



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY**

Approved
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Nadia MOSKALYUK
« 21.08.2023 »



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« 21.08.2023 »



**Work program
discipline
«History of international law»**

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of International Law and Migration Policy

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student -self study	Total	Exam/ Credit
Full- time	1	1	30	30	4	8	48	120	Exam

21.08.2023
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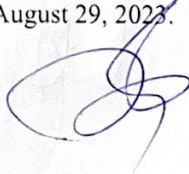
Ternopil – WUNU, 2023

The work program was developed on the basis of the educational and professional program for Bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law (approved by the Academic Council of WUNU, Protocol No 10 from 23.06.2023).

The working program was compiled by the Head of the Department of International Law and Migration Policy, Candidate of Law Sciences, Associate professor Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of International Law and Migration Policy, Protocol No. 1 dated August 29, 2023.

Head of Department



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

Discipline – History of the international law	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational and professional program, higher education degree	Characteristics of the educational discipline
Number of credits ECTS – 4	Field of knowledge - 29 International relations	Discipline status: mandatory Language of study: English
The number of credits modules – 4	Specialty – 293 International law	Year of study - 1 Semester – 1
Number of content modules – 2	Educational and Professional Program – International Law	Lectures – 30 hours. Practical classes – 30 hours.
Total hours – 120	Higher education degree – bachelor	Student-self study – 56 hours, Training, CPIT – 8 hours. Individual work – 4 hours.
Weekly hours - 8 hours, including 4 hours of classroom hours.		Type of final control – examination

2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

2.1. The purpose of studying discipline

The purpose of studying discipline is to acquaint students with the process of the emergence, formation and historical development of international law, which includes: the study of the regularities of the emergence and development of norms, principles and institutions of international law, the historical periodization of this law, the characteristics of the processes of historical transformation of international law, the stages of interaction between international law and national legal systems; the development of an understanding of the main theoretical concepts of international law and their elements; to develop an idea of the main elements and components of the system of international law by studying their historical development; develop the skills of international legal, historical, comparative legal analysis and international legal forecasting.

2.2. Tasks of studying the discipline

The task of studying the discipline consists in forming a holistic system of knowledge among students about the nature of international law. As a result of studying the discipline, students should learn the nature of international law, the main theoretical concepts of the formation of legal schools. Students should demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the problems of international law in historical retrospect, understanding of its approaches, methods and mechanisms of influence on the international space and on the foreign policy of states; be able to determine historical trends in the field of international law and international relations, analyse their impact on interstate relations.

All this together will contribute to the effective preparation of students for independent, creative, research and professional activities.

As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student should

know:

- the concept, main issues and significance of the discipline, historical dynamics of changes in the main characteristics of international law in their historical development;
- the general characteristics of interstate relations and the law of the era of slavery; sources, characteristic features of international law of the ancient world;
- the general characteristics of interstate relations of the Middle Ages, the main subjects and dynamics of their development from the IV century to the XVII century;

- the doctrine of the "state interest", the international legal doctrine in Europe of the XVI-XVIII centuries and the international legal significance of the Westphalian system of Treaties of 1648;
- the development of international law under the influence of the views of representatives of the Enlightenment, bourgeois society and interstate treaties of the second stage of classical international law;
- the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919, the formation of the League of Nations, the new geopolitical role of the United States and their significance for the further development of international law;
- problems of international law at the beginning of the XXI century, the relationship between geopolitics and international law, new threats to peace and security.

be able:

- to explain the historical dynamics of changes in the main characteristics of international law in their historical development;
- to study different branches of international law from point of view of its history;
- to operate main facts and information about development of international law.

2.3. Name and description of competencies, the formation of which ensures the study of the discipline:

SC 1. Ability to critically comprehend theories, principles, methods and concepts of international, European law, comparative law, take into account the temporal factor and predict the main directions of development of legal systems.

2.4. Prerequisites for studying the discipline.

Basic knowledge of the humanities and social sciences.

2.5. Learning outcomes.

LO 1. Know and understand the basics of the state's foreign policy, the nature and dynamics of international relations, international cooperation at the universal and regional levels, identify the legal status of subjects of international relations and the nature of interaction between them.

