Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER
PATRICE LUMUMBA
RUDN University

LAW INSTITUTE Department of public policy and State and Law.

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

COURSE SYLLABUS

History of Political and Legal Doctrines

course title

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

40.03.01 JURISPRUDENCE

field of studies / speciality code and title

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of higher education:

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

2024

1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The elective course "History of Political and Legal Doctrines" involves an analysis of the classical heritage of political and legal thought in the dynamics of its development, the study of the legal doctrines of the Ancient East, ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, the Middle Ages, the late Renaissance, Reformation, New and Contemporary times.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course (module) of «History Political and Legal Doctrines» intends to train and guide students to achieve the development of following competences (competences in part):

Table 2.1. List of target competencies (parts of competencies)

Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Competence indicators
GC-1.	Can search for information, perform its critical analysis and synthesis, apply systematic approach to complete the tasks.	GC-1.1. Analyzes the task while identifying its basic components; GC-1.2. Identifies and ranks the information required to complete the tasks; GC-1.3. Searches for information and performs its rational analysis to complete the task based on various types of requests; GC-1.4. Offers options for problem solving and analyzes the possible consequences of using them;
GC-5.	Can comprehend the cross-cultural diversity in the sociohistorical, ethical and philosophical contexts	GC-5.1. Interprets the history of Russia in the context of global historical development; GC-5.2. Demonstrates tolerant perception of social and cultural differences, respectful and careful attitude to the historic heritage and cultural traditions; GC-5.3. Considers the historic heritage and sociocultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and confessions, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings in social and professional interaction;
GC-6.	Can manage their time, build and implement a personal development plan based on the principles of lifelong learning.	GC-6.1. Develops and uses tools and methods of time management and control to complete specific tasks, projects, goals;

3.COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
The course refers to the <u>core</u> component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Compete nce code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
GC-1.	Can search for information, perform its critical analysis and synthesis, apply systematic approach to complete the tasks.	Educational Internship (Teaching); Theory of State and Law; History of State and Law of Foreign Countries; History of Russian State and Law; Philosophy; Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech); Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions; Interdisciplinary Course Paper; Logic for Lawyers	
GC-5.	Can comprehend the cross-cultural diversity in the sociohistorical, ethical and philosophical contexts	History of Russian State and Law; Philosophy; Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions; History of Russia; Fundamentals of Russian Statehood; History of Religions in Russia; History of State and Law of Foreign Countries; Educational Internship (Teaching);	
GC-6.	Can manage their time, build and implement a personal development plan based on the principles of lifelong learning.	History of State and Law of Foreign Countries; History of Russian State and Law; Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech); Foundations of Economics and Management;	

* To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course is 3 credits (108 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (__full-time training__) *

Type of academic activities	Total academic hours	Semesters/training modules			
		9	A	B	C
Contact academic hours	*24*			*24*	
including:					
Lectures (LC)	8			8	
Lab work (LW)					
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	16			16	
Self-studies	*72*			*72*	
Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)	*12*			*12*	
Course workload academic hours	**108**			**108**	
credits	**3**			**3**	

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course title	Course contents (topics)	Academic activities types
Topic 1. The subject of the history of political and legal doctrines. Political and legal thought in the countries of the Ancient East	Topic 1.1. The history of political and legal doctrines as a science and academic discipline. The subject and tasks of the history of political and legal doctrines. The place of the course in the system of legal and other humanities. Methodology of the history of political and legal doctrines. The role of political and legal theories in the history of civilizations. Continuity of political and legal thought. The problem of periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines. Topic 1.2. Political doctrines in the countries of the Ancient East. Features of ancient Eastern political thought. Development of views on the state and law in Ancient Egypt, Ancient India, Ancient China.	LC, S
Topic 2. Political and legal doctrines of Antiquity	Topic 2.1. Political and legal doctrines in ancient Greece. The evolution of views on the state and law before Socrates. Ideas of law and a just social order in the poems of Homer (VIII century BC) and Hesiod (VII century BC). Pythagoras (580-500 BC) and Heraclitus (530-470 BC) on the rule of the "best". Democritus (c. 470-370 BC) about the "natural" and "artificial" in the development of society, his defense of democratic ideals. Teachings of senior sophists (Protagoras, Hippias) about the justice of democracy, natural and human laws. Positions of the younger sophists (Thrasimachus, Paul, Callicles) on the nature of justice, law and state power. ustice, legality and reasonable government in the teachings of Socrates (469-399 BC). The political doctrine of Plato (472-347 BC). Political and legal doctrine of Aristotle (384-322 BC.	LC, S

