

## COURSE OUTLINE

### (1) GENERAL

<b>SCHOOL</b>	HUMANITIES		
<b>ACADEMIC UNIT</b>	MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES		
<b>LEVEL OF STUDIES</b>	UNDERGRADUATE		
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	KYE-27	<b>SEMESTER</b>	Δ
<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	INTERNATION POLITCS IN THE MIDDLE EAST		
<b>INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES</b> <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i>		<b>WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS</b>	<b>CREDITS</b>
		3	5
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
<b>COURSE TYPE</b> <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i>	Special background		
<b>PREREQUISITE COURSES:</b>	NO		
<b>LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:</b>	GREEK		
<b>IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS</b>	YES		
<b>COURSE WEBSITE (URL)</b>			

### (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

<p><b>Learning outcomes</b>  <i>The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.</i></p> <p><i>Consult Appendix A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area</i></li> <li>• <i>Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 &amp; 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B</i></li> <li>• <i>Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes</i></li> </ul>
<p>The aim of the course is to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities, which will allow the students of the Department to describe, explain, develop, compose, judge and evaluate the events and developments that occur in the specific field of knowledge.</p>

<p><b>General Competences</b></p> <p><i>Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?</i></p>	
<p><i>Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology</i></p> <p><i>Adapting to new situations</i></p> <p><i>Decision-making</i></p> <p><i>Working independently</i></p> <p><i>Team work</i></p> <p><i>Working in an international environment</i></p> <p><i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i></p> <p><i>Production of new research ideas</i></p>	<p><i>Project planning and management</i></p> <p><i>Respect for difference and multiculturalism</i></p> <p><i>Respect for the natural environment</i></p> <p><i>Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues</i></p> <p><i>Criticism and self-criticism</i></p> <p><i>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Others...</i></p> <p>.....</p>
<p><i>Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, using the necessary technologies.</i></p> <p>Promoting free, creative and inductive thinking</p>	

**(3) SYLLABUS**

The Middle East is an area of particular interest for International Relations, as it is a broad subsystem characterized by multiple conflicts, usually long-running, and at the same time of a great geopolitical, geostrategic and geoeconomic importance. Throughout the Cold War, the Middle East region was one of the most important fields of international politics, both because of the West's energy dependence on the Gulf oil and because of the universal rivalry between the two superpowers. The end of bipolarity, however, did not mean the end of the importance of the Middle East in international politics. On the contrary, after the end of the cold war era the importance of the Middle East is increasing due to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 -as it is considered the cradle of Islamic terrorism- but also due to the proxy wars that broke out in some Arab countries after 2011 uprisings.

**(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION**

<b>DELIVERY</b> <i>Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.</i>	Face-to-face	
<b>USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY</b> <i>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students</i>	ECLASS	
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Semester workload</b>
	Lectures	39 hours (1.56 ECTS)

<p><i>The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.</i></p> <p><i>The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i></p>	Personal Study	53 hours (2.12 ECTS)
	Writing Essays	30 hours (1.20 ECTS)
	Final Exam	3 hours (0.12 ECTS)
	Course total	125 (5 ECTS)
<p><b>STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION</b></p> <p><i>Description of the evaluation procedure</i></p> <p><i>Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other</i></p> <p><i>Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.</i></p>	<p><i>Language of evaluation: Greek</i></p> <p><i>methods of evaluation: written examination: short-answer questions, open-ended questions. Optional student essays</i></p> <p>Criteria: completeness of the development of the subject, clarity, synthetic ability.</p> <p>The criteria of evaluation are announced to the students at the beginning of the semester.</p>	

##### (5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Κεφαλά Β., Διεθνής πολιτική στην Μέση Ανατολή και ανεπίλυτες συγκρούσεις: Παλαιστίνη, Λίβανος, Συρία, Ιράκ. Εκδόσεις Σιδέρης, Αθήνα, 2021.</li> <li>• Καλβοκορέτσι Π., Η διεθνής πολιτική μετά το 1945. Εκδόσεις Τουρίκη, Αθήνα, 2010, τ. Α΄</li> <li>• Κούτσης Αλ., Μέση Ανατολή: Διεθνείς σχέσεις και πολιτική ανάπτυξη. Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση, Αθήνα, 1992, τ. Α΄</li> <li>• Halliday F., Η Μέση Ανατολή στις διεθνείς σχέσεις. Ισχύς, πολιτική και ιδεολογία. Εκδόσεις Ξιφαρά, Αθήνα, 2010.</li> <li>• Kamrava M., The Modern Middle East. A Political History since the First World War. University of California Press, 2005.</li> <li>• Milton – Edwards B., Contemporary Politics in the Middle East. Polity Press, Cambridge, 2011.</li> <li>• Yambert K. (ed) The Contemporary Middle East, Westview Press, 2012.</li> </ul>
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