LO 2. Understand the historical context of the formation of international legal norms and institutions, the values underlying them, and predict the main directions of development of international and national law.

LO 17. To have a high level of legal awareness and legal culture, to foresee the consequences of legally significant actions and decisions for individuals, society and the state.

3. PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

Content module 1. The concept of the history of international law

Topic 1. History of international law: theoretical and methodological basics.

The concept of international law and international relations. Subject, object of study of this science. Features and specifics of the emergence of international law. Theories of the emergence of international law. International legal historical sources of the emergence of international law. History of international law as a legal system, its purpose. Theories of research of international law.

Reasons for the late emergence of science. Periods of domination of the natural law and positivist concept of international law. Cultural and civilizational theory of the origin and development of international law. Eurocentric views in the study of the history of international law. Creation of academic institutions for the study of international law in Europe. Glossators, postglossators, classical scientists as representatives of the science of the history of international law.

The general historical criterion as the factor of concluding international treaties; the criterion for the emergence of international legal schools and scientific directions; the regional criterion; the predominance of the relevant state or system of states; the periodization of international law "within" a particular historical period; the division into socio-economic formations, etc. dating the emergence of international law by periods: the Middle Ages, the ancient period, the European Medieval and the germs of proto-law, the primitive period.

Topic 2. International law of the ancient period.

Characteristic features of ancient international law. Regional nature of international law.

Connection with religious beliefs. The place of custom in ancient international law. Casuistry of international treaties. Systematization of ancient international law. Status of subjects of ancient international law. Formation of institutions of ancient international law. Norms and principles of the Institute of international responsibility. The principle of inviolability of legal prescriptions. The "pyramidal" structure of ancient international law.

Formation of sources of international law. The concept of "mononorm" of primitive society. Structure of international law norms. Stages of implementation of legal provisions. Custom, an international treaty of ancient international law. Characteristic features of ancient international treaties. General principles of law. Atypical or quasi-sources of international law. Formation of the institute of international personality. The range of subjects of ancient international law according to the region (sovereign, ruler, unions, temples). Issues of recognition of IL subjects. International succession. Institute of international legal responsibility. International legal status of foreigners. International legal status of the territory. Set of rules for acquiring a territory.

Institutions of treaty law (depending on the object, number, status of the parties, types of subjects of international law, by the term of validity of international treaties, the moment of entry into force, the rule of ratification, the structure, procedure for concluding international treaties, diplomatic missions).

Institutions of embassy law. Ranks of diplomatic representatives. General division of diplomatic representatives and diplomatic missions. Identification of the powers and identity of the diplomatic representative (ambassador). Types of embassies. Norms of diplomatic protocol and etiquette. Inviolability of diplomatic representatives. The impact of military operations on diplomatic relations.

Institutions of international trade law. Foreign trade. Using the capabilities of own territory. Institutions of international maritime law (sources, classification of maritime spaces). Institutions of the law of war (military repression, the concept of a Just War, the declaration and end of war, the status of the civilian population, the division into combatants and non-combatants, restrictions on the means of warfare, the conclusion of military alliances). Institute of neutrality.

Topic 3. International law of the Medieval period.

Historical transformation of international law. Processes of transformation of international law ("quasi-transformation", consideration of the "pyramidal" system of international law). Stages of transformation of international law. The system of the Roman "right of peoples". IL of the Indian region. International legal ideology of China ("World-ruling monarchy", Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism).

International Treaties of the XI - XII centuries. great migrations of peoples of the IV-VII centuries. Cultural exchange ("papal dictates", "Christian republic"). Features of interstate law (triad of international law construction). Treaty features of international law (Augsburg, Westphalian, Utrecht peace treaties), parties to treaties, guarantees of compliance with treaties.

Content module 2. Formation and development of modern international law.