	Political and legal thought of Hellenism. Political and legal ideas of Stoicism.	
	Topic 2.2. Political and legal doctrines of Ancient Rome. Cicero (106-43 BC) on the origin and essence of the state, on "simple" and "mixed" forms of the state, and on natural law. Law and its types in the works of Roman lawyers. Formation of political and legal ideals of early Christianity. Criticism by Aurelius Augustine (354-430) of the "Earthly City" and the doctrine of the "City of God". Augustine on the divine essence of natural law.	
Topic 3. Political and legal doctrines of the Middle Ages.	Topic 3.1. Formation and development of Arab-Muslim political and legal thought. Political and legal ideals of the Qur'an. Al-Farabi (870-950), Ibn Sina (980-1037), Ibn Rushd (1126-1198) about law and the state. Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) on the development of society and the state and forms of government.	LC, S
	Topic 3.2. Doctrine of Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) on the state and law Catholic interpretation of the political and legal teachings of Aristotle. The theory of the divine origin of state power and its three elements. The doctrine of the four kinds of laws. Justification of the supremacy of the Catholic Church over the state.	
	Topic 3.3. Political ideology of heretical movements and the Reformation in the camps of Europe. The burgher heresies of John Wycliffe (1320-1384) and Jan Hus (XV century). Peasant-plebeian heresies of the Bogomils (Albigensian) and Lollards. Martin Luther (1483-1546) on the reform of Catholicism, "universal priesthood", "two orders", natural and divine law. Criticism by Thomas Müntzer (c. 1490-1525) of serfdom, class differences, private property and state power. Calls for social revolution. The doctrine of divine predestination and the essence of state power by J. Calvin (1509-1564).	
	Topic 3.4. The emergence and development of political and legal thought in Russia. Regulations on the independence of the Russian state, the status and legitimacy of the supreme power, the moral character and responsibility of the ruler in Russian thought of the XI-XVI centuries. The political concept "Moscow - the third Rome" Philotheus (beginning of the 16th century). The political program of I.S. Peresvetov (middle of the 16th century). Political demands of heretical movements in Russia. The controversy about the essence of state power between Ivan the Terrible and A.M. Kurbsky (1528-1583).	

Topic 4. Political and legal doctrines of the Renaissance and Reformation.	Topic 4.1. The political doctrine of N. Machiavelli (1469-1527) Correlation between politics and morality, state and church. The exaltation of the strong power of a single, centralized, secular state. Methods of stabilization and preservation of power by the sovereign. The influence of Machiavellianism on modern political theories.	LC, S
	Topic 4.2. The theory of state sovereignty by Jean Bodin (1530-1596). The relationship between law, law and sovereignty. State forms	
	Topic 4.3. Political and legal ideals of utopian communism of the 16th-17th centuries. Criticism of private property. Public and state administration, questions of law in "Utopia" by T. More (1478-1535) and "City of the Sun" by T. Campanella (1568-1639).	
Topic 5. Political and legal doctrines of the Enlightenment	Topic 5.1. Political and legal doctrines in Holland. Hugo Grotius (1545-1613) - the founder of the theory of natural law of modern times. The requirement of scientific registration of jurisprudence and political science. The teachings of Grotius about the emergence of the state, about sovereignty and its bearers. Correlation of force and law, natural and established law Main problems of international law. The development of the democratic direction of the natural law doctrine of B. Spinoza (1632-1677). Views on the origin of the state and law. Problems of freedom of the individual and the state. The doctrine of the "inalienable" rights of the individual. Limitation of redistribution of the rights of state power. Assessment of the forms of the state.	LC, S
	Topic 5.2. Political and legal doctrines in England. T. Hobbes (1588-1679) on the "state of nature" and natural laws. Correlation of natural and positive (civil) laws. Features of the contractual theory of the origin of the state in Hobbes. Views on the essence, goals and forms of the state and state sovereignty. The doctrine of J. Locke (1632-1707) on natural law and natural laws. Locke's contractual theory of the origin of the state. The theory of separation of powers. The emergence of bourgeois liberalism.	
	Topic 5.3. Political and legal ideas of the Enlightenment in France. Political views of Voltaire (1694-1778). State and Church. Defense of equality, liberty and private property. Political and legal doctrine of Ch. Montesquieu (1689-1755). The theory of the emergence of the state and laws. Montesquieu on the natural, civil and political states. Definition and conditions for ensuring political freedom. Signs of the justice of laws. Classification of forms of the state and the theory of separation of powers. Criminal law and political freedom. J.-J. Rousseau (1712-1778) on the origin and essence of the state. Criticism of inequality and private property. Regulations on the best organization of state power. The theory of popular sovereignty. The doctrine of "civic duty", "public interest" and "general will". Classification of laws.	

