TITLE OF THE COURSE:	THEORIES AND METHODOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Course code:	POD5021
Course group:	C
Faculty:	Faculty of Political Science and Diplomacy
Study program:	Diplomacy and International Relations
Level:	*Master's*
Semester:	*Autumn*
ECTS credits:	6
Language of instruction	English
Course lecturer/s:	Gerda Jakštaitė, PhD; Justinas Juozaitis
Short course description:	Objective of the course is to analyse theoretical reflection of IR. The main clasical paradigms and the newest approaches to IR phenomenon are studied. Students are learning to apply theoretical approaches as a methodological tools of analysis in their reserach works. Teaching is based on interactive methods: seminars-discussions, essays writing and their presentation, discussions on diferent approaches validation to the research works in IR field.
Course content:	1. Research principles and concepts 2. Classical realism 3. Neorealism 4. Neoclassical realism 5. Liberalism 6. Neoliberal institutionalism 7. Marxism 8. Constructivism

	9. Feminism 10. Ecologism
Grading and evaluating student work in class and/or at the final exam:	Participation - 20% Presentation No. 1 - 15% Presentation No. 2 - 15% Final exam - 50% (test 25 %, essay 25 %)
Required reading and additional study material	1. Jackson R., Sorensen G., _Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches_. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 2. _International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity_ (ed. By Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, Steve Smith). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 3. Lawson S. _Theories of International Relations_. Polity, 2015. 4. Morgenthau H., _Politics among nations: the struggle for power and peace_. New York (N.Y.) [etc.] : McGraw-Hill, 1985. 5. Ripsman N.M., Taliaferro J. W., Lobell S. E. _Neoclassical Realist Theory of International Politics_. Oxford University Press, 2016. 6. Wendt A. _Social Theory of International Politics_. Cambridge University Press, 2010. 7. Waltz K. N. _Political Structures_ / in Keohane R. O. Neorealism and its Critics, Columbia University Press, 1996.
Additional information (if applicable)	