

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – GLOBALA STUDIES

Questions for students taking the diploma exam in the academic year 2019-20

1. Present Polybius' theory of mixed government
2. Explaining different concepts of the state of nature
3. Explain Lockean ideas of the role of government
4. Describe the tripartite distinction of powers according to Montesquieu.
5. Describe the ideology of liberalism/neoliberalism.
6. Describe the ideology of conservatism/neoconservatism.
7. Describe the ideology of nationalism.
8. Describe the ideology of socialism.
9. Define the legal and constitutional principles of contemporary liberal democracies?
10. What will be the future of nation-states in face of globalization, Europeanization, nationalism and separatism?
11. Factors shaping Global Networks.
12. Macrotrends (globalisation, regionalisation, fragmentation) and their impact on the global network.
13. Challenges for the contemporary world order and the international society.
14. Global problems and networks: describe one global problem and show what sort of networks are stemming from it.
15. What kind of factors influence on contemporary international relations?
16. What are the features of new wars and non-traditional threats?
17. What is the nature of contemporary security?
18. Please describe the UN collective security system – indicate main foundations and directions of reforms?
19. Please define the contemporary notion of international terrorism?
20. What is the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty's regime for the current international order?
21. Evaluate the efficiency of a selected international assistance project.
22. Define the scope of global studies .
23. Did Poland win or lose WWII? Present your opinion and arguments.
24. Present the core features of Stalinism in Poland.

25. Liberal Media System.
26. Freedom of the Press: Philosophy and Legislation
27. The Sources of Demographic Information.
28. World Population Change- theories of population change and the demographic transition theory
29. Present the main features of the modernization processes in the XIX century (using a specific example).
30. Explain the main motivations for colonialism during the High Imperialism era.
31. Present the major explanations of the Cold War.
32. Explain the differences between the universal empire and nation state.
33. List and characterize participants of international cultural relations.
34. Discuss the genesis and main stages of UNESCO development
35. Components of cultural identity.
36. The concept of cultural security.
37. The nature of moral norms and their relation to law
38. Similarities and differences between civil (continental) law and common law
39. The rule of law principle - past and present
40. Functions of law
41. Categories of States and its implications in Public International Law
42. Recognition of States - methods and legal consequences
43. Reservations in international treaties - demands, effect and the procedure
44. How do you understand the term: "peremptory norms in Public International Law"?
45. Describe why geography is important from decision maker perspective.
46. What are the different examples of borders?
47. What does it mean that a map is political?
48. What is electoral geography and why it has emerged?
49. Present key ideas of selected representative of Anglo-Saxon / German / French tradition of geopolitics (student chooses which one)
50. Why is geopolitics criticized as a 'science'? What are the key accusations?
51. What are the key features of 'critical geopolitics' perspective?
52. Describe current trends in academic research devoted to geopolitics.
53. What are the measures of economic policy aimed at boosting innovative capability?

54. Negative externalities vs. government intervention in the economy.
55. Ethnicity as a generator of violent and non-violent conflicts.
56. Describe the role religion in the ethnic conflicts and international relations.
57. Analyzing foreign policy of the European Union and the EU member states – theoretical and conceptual framework.
58. Define and explain the term ‘foreign policy’. Characterise main foreign policy developments and trends in the 2 chosen EU member states.
59. Supranationality vs. intergovernmentalism in the context of Europeanisation of foreign policy: European integration as an evolutionary process: most important events and processes which led to the institutional development of the organization.
60. Institutionalization of EU foreign policy: EU’s foreign policy legal basis, objectives, instruments.
61. European space of political ideas, concepts and reality changes : Historical overview of most important events, process and phenomenon inspiring and shaping new ideas and concepts
62. Define the terms: idea, ideology and concept. Describe 2 chosen concepts of integration.
63. Integration in Europe from the: liberal, socialist, anarchist and conservative perspective – describe and compare.
64. The ideas of: democracy, freedom, solidarity and: define the terms and explain its importance for the process of European integration.
65. List major international organisations for international trade and explain their role for international economic relations.
66. Give arguments for and against trade protection. Explain the impact of trade protection on international economic relations.
67. List and describe basic stages of regional economic integration. Explain the meaning of economic integration in the global economy.
68. Explain, what are the advantages and disadvantages (opportunities and threats) resulting from international trade for national economies and for the global economy.
69. Free markets and price controls
70. Exceptions to the law of demand
71. Concept and types of elasticity of demand and its application
72. Types of market structures
73. Consumer theory – budget constraint and consumer tastes
74. Mintzberg’s managerial roles and management functions
75. Concepts of organizational culture