annulée (même si vous avez été défaillant), de sorte que la note obtenue aux rattrapages compte double (8/20 revient à 16/40). Les points d'avance acquis lors de l'année (points au-dessus de la moyenne lors de la validation d'un bloc) sont valables après les rattrapages et permettent donc la compensation finale comme décrite précédemment.

A noter que le jury peut vous accorder quelques points pour l'obtention de votre année, notamment dans le cas d'un étudiant sérieux en TD... A bon entendeur !

Pour les L1, le passage en deuxième année peut aussi se faire en conditionnel, pour cela il vous faut valider les deux unités d'enseignement fondamental et une unité d'enseignement complémentaire tout en sachant que l'autre unité complémentaire sera à repasser en L2.

European International Relations

LES THÉORIES DANS LES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Realism = states always look after their best interests and develop their foreign policy accordingly, i.e., states' actions are based on what is in their best interest. A realist will understand international relations based on 4 specific assumptions

- The world is always in a state of anarchy and constantly on the brink of destruction, no systemic order or stability or equilibrium. There is no supreme power to regulate this anarchy, unlike a state that can sanction bad behavior through police power.
- The main actors are states, as opposed to international institutions, regional entities or NGOs. The only people who can achieve anything are states and their representatives.
- States are the main actors SO it is their survival and their interests.
- States have to rely on themselves and nothing else, they have to rely on themselves because they cannot rely on anyone else. The stronger the state, the more independent it is.

A realist approach is very bleak and does not seem to be the world view that would improve international relations, as it emphasizes competition and conflict.

Classical realism

(Hobbes) - A trait of the politics of international relations in the 20th century. Explain the state of world events as being based on human nature and its competitive and conflictual nature. This nature of human beings is then reflected in the world with the existence of foreign policy. The uncertainty and competitive nature of human beings also leads to fear, suspicion and distrust of the other. This is how human beings behave in anarchy, which is the worldview of many realists. The problem with this approach is that it is difficult to explain change and progress in this kind of context.

Structural realism / Neo-realism

A trait of the politics of international relations in the 21st century. World events and politics are based on an unchanging reality. It is not human nature, but the hierarchical system that makes the world competitive. Structural realism has become a modern foreign policy umbrella to which Marxists and feminists can relate. In a context of anarchy and uncertainty, the ultimate goal is to disrupt the hierarchies that are part of this conflicting world. To do this, structural realists will argue that certain power configurations create more stability than others; these configurations are summarized by the word 'polarity' and its effect on the international system. The more signs of polarity there are, the less stability there is. The polarity of the current system is dangerous (but we do not necessarily have to return to a bipolar world).

Classical liberalism

(Locke) - Classical liberalist found their inspiration in the values and ideas of the enlightenment. The idea that the individual is a free and autonomous agent, and therefore international politics should foster free trade among individual, because individuals have become so central in a society. This in turn creates interdependence, which puts pressure on monarchies or feudal systems to abandon top-down systems to favor individuals, which will in the end favor the State. The more democracy is spread, the less there is war as democratic states will not go to war with each other because there is a political and economic sameness.

Neo-liberalism

One needs more of a positivist scientific theory and needs to be more grounded in facts and data. Global commerce and democratic political systems do create incentives for cooperation and stability, but this is not automatic. Neo-liberal share with neo-realists a great deal of assumptions; the structure of international system still dictates State behavior. The international system is still based on hierarchy and power relations, and therefore that must be integrated into the neo-liberal approach to international relations.

Democratic peace theory

The idea that if democracy is spread throughout the world wars decrease.

Soft power / Hard power

Softer power is a new term in international relations and has appeared because of the multi-polar (multi-actor) system we have today. Liberals like to put emphasis on soft power as opposed to hard power, hard power being about military superiority.

Marxism

As a theory, Marxism is still very strong. The USSR, Cuba and China was a failure according to Marxist theorists. The theoretical lens of Marxism can be used to understand local, domestic, and international politics.

- The exchanges on a local, domestic, and international level are rooted in systemic inequalities and their fight for resources.
- Politics society, economics, history, and culture are all interrelated. They cannot be studied separately or in abstraction.
- Materialism: economic tangible conditions that drive major changes, events, and outcomes throughout history. The Marxist interpretation in the Iraq war was the access to oil or the Star Wars put into place by Ronald Reagan, putting a shield into space that would deflect any nuclear bomb sent by the USSR.
- Unavoidable existence of class conflict: in a capitalist economic in which inequalities appear create conflicts: most of the resources are in the hands of the elites.

Dependency theory

A subset of the Marxist approach. Emerged in developing countries in the 1960s-70s, particularly in Latin America. It is a post-colonial movement which argued that although colonialism had ended, patterns remained. There is an economic periphery that provides the world with raw materials and a core that produces more advanced goods from these raw materials that make more money. The periphery is totally dependent on the core for its economic development, which gives the core a lot of power. The solution to this predicament is for the periphery to break with these patterns and invest in the domestic economy and consumption to produce its own advanced goods.

World system theory

Subset of the Marxist approach to international relations. More contemporary concept than the dependency theory approach = the international division of labor. It is the measure of inequality. Consumers in rich countries can continue to consume these goods because poor countries make them cheaply. This international division of labor mirrors the national division of labor, where workers do not have unions and do not demand higher wages. This world system theory is an extension of the classical Marxist theory, but at the international level.

Constructivism

A social construct is basically everything, we all participate in social constructs, everything that is not legally defined or defined in a formal and binding way. It's something you live and experience, not something you learn. For example, queuing in the supermarket is a social consensus on a certain behavior. When something

is perceived as natural or normal, it is a social construction. It takes a lot of effort to free ourselves from the social constructions that are imposed on us.

- The patterns of social interaction at the international level make it difficult to dismantle them. For example, sovereignty is an international social construct that we all accept as a given and extremely important. There is an international consensus.

- The institutions that have enacted these social constructs are difficult to change and they reinforce the patterns of social constructs. The institutions and treaties that we have put in place in the international community are difficult to change. They create patterns of interaction that generate norms and sometimes even laws.

- Power is not only material, it is also rooted in ideas, meanings and perceptions. And if these are based on stereotypical views. The solution to these conflicts would be to get to the heart of these misconceptions and change them.

Feminist theory in international relations

Researchers in international relations have forgotten to study the other half of humanity, whereas women are very present on the international scene (NGOs in particular) and women's actions indirectly influence international relations.

Gender is a social construct: we distinguish between sex and gender. Sex is biological (organ), and gender is a social norm, an expectation, an expectation to behave like one's gender. US supreme court = decision on a woman's ability to have a job in order to preserve her ability to father children. Moreover, the expectations of men and women shape behavior.