Topic 4. Classical international law – the Westphalian system of international law

The concept and characteristic features of the Westphalian system of international law. Peace of Westphalia 1648. Institutions of international law. The role of the Treatise of Westphalia for the development of a new system of international relations. Principles of the European balance of power, sovereignty, equality, and religious freedom system. The concept of international law of "civilized nations", the formation of international legal protection of human rights. Principles of independence and international legal recognition. Institution of guarantees of an international treaty, universality of international law. French bourgeois revolution of 1789, declaration of independence of the United States of 1776, colonization policy of European states of the XVII - XVIII centuries, Enlightenment. Stages of classical international law.

Features of institutions, branches and systems of classical international law. Law of international treaties. Institutions of ratification, forms of guarantees of treaties, third parties to the agreement. System of contractual procedure. Embassy law (functional theory of immunity, multilateral diplomacy, foreign relations departments). Institute of international legal personality.

Law of the sea. Institutions of freedom of the seas, territorial sea, and anti-piracy. Universal jurisdiction. The law of war, institutions of neutrality, and international arbitration. Grounds for acquiring the territory. The concept of human rights protection. Characteristics of the final period of classical international law of the late XIX - early XX centuries.

Topic 5. Classical international law – positivist international law of the late XVIII - early XX century.

Main trends in classical international law. The second stage of classical international law. The concept of natural law. Positivist concept of law. Treaties of the XIX century, their types, "international law is there, where is an international treaty". Civilizational concept of international law ("family of peoples", "idea of Empire - civilization", "European standard of civilization", influence of Christianity). The trend of colonization policy of European states in the XIX century.

Development of international law in the Americas of the late XVIII - early XX centuries. "the Great Law of peace", "the Monroe Doctrine", "The Drago doctrine", the principle of sovereign equality.

Topic 6. Development of international law in the twentieth century.

Characteristic features of the stage. Factors of state sovereignty and civilizational entry of the subject into the international legal system. Factors influencing international relations. Sub-stages of development of international law of the twentieth century. influence on international law of the Second World War. The Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals. International Criminal Code, Rome Statute, International Criminal Court. Institutions of Arbitration and international justice. Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims. The impact of the Cold War on the development of international law. The principle of "common interest", the division of subjects of international law. Levels of international courts.

"International law of the United Nations". Main goals of UN. Aspects of international legal regulation in the second half of the twentieth century. creation of regional political associations, European system for the protection of human rights. Sources of international law (international conventions, international custom, general principles of international law, judicial decisions and doctrines). New branches of international law of the second half of the twentieth century, new subjects of international law. The process of codification of international law, components, mechanisms. "Fragmentation of international law".

Topic 7. Modern international law.

The concepts of "modern international law", "universal international law", "international law of the period of globalization". Approaches to definitions, the theory of three systems of law, the law of the globalized world, a "cosmopolitan" view of international law. Features of the era of globalization, common and special features between the process of "universalization" of international law and "globalization". Theories of politics and international relations on modern international law (theories of "World management", "regime of world politics", "world system concept", "civilizational approach", "middle level", "glocalization", "localization", "fragmentary globalization", "legal pluralism"). Globalized legal system. Modern process of universalization of international law.

Trends in modern international law. Expanding the scope of international law. Development of the institution of international legal personality. The process of "deteritorialization". An individual as a subject of international law.

International organizations, the emergence of new subjects of international law. Sources of IL, features of some institutions of modern international law.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE CREDIT IN THE DISCIPLINE_«HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»
Full-time

№	Topics	Hours					Control measures
		Lectures	Practical classes	Self study	Individual study	Training, CPIT	
Content module 1. The concept of the history of international law							
1	Topic 1. History of international law: theoretical and methodological basics.	4	4	7	2	4	Current student survey
2	Topic 2. International Law of the ancient period.	6	6	7			Current student survey
3	Topic 3. International Law of the Medieval period.	6	6	7			Current student survey
Content module 2. Formation and development of modern international law							
4	Topic 4. Classical international law – the Westphalian system of international law	4	4	7	2	4	Current student survey
5	Topic 5. Classical international law – positivist international law of the late XVIII - early XX century.	2	2	7			Current student survey
6	Topic 6. Development of international law in the twentieth century.	4	4	7			Current student survey
7	Topic 7. Modern international law	4	4	7			Current student survey
	Total	30	30	48	4	8	

5. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES ON THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

Practical classes are aimed at deepening students' theoretical knowledge and acquiring the necessary practical skills for solving specific practical situations, working with regulatory acts and their application.