	Topic 5.4. Political and legal ideology of French socialism of the 18th century. "Testament" Jean Meslier (1664-1729). Criticism of private property and the feudal state. The peculiarity of the understanding of natural law. Meslier on the violent origin of the state. Code of Nature. Definition of freedom. Principles of ideal legislation. The form of organization of the power of the future society. The political program of Gracchus Babeuf (1760-1797). Criticism of bourgeois society, private property and legal equality. Rebellion plan. The transitional period and the drafts of revolutionary laws. Organization of the future society according to Babeuf/	
	Topic 5.5. Political and legal teachings in the United States during the struggle for independence. Thomas Paine (1737-1809) on natural law, human rights and the difference between society and the state. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) on natural rights, democracy and the republic. Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) on the separation of powers and the constitution.	
	Topic 5.6. Political and legal doctrines in Italy. The views of C. Beccaria (1738-1794) on law and the state. Criminal law views.	
	Topic 5.7. Political and legal doctrines in Russia. The ideological substantiation of absolutism by F. Prokopovich (1681-1736) and V.N. Tatishchev (1686-1750). Prokopovich about the state of nature and natural laws, about the origin and forms of the state. The relationship between state and church. Tatishchev's views on the origin and forms of the state. Attitude to estates and serfdom. Views on natural and civil laws. Political and legal ideas of the Russian Enlightenment of the 18th century. The teachings of S.E. Desnitsky (1740-1789) about the origin, purpose and essence of the state and law. Development of the ideas of constitutional monarchy. Relationship between power and law. Comparative-historical method in jurisprudence. Political and legal doctrine of A.N. Radishcheva (1749-1802). Criticism of the idea of an enlightened monarchy, absolutism and serfdom. Features of natural-legal views of the thinker. Substantiation of the idea of people's revolution. Public and state ideal of Radishchev.	
Topic 6. Political and legal thought of Europe in the nineteenth century.	Topic 6.1. Political and legal doctrines in Germany. The teachings of Georg Hegel (1770-1831) on the state and law. The place of state and legal realities in the formation of the "absolute spirit". Subject, method and tasks of the philosophy of law. Law as "the existence of free will". Stages of development of the idea of law. The concepts of civil society and the state, their relationship. Objective and subjective sides of the state.	LC, S
	Topic 6.2. Liberal political and legal ideas in Europe. Liberalism in England. Political and legal views of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Criticism of the natural law school, a utilitarian approach to state-legal realities. Liberalism in France. Henri-Benjamin Constant (1767-1830) about "political" and "personal"	

