



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

LE PRINCIPE DE RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

A BRIEF DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

Definition (a proper noun/singular entity): The study of the interaction of states and the international systems. The system involves issues of security, economy, foreign policy, human rights, global governance, and government safeguard. There are other actors besides states, such as corporations and NGOs, as well as additional issues such as culture, identity, and ethics (importance of feminism in international relations). Its transdisciplinary status makes it a so-called 'crossroads discipline'.

Today, international relations appear as a sub-specialization of political science. But the subjects of international relations were first studied via history, law, then political economy, geography, philosophy or sociology. International relations are a complex area: this has been the case since the end of the Cold War (the fall of the Berlin wall a symbol of this change) that positioned the capitalist world against the communist world. Today international relations are multi-issued. We can also see the replacement of the Cold War by the threat of terrorism.

Some internationalists explain that it is a recent discipline, a neo-discipline, which has to establish its perimeter and the limits with related disciplines. As **Pascal Boniface** (Director of IRIS, the Institute for International and Strategic Relations) says, "the world has changed and so have the keys to understanding it: new references, new challenges, new actors".

MAIN ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

- Nation = a community of people who share a common sense of **identity**, based on **language, culture** or **ethnicity**. A sense of similarity (especially in terms of language). Rather, it is rooted in a complex set of ties that form the basis of a sense of common belonging. Thus, the nation appears first and foremost as a **political construct**, the function of which is to guarantee **social cohesion** and enforce the **authority of the state**. For these reasons, the idea of nation is itself linked to the history of each country.
- State = a legal construct, a formal **legal territorial** entity with a **stable population** and a **government**, and this state has a monopoly on the legitimate use of force. A state is sovereign because it is a legal entity and enjoys the recognition of other states and is free from invasion or interference by other states.
- Nation-state: a further step in the definition of a nation, which goes **beyond the idea that there are geographical boundaries**. People who aspire to create their own nation even though they are spread across different countries as in the case of the UK. \triangle The theory of the nation-state has also been criticized by Marxists for whom the sense of identity is not within the nation, but within humanity. **Karl Marx**: "I am a citizen of the World".
- Sovereignty = A state that **controls its own territory**, refers to the exercise of power over a **geographical area** and **the population** that occupies it. A principle in international relations exists according to this idea: that of **non-interference** in its activity and free exercise of its autonomy. Sovereignty is not an absolute concept.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

State's function based on ontology (worldview) and this worldview is based on epistemology (a theory of knowledge).

There are four levels of analysis of epistemology:

1. Individuals/Leaders – what motivates the leaders?
2. The domestic or national context – influence on acts?
3. The international system itself – the role of the State in the system?
4. A global assessment – the outcome of a particular act or event?

HISTORICAL EVENTS THAT HAVE SHAPED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

- **European colonialism from 1500 to 2000 + decolonization:**

Progress in humanity due to humanity itself (globalization, decolonization) which saw the improvement of people's lives. This includes the idea that cooperation is necessary and that it is possible to end exploitation BECAUSE the consequence of colonization is the creation of artificial borders that do not correspond to the nation state, consequences that we can observe today.

- **The emergence of the modern international system:**

the international system is the environment in which states and other actors interact, the institutions and rules that shape this interaction and the outcomes of these interactions. One of the most significant moments in the Western world was the Peace Treaty of Westphalia in (region of Germany) = one of the first international treaties, concluded after a 30-year war --> pledges not to interfere in the internal affairs of other monarchs and vice versa, including religious autonomy of individual nations and freedom to make decisions = balance of power.

- **World War I and World War II:**

"Total wars" because everything and everyone was involved, all aspects of society were involved or affected by these wars. At the end of the Second World War, the atomic bomb was used (Hiroshima and Nagasaki). The two world wars were the epitome of what humans can do to destroy each other and this led to the creation of a reaction, a desire to never experience this again, which resulted in the creation of a regulator at an international level: The League of Nations (introduced by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, and dissolved in 1946): a form of global governance designed to regulate conflict and avoid war. This idea was short-lived as the US Senate did not ratify it (isolationism). This idea only reappeared after the Second World War, the beginning of decolonization, with the creation of the UN.

- **Cold War:**

Period of tension without confrontation --> USSR and USA were the main winners of WWII (with France, England and China). This created from 1948 to 1989 a bipolar system and defense line structures (creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact). After the fall of the Berlin Wall, there was a very brief honeymoon in international relations during which many thought that democracy and capitalism had won and that there would be no more conflicts.

- **The attacks of 11 September 2001:**

This led to a revision of foreign policy analysis, which realized that there was no end to history and that we still needed to be aware of international conflicts. There had been terrorist attacks before, but 9/11 was a defining moment. President Bush Jr. started the war in Iraq, which helped to shift the worldview to the notion

of the enemy being Arab state terrorism. He created the first schism in the consensus of European nations by invading a country because it was suspected of possessing weapons of mass destruction. The US engages in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and thus shifts the focus of foreign policy to failed states (states that cannot control their population and therefore need intervention). The result is instability in the Middle East, creating a new history that creates new problems.