Preparation for practical classes consists in the study of theoretical material, current legislation, and familiarization with special scientific literature on the subject of the class. In order to check the level of assimilation of the material, it is necessary to answer control questions and complete practical tasks.

An important form of deepening knowledge of private international law is the preparation of abstract reports by students on problematic issues of the course, their listening and discussion in classes.

The working program of studying the course "History of international law" provides for practical classes in the amount of 30 hours.

Content module 1. The concept of the history of international law
Practical classes №1-2

Topic. History of international law: theoretical and methodological basics.

Purpose: to study the concept, main issues and significance of the discipline, historical

dynamics of changes in the main characteristics of international law in their historical development.

Questions for discussion:

1. The concept of "international law" and "international relations".
2. Subject and object of study of the history of international law.
3. Natural law theory of studies the history of international law.
4. Positivist concept of international law.
5. Liberal concept of international law.
6. Sources of international law.
7. General historical, legal methodology for studying the history of international law.
8. The method of Comparative Law.
9. Reasons for the late period of formation of the science of international law.
10. Concepts of international law development.
11. International legal personality of an individual.
12. Glossators, postglossators.
13. Periodization of the history of international law.
14. Periodization criteria.
15. Directions of dating the emergence of international law.
16. Development of the science of legal anthropology.
17. The concept of "initial diplomacy".
18. Status of foreigners and their personal property.
19. Development of the institute of trade law.
20. Institutions of contractual initiative.
21. The process of forming international law.
22. Prototype of "internal" and "external" international relations.
23. Division of participants in international relations according to the classification of "Arthashastra".

Practical classes № 3-5

Topic. International Law of the ancient period.

Purpose: To study the general characteristics of interstate relations and the law of the era of slavery; sources, characteristic features of international law of the ancient world.

Questions for discussion:

1. Regional nature of ancient international law.
2. Close connection of law with religious beliefs.
3. The role of custom in international law.
4. Casuistry of international treaties.
5. Level of systematization.
6. Status of subjects of international law.
7. Institutions for ensuring current international contacts.
8. Institute of international responsibility.
9. The principle of inviolability of legal rules.
10. Peculiarities of ancient international treaties.
11. Atypical sources of international law.
12. Institute of legal personality.
13. Status of suzerain, ruler, union, temple.
14. Institute of international legal responsibility.
15. International legal status of foreigners.
16. International legal status of the territory.
17. Institutions of contract law.
18. Status of the parties, validity period, rule of ratification.
19. Procedure for concluding international treaties.
20. Depositaries of international treaties.

21. Institutions of embassy law.
22. Ranks of diplomatic representatives, types of embassies.
23. The impact of military operations on diplomatic relations.
24. Institutions of international trade law.
25. Directions of foreign policy activity.
26. Institutions of international maritime law.
27. Legal classification of maritime spaces.
28. Institutions of the law of war.
29. The concept of a "fair war".
30. Division into combatants and non-combatants.
31. Institutions of neutrality.

Practical classes № 6-8

Topic. International Law of the Medieval period.

Purpose: To study the general characteristics of interstate relations of the Middle Ages, the main subjects and dynamics of their development from the IV century to the XVII century.

Questions for discussion:

1. Stages of transformation of international law.
2. The system of Roman "Law of peoples".
3. International law of the "horizontal type".
4. Rome international treaties.
5. Characteristics of the peculiarities of international law in the Indian region, China, the Persian empires, and the "nomadic" extra-antique culture.
6. Interregional cooperation, trade roads.
7. Cultural exchange and "Great migrations of peoples".
8. Features of Interstate law.
9. Treaty peculiarities of international law (Westphalian, Utrecht, Augsburg peace treaties).
10. Guarantees of compliance with international treaties.
11. The concept of "Medieval international law".
12. The institute of territory.
13. Institute of international legal personality.
14. Requirements for the subject of international law.
15. Functions of an international arbitrator and mediator in disputes.
16. Institutions of embassy law.
17. Institutions of international trade law.
18. Institutions of international maritime law.
19. Laws and customs of war.
20. Fundamental principles of international law.
21. Branches of international treaty law, embassy, trade, maritime law, and the law of war.
22. The emergence of national schools and the formation of science.
23. Islamic international law.