	freedoms. The doctrine of non-interference of the state in the economy and private life of citizens. Features of Constant's theory of separation of powers. Liberalism in Germany. W. von von Humboldt (1767-1835) on the correlation of the concepts of "civil society" and "state". Humboldt's humanism in determining the goals of the state. Criticism of the "custodial state". State and freedom. Correlation of law and laws.	
	Topic 6.3. Political ideas of utopian socialism in Europe in the first half of the 19th century. The political doctrine of A. Saint-Simon (1760-1825). Concepts of historical development and future state structure. Attitude to private property and people. The political doctrine of Charles Fourier (1772-1873). Criticism of bourgeois democracy and the capitalist state. Attitude to private property, freedom and personal rights. The concept of social development. Phalanx as a form of organization of the "new world". Robert Owen (1771-1858) on the external and internal causes of the imperfection of the social structure. New building project.	
	Topic 6.4. Political and legal doctrines in Russia in the 19th century. Liberal doctrines in Russia XIX - beg. XX centuries. Projects of state reforms M.M. Speransky (1772-1839). The concept of the historical development of state forms in Russia. Speransky about the organization of central and local authorities in a constitutional monarchy. Thinker's views on political freedom and slavery, as well as civil liberty and slavery. Socio-psychological interpretation of state power and law N.M. Korkunov (1853-1904). The development of the comparative legal method in jurisprudence M.M. Kovalevsky (1851-1916). The ethical concept of law P.I. Novgorodtsev (1866-1924). Political and legal thought of the 30-40s of the XIX century. "Philosophical Letters" P.Ya. Chaadaeva (1794-1856). The dispute about the historical fate of Russia between the Slavophiles (A.I. Khomyakov, I.V. Kireevsky) and Westerners (K.D. Kavelin, T.N. Granovsky). Revolutionary ideology in Russia in the 19th century. Political and legal views of the Decembrists. "Russian Truth" P.I. Pestel (1793-1826). Draft constitution N.M. Muraviev (1795-1843). The attitude of the Decembrists to serfdom, the land problem, political rights, forms of the state and methods of transforming the state system. Political views of Russian revolutionary democrats. Criticism of bourgeois democracy and the theory of "Russian socialism" A.I. Herzen (1812-1870). Political and legal views of N.G. Chernyshevsky (1828-1889). Attitude towards the Russian community. Justification of the peasant revolution. Views on the role of the state and law under socialism. Criticism of state-legal realities by Russian anarchists. M.A. Bakunin (1814-1876) on solidarity and freedom. Criticism of Marxist theory. Anarchist social revolution and the future social order in Bakunin's works. The views of P.A. Kropotkin (1842-1921) on the relationship between society and the state.	

	Features of Kropotkin's historical concept. Stages of formation of anarcho-communism.	
	Topic 6.5. Marxist Doctrine. Theoretical sources of the Marxist understanding of the state and law. The doctrine of the basis and superstructure. The class approach to the problems of the emergence and essence of the state and law in the works of K. Marx (1818-1883) and F. Engels (1820-1895). The ideas of the socialist revolution (violent, peaceful), the dictatorship of the proletariat and the withering away of the state and law under communism.	
	Topic 6.6. The main directions of the theory of law in Western Europe in the second half of the XIX century. Legal positivism of J. Austin (1790-1859). The concept of law. The power of the sovereign as a source of law. The formula "the law is the law." Relationship between law and morality. K. Bergbom on the active essence of positive law. The sociological concept of law R. Iering (1818-1892). Methods of knowledge of law. Right as a "protected interest". Correlation of society, state and law. The role of struggle in the genesis of law.	
	Topic 6.7. Political and legal views of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900). The ideas of "will to power", "eternal return", "superman" and "nihilism". Nietzsche on the origin and essence of the state and law. Contrasting state and culture. "The right of slaves" and "the right of masters". The aristocratic caste system of the future society according to Nietzsche.	
Topic 7. Political and legal doctrines of the 20th century	Topic 7.1. Political and legal ideas of the reformist, centrist and revolutionary trends in Marxism. Political theory of Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932). The concept of the state. Reassessment of the ideas of revolution and class struggle. attitude towards reforms. Criticism by Karl Kautsky (1854-1938) of the reformist trend in Marxism. The idea of fighting for a parliamentary majority. V.I. Lenin (1870-1924) and epy development of Marxist ideas about the destruction of the bourgeois state machine, about the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin about the first phase of communism.	LC, S
	Topic 7.2. Political and legal ideas of the theory of elites. The doctrine of Gaetano Mosca (1858-1941) about the "political class". Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923) on the development and strata of society. The doctrine of the "ruling elites". Democracy and elite rule.	
	Topic 7.3. Political ideas of the theory of "convergence". The concepts of "de-ideologization" and "industrial society". D. Bell (born 1919) on the "post-industrial" society. The program of "saving mankind" P. Sorokin (1889-1968). The idea of cyclical phases of great revolutions.	
	Topic 7.4. Legal doctrines of the present. Normativist theory of G. Kelsen (1881-1973). Subject, goals and methods of the theory of law. The requirement of "purity of the theory of law". Views on the emergence of law. Hierarchy of legal norms. The concept of "free law" E. Erlich. The concept of "living law". Sociological jurisprudence of R. Pound (1870-1964). Pragmatism in understanding and aims of law. The role of law in social	

