

General Information	
Academic subject	History of Contemporary Political Institutions
Academic year	2020-2021
Degree course	Historical and Documental Sciences – Curriculum LM84
ECTS credits	6
Compulsory attendance	No
Language	Italian

Subject teacher	Name Surname	Mail address	SSD
	Isidoro Davide Mortellaro	isidorodavide.mortellaro@uniba.it	SPS/03

Class schedule	
Period	Second Semester
Year	I
Type of class	Lecture- workshops

Time management	
Hours	150
In-class study hours	42
Out-of-class study hours	108

Academic calendar	
Class begins	February 22, 2021
Class ends	May 21, 2021

Syllabus	
Prerequisites/requirements	
Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors) (it is recommended that they are congruent with the learning outcomes contained in A4a, A4b, A4c tables of the SUA-CdS)	<p><i>Knowledge and understanding: accurate knowledge of the most important schools of thought in the field of contemporary politics and knowledge of the literature about supranational and european institutions</i></p> <p><i>Applying knowledge and understanding: being able of taking part in the political debate between UE and USA, and above the transformations created in the world of communication</i></p> <p><i>Making informed judgements and choices: being able to distinguish each direction of the contemporary political thought</i></p> <p><i>Communicating knowledge and understanding: a correct and accurate usage of the many media systems and research instruments in the archives</i></p> <p><i>Capacities to continue learning: being able, moving from the matters learned about the contemporary debate, to express a personal theory and start a personal small research</i></p>
Contents	•
Course program	<p>The United Nations Organization: history and problems</p> <p>In 1945, in a world that saw the light coming out of the rubble of the Second World War, the United Nations Organization was born, one of the most ambitious political and institutional designs in</p>

	<p>history. In the Charter, the principles of a new international coexistence were fixed on the no to war. The UN was entrusted with the task of maintaining peace and security.</p> <p>Today, in the aftermath of the cold war, after the collapse of 11 September, but also of the new challenges posed by the financial crisis or the management of natural disasters, little remains of those United Nations, of the dream or illusion of reaching forms of universal government. Especially in the face of the current explosion of inequalities, a phenomenon unprecedented in history. Something that not only contrasts and fundamentally denies the principles of every democratic Constitution, of every Charter of Rights, but which also endangers the future of democracy and peace. Hence the new questions to modernize respect for human rights and the spread of democracy, economic cooperation and international peace, equality between peoples and democratic control of conflicts in the 21st century.</p>
Bibliography	<p>Alessandro Pisci, Storia dell'ONU, Laterza 2015</p> <p>Luigi Ferrajoli, Manifesto per l'uguaglianza, Laterza 2018</p>
Notes	
Teaching methods	Lecture- workshops
Assessment methods (indicate at least the type written, oral, other)	Oral
Evaluation criteria (Explain for each expected learning outcome what a student has to know, or is able to do, and how many levels of achievement there are.for each learning outcome expected said, describe what you expect the student knows or is able to do and at what level, in order to demonstrate that a learning outcome has been achieved and at what level)	<p>Accurate check of student knowledge in identifying the most important historical categories of the political thought and the peculiarities of European institutions according to their historical evolution. Accurate check of the correct exposition and the correct usage of the appropriate vocabulary</p> <p>The grades are on a scale of 30</p>
Further information	