Content module 2. Formation and development of modern international law

Practical classes № 9-10

Topic. Classical international law – the Westphalian system of international law.

Purpose: To study the doctrine of the "state interest", the international legal doctrine in Europe of the XVI-XVIII centuries and the international legal significance of the Westphalian system of Treaties of 1648.

Questions for discussion:

1. "The Father of international law" Hugo Grotius.
2. The idea of a unitary "Christian republic".

3. Peace of Westphalia 1648.
4. The role of the Westphalian treatise for the development of a new system of international relations.
5. Principles and provisions of the Westphalian system.
6. Universality of international law.
7. The French Revolution of 1789.
8. The main documents of the French Revolution.
9. Declaration of independence of the United States of 1776.
10. Colonization policy of the European states of the XV-XVIII centuries.
11. Determining factors of the first stage of classical international law.
12. Determining factors of the second stage of classical international law.
13. Law of international treaties, embassy law.
14. Institute of international legal personality in the XV-XVIII centuries.
15. The maritime law, the law of war.
16. Institutions of neutrality and international arbitration.
17. The concept of human rights protection.
18. Grounds for acquiring territory.
19. Characteristics of The Hague concepts of peace, warnings by F. Martens.
20. Development of the science of classical international law.

Practical classes № 11

Topic. Classical international law – positivist international law of the late XVIII - early XX century.

Purpose: To study the development of international law under the influence of the views of representatives of the Enlightenment, bourgeois society and interstate treaties of the second stage of classical international law.

Questions for discussion:

1. Defining features of the second stage of classical international law.
2. The concept of natural law.
3. Positivist concept of law.
4. International treaties of the XIX century.
5. Civilizational concept of international law.
6. The idea of "Empire-civilization".
7. European "standard of civilization".
8. The influence of Christianity on international law.
9. Foundation of the science of public international law.
10. The trend of colonization policy.
11. "Sinocentric" regional subsystem of international law.
12. Features of the development of international law on the American continent.
13. " Monroe Doctrine", " Drago doctrine", principles of sovereign equality.
14. "The Great Law of peace".

Practical classes №12-13

Topic. Development of international law in the twentieth century.

Purpose: To study the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919, the formation of the League of Nations, the new geopolitical role of the United States and their significance for the further development of international law.

Questions for discussion:

1. Characteristic features of the early twentieth century in international relations and in international law.
2. Factor of state sovereignty of the international legal system.

3. Normative theory of law.
4. Factors of international relations that influenced the XX century.
5. Sub-stages of the development of international law of the XX century.
6. Factors that influenced international law (before, during, and after World War II).
7. The Nuremberg Tribunal.
8. International Criminal Court.
9. Institutions of Arbitration and international justice.
10. Geneva Conventions, Rome Statute.
11. The impact of the Cold War on the development of international law.
12. The principle of "shared interest".
13. Division of subjects of international law.
14. Levels of international courts.
15. Establishing of UN, "UN international law".
16. The main goals of the UN.
17. Aspects of legal regulation of international relations in the second half of the twentieth century.
18. Regional unions of international relations.
19. European system for the protection of human rights.
20. Sources of international law.
21. New branches of international law.
22. The process of codification of international law.
23. "Fragmentation" of international law.

Practical classes №14-15

Topic. Modern international law.

Purpose: To study changes in international relations, problems of international law at the beginning of the XXI century, the relationship between geopolitics and international law, new threats to peace and security.

Issues for discussion:

1. The definition of "modern international law".
2. The law of a "globalized world", a "cosmopolitan" view of international law.
3. The Theory of L. Held; J. Rawls.
4. Features of the era of globalization, common and special features between the process of globalization and universalization.
5. Theory of "World government".
6. The "World-system" concept.
7. Processes of "glocalization", "localization", "fragmented globalization", "legal pluralism".
8. A globalized legal system.
9. Modern process of universalization of international law.
10. Trends towards expanding the scope of international law.
11. Jurisdictional models.
12. An individual as a subject of international law.
13. International organizations as a subject of international law.
14. Sources of international law.
15. Peculiarities of institutions of international law.