	Psychological theory of law L.I. Petrazhitsky (1867-1931). Law as an element of the individual's psyche. Relationship between morality and law. Passive and active motivation of legal actions. The doctrine of normative facts and types of positive law. The theory of "reborn natural law". Secular (A. Kaufman, J. Rawls, L. Fuller) and Catholic (J. Maritain) directions of teaching.	

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	Classroom for lectures, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer classroom	Computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	Classroom for court hearing simulation equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen,

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
	set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

* The premises for students' self-studies are subject to **MANDATORY** mention

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main reading (sources):

Fiala, Andrew, ed. (2015) The Bloomsbury Companion to Political Philosophy
Klosko, George, ed. (2012)Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy
Korab-Karpowicz, W. Julian. (Routledge, 2015) On the History of Political Philosophy: Great Political Thinkers from Thucydides to Locke
Skinner, Quentin. The Foundations of Modern Political Thought (2 vols., 1978)
Strauss, Leo, and Joseph Cropsey, eds. (2012)History of political philosophy

Additional (optional) reading (sources):
Avineri, Shlomo. (2019) Karl Marx: Philosophy and Revolution
Barnes, Jonathan; Griffin, Miriam Tamara (1999). Philosophia Togata: Plato and Aristotle at Rome. II. Clarendon Press
Clements, Jonathan (2008). Confucius: A Biography. Stroud, Gloucestershire, England: Sutton
Jacob, Margaret (2000). Enlightenment: A Brief History with Documents
Lutz, Donald S. (1984). "The Relative Influence of European Writers on Late Eighteenth-Century American Political Thought". American Political Science Review. 78 (1): 189–197.
MacDonald, George (2009). Starting with Hobbes, London: Continuum.
Rahe, Paul A. (2006), Machiavelli's Liberal Republican Legacy, Cambridge University Press Ross,
Saint Augustine – Biography, Philosophy, & Major Works. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 28 January 2018.
Zuckert, Michael. P. (2002), Launching Liberalism: On Lockean Political Philosophy

Internet-(based) sources (others):
1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
- RUDN Electronic library system http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web
- Electronic library system «University Library online» http://www.biblioclub.ru
- Electronic Library «URAIT» http://www.biblio-online.ru
- Electronic library system «Student. Consultant»www.studentlibrary.ru
- Electronic library system «Lan» http://e.lanbook.com/
- Electronic library system "Troitskyi most"

2. Databases and search engines:

- Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund http://docs.cntd.ru/
- Search system Yandex https://www.yandex.ru/
- Search system Google https://www.google.ru/
- SCOPUS http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/
- Google Scholar https://scholar.google.com/

Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course *:

* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed   on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

The assessment toolkit and the grading system* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

DEVELOPERS:

Professor of the Department of Public policy and history of state and law		Sergei A. Stepanov
Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

Head of the Department of Public policy and history of state and law		Vladimir M. Platonov
Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name

HEAD OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM:

Director of the Law Institute		Sergey B. Zinkovskiy
Position, Name of the Department	Signature	Full name