



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 Iris de Laporte, Apolline Thevaux, Pauline Deslandes et Erykah Il

➤ **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 septembre

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 en septembre.

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 en septembre 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

International theories

1) Realism

It is one of the most used school of thoughts in the early modern Europe. The belief is that the nation-state is the main actor in international relations pursuing power and thus, leading to conflict between the different states. The main idea of realism is the pursuit of wealth and conquer other states by force. Leaders of these states are seen as rational because of their will to survive in a competitive environment in international affairs. States can only rely on themselves since the world is some kind of anarchy from the realism point of view.

Realism is based on the **nature of humankind** which is considered egoistic and an insatiable desire for power and wealth. Hence, nation-states are the reflect of humankind and it has its impact on the international relations. The Prince by Machiavelli (1532) describes the work of a leader and its concerns. It is often criticized for supporting the violence and conflicts of the international relations.

2) Liberalism

Liberalism appeared through philosophy and is often opposed to realism. It was mainly developed after the Enlightenment by different authors such as Voltaire, Locke, Smith and Kant. It relies on three principles which are **the reject of politics** in the international affairs, **international cooperation** and conferring **a major role to international organization**. It differs from realism because it confers a real importance to individuals of states and international relations. Liberalism tends towards a more optimistic view where violence is not needed and states should be more concerned about their military force inside than outside. For liberals, the desire of expansionism is complex and leads to difficulties in terms of bureaucracy, military force and individual liberty. Liberalism bases its conception on a fair state ruled by a fair government with a divided power, it has to be the cooperation of a group and not the orders of one leader.

3) Marxism

The main idea of Marxism is that the world is rooted in inequality and a constant fight for resources. It is based on **totality**, **materialism** and a **concept of class conflict**. The totality means that politics, economy, history, culture and so on are all related and must take into account for each event. The materialism refers to the fight for resources thus to economic conditions. For Marxists, the production of thing is primordial in a state. (Example: End of USSR, Marxists will say that it collapsed because the United States managed to kill its arms superiority or Star Wars SDI was a program launched and completed by Nasa to flew into space sophisticated shields that would block any launch of USSR missiles. USSR did not have money and had not the material needs for a regime.) Lastly, the concept of class conflict is seen at an individual level but also international. For Marxists, capitalism leads to class conflict and in the world the power of a state will be seen depending on its production, its power, its capacity to exchange and so on.



a) Dependency theory

It emerged from countries under the United States influence and had a dependency. Even though colonialism was ended, there were still under the economic yoke of western countries. Their only solution was to break and create their own economy, industry and education. To do so demands a lot of investment and money which they had not thus it could be seen as preferable to stay under the yoke of North countries to keep a stable economy.

b) World system theory

While moving away from the post-colonial analysis, the world can be seen as an international division of labor. They divided the world, the core are the countries from the North, the periphery are the countries dependent to them and then there is the semi-periphery. Semi-periphery contains countries such as China, Brazil or India, they have some qualities of the core but still have too many weaknesses. It sees that the core countries benefit from the periphery and semi-periphery. There is still the constant need and battle for resources.

4) Constructivism

Constructivism is based on social construction. States expect other states to respect the same social conventions, international relations are patterned with social constructions that create meaning without them having to be a law or a treaty. If these social constructions are broken, there will be consequences. For constructivists, not only material is important, ideas and perception are too. It is linked to **state identity** and **self-understanding**. States are not always going to choose the most rational thing to do but they will follow the most appropriate path according to their identity. Many states could invade another for its resources but it would not follow the social conventions and would create havoc into the international scene. Thus, futures exchanges would become more complicated and it would not profit the economy of the invader.

5) Feminism

The expectations of what is feminine in a society (pretty, cute, emotional, loving) are also the assumptions of women on the international scene. Areas such as military, security, trade are mostly taken by men. Feminist theory seeks to deconstruct this gendered construction of men and women and their place in international relations.

However, there were important women such as Golda Meir in the 70s who was Prime Minister in Israel, Hillary Clinton who was Secretary of State in the United States, Margaret Thatcher who was Prime Minister for a decade in the United Kingdom and Condoleezza Rice who was both Secretary of State and National Advisor in the United States.

Women on the international scene are often looked down by media (example: journalist interviews Clinton about her wardrobe for her visit in Europe). Media do not talk about women leaders, we know a lot about Merkel, Clinton, Thatcher but there are many more.

Cynthia Enloe wrote Bananas, beaches and basis which is a brilliant analysis on globalization.

It explains the idea that you have to **bring the voices into international relations** is a first in order to achieve some **equality**.