6. COMPLEX PRACTICAL INDIVIDUAL TASK

Complex practical individual task (CPIT) in the discipline «History of the international law» provides for the implementation of various forms of individual work by students and the formation of an individual student portfolio, including:

- abstract presentation of the material with a presentation on one of the topics of independent work;

- preparation of a thematic crossword puzzle or test in the discipline;
 - presentations at student conferences and round tables;
 - writing abstracts on course topics and problems;
 - development of one of the topics of the practical lesson;
 - drawing up an explanatory dictionary for the course, etc.
- The type of CPIT is agreed with each student separately.
CPIT topics are also agreed upon individually.

Proposed types of CPIT (to be chosen by the student) for the theoretical part of CPIT.

1. Influence of inter-tribal customs on the emergence of international law.
2. Regional cultural centres in ancient times and their role in the emergence and development of international law.
3. International legal views in ancient times.
4. Religious views on the development of international law.
5. Legal status of foreigners: from ancient times to the present.
6. Laws and customs of war: from ancient times to the present.
7. H. Grotius and the science of international law.
8. Periodization of the history of international law.
9. The Treaty on the "first armed neutrality of 1780" and its impact on the development of international law.
10. The significance of the ideas of glossators and postglossators for the formation of medieval international law.
11. Historical features of the formation of international law, which were enshrined in the peace treaty of Westphalia (1648).
12. The role of bourgeois revolutions in Europe in the XVIII century in the formation and development of classical international law.
13. Characteristics of the principles of international law that were enshrined in the Westphalian peace treaty of 1648.
14. Significance of the Declaration of the member of Convent (Parliament of France) of Constantin François de Chassebœuf, comte de Volney of 1790 for the development of the principles of international law.
15. The abbot Gregoire declaration as the first codification of international law.
16. The declaration of independence of the United States of 1776 as a significant event for the further development of international law.
17. Influence on the development of the theory and practice of international Enlightenment law (XVII-XVIII centuries).
18. Systematization of international law by H. Grotius.
19. The significance of the work of the German lawyer D. Ompteda "Literature on the entirety of international law, both natural and positive" in 1785.
20. The influence of the Monroe Doctrine and the Drago doctrine on the establishment of nineteenth-century international law.
21. The crisis of the principle of sovereign equality between the states of the world in the early twentieth century.
22. The theory of normativism in the system of positivist ideology of the XIX-XX centuries.
23. The influence of W. Wilson's "14 points" of 1918 and The Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928 on the universalization of international law in the early twentieth century.
24. The impact of the Second World War on the development of international law.
25. Characteristics of the process of codification of international law in the twentieth century.
26. The theory of the German philosopher I. Kant about the "Cosmopolitan rule of law" and its impact on modern international law.
27. The concept of "peoples' rights" by John Rawls, its impact on approaches to international law and its practical application in the US National Security Strategy 2002.

28. Theory of "World government" of the XXI century as a replacement for international law.
29. The impact of the globalization process on the development of international law in the XXI Century.
30. Mechanism of interaction of "European Union Law" with the legal systems of member states and international law.
31. The emergence of new illegal international terrorist groups with the capabilities of quasi-states, ambitions to acquire subjectivity in international relations and international law, and do they have such a prospect?
32. Problems of regulation of international relations by international judicial organizations in the XXI century.
33. The phenomenon of "soft law" in the system of international law.
34. Strengthening the institutions of international protection of human rights in the system of international law of the XXI century.
35. Features of the historical development of the Ukrainian component of the system of international law.

7. STUDENT-SELF STUDY ON THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

Student-self-study is the main way for students to learn educational material outside of classroom time without the participation of a teacher. The scope and content of independent work is determined by the work program and work plan within the established amount of hours from the academic discipline, methodical instructions of the teacher. The student's independent work is provided by a system of educational and methodological tools: notes of the teacher's lectures, textbooks, educational and methodical guides, monographic literature and periodicals, as well as self-monitoring tools (tests, situational tasks). Students have the opportunity to study the educational material independently in the library, classrooms and computer classrooms using the Internet, as well as at home (when receiving the appropriate package of educational and methodological literature).

№	Topics
1.	History of international law: theoretical and methodological basics.
2.	International Law of the ancient period.
3.	International Law of the Medieval period.
4.	Classical international law – the Westphalian system of international law
5.	Classical international law – positivist international law of the late XVIII - early XX century.
6.	Development of international law in the twentieth century.
7.	Modern international law

8. TRAINING ON THE DISCIPLINE «HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW»

Training in the discipline «History of the international law» is conducted during the academic week, contains a combination of independent work of students and classroom work under the guidance of a teacher and is based on the topic of independent work and materials of complex practical individual tasks.

9. ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND METHODS FOR DEMONSTRATING LEARNING OUTCOMES

In the process of studying the discipline «History of the international law», the following assessment tools and methods for demonstrating learning results are used:

- standardized tests;
- current questioning;
- testing and surveys;
- research papers, essays;

- presentations of the results of completed tasks and research;
- evaluation of CPIT results;
- student presentations and performances at scientific events;
- rector's control work;
- an examination;
- other types of individual and group tasks.

10. CRITERIA AND FORMS OF CURRENT AND FINAL CONTROL

The final score (on a 100-point scale) in the discipline “History of international Law” is determined as a weighted average value, depending on the specific weight of each credit component:

Credit module 1	Credit module 2	Credit module 3	Examination	Total
20	20	20	40	100
1. Verbal survey during classes (3 topics with 10 points – 30 points) 2. Written work – 70 points	1. Verbal survey during classes (4 topics with 10 points – 40 points) 2. Written work – 60 points	1. Writing and presentation of CPIT – 80 points 2. Completing tasks during the training – 20 points	1. Test tasks (25 Tests of 2 points per test) – max. 50 points 2. Task 1 – max. 25 points 3. Task 2 – max. 25 points	100

Rating scale:

According to the scale of the University	On a national scale	According to the ECTS scale
90–100	excellent	A (excellent)
85–89	good	B (very good)
75-84		C (good)
65-74	satisfactory	D (satisfactory)
60-64		E (sufficient)
35-59	unsatisfactory	FX (unsatisfactory with the possibility of re-examination)
1-34		F (unsatisfactory with a mandatory repeat course)

11. TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE USED BY THE COURSE

№	Description	Topic number
1.	Flipchart	Topics 1-7
2.	Laptop	Topics 1-7
3.	Projector	Topics 1-7
4.	Set of presentation materials	Topics 1-7

RECOMMENDED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Alexandrowicz Charles Henry *The Law of Nations in Global History* Oxford University Press, 2017 – 432 p.
2. Bartolini Giulio (eds.), *A History of International Law in Italy*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK, 2020, 512 p.
3. Besson Samantha, Tasioulas John *The Philosophy of International Law* Oxford University Press, 2019 – 611 p.
4. Fassbender B., Peters A. *The Oxford handbook of the History of International Law*. CPI group ltd, Croydon, 2018. – 950 p.
5. Koskenniemi Martti, Rech Walter, Fonseca Manuel Jiménez *International Law and Empire: Historical Explorations* Oxford University Press, 2018. – 395 p.
6. Kussiel de la Lynx *Introduction to history of international law*. Oxford University Press, 2023. – 218 p.
7. Nicoletti Michele *Religion and Empire: Carl Schmitt's Katechon between International Relations and the Philosophy of History / Nicoletti, Michele*. - STAMPA. - (2018), 382 p.
8. Payk Marcus M., Priemel Kim Christian *Crafting the International Order: Practitioners and Practices of International Law Since C.1800* Oxford University Press, 2021 – 288 p.
9. Stanley Nider Katz *The Oxford International Encyclopedia of Legal History (in 6 volumes)*. Oxford University Press, 2009.
10. *System, Order, and International Law: The Early History of International Legal Thought from Machiavelli to Hegel*. Oxford University Press, 2018 – 521 p.