

**MASTER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Concentrations :**

**Communication and Political Marketing**

**Comparative Politics - Arab World**

**Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation**

**Main Language of Instruction:**

French  English  Arabic

**Campus Where the Program Is Offered:** CSS

**OBJECTIVES**



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- This master's program provides research-based or professional experience training delivered by a team of academics and professionals. It targets students aiming for academic careers (research and teaching), as well as those pursuing careers as experts in international public or private organizations, NGOs, competitive exams for entry into international public service, diplomatic careers, or journalism.
- The two-year master's program offers comprehensive training in the discipline, meeting the requirements of a high level of foundational, theoretical, and methodological knowledge. Courses are conducted in three languages: French, English, and Arabic, aimed at enhancing students' language skills.
- The objective of the first year (M1) is to build a strong foundation in political science knowledge, covering various domains of the discipline such as political sociology, international relations, political theory and methods, political economy, law, history. The program combines general theoretical and methodological training with more specialized study in disciplinary subfields of political science. Regardless of the major chosen, students undertake fundamental courses that provide essential methodological and epistemological tools for a strong grasp of the discipline.
- Specialized courses in the second year (M2) correspond to the concentration chosen by students:
  - Communication and Political Marketing
  - Comparative Politics - Arab World
  - Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- At the end of the second year, students are required to write a research dissertation demonstrating their ability to organize knowledge, address a question coherently and informedly, or a professional internship report demonstrating their ability to study an issue directly related to experiences encountered during the internship. Upon completion of these two years of study, students are awarded a Master in Political Science.

The Master in Political Science is validated by earning 120 credits over four semesters. Students must complete a common core and specialization courses in one of the three concentrations.

**PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES (COMPETENCIES)**

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- Assume public functions within the state
  - Serve in diplomatic representations and positions in international public organizations
  - Address challenges in international security and cybersecurity
  - Participate in political and associative life (parties, lobbying groups, NGOs, associations)
  - Manage, ensure quality, and produce research
  - Perform representative functions
  - Design projects with a political purpose
  - Engage in political consultancy
  - Lead regional projects and collaborations
  - Teach disciplines related to international relations in the Arab world
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## ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

As a multidisciplinary program, the Master in Political Science attracts students from diverse academic backgrounds. While the majority of students come from political science and public law, profiles from sociology, economics, history, and business schools are also highly regarded. Occasionally, students from engineering or scientific backgrounds with clear motivations for public affairs, the Arab world, or international cooperation are also admitted.

## PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

**120 credits: Required Courses (80 credits), Institution's Elective Courses (20 credits), Dissertation or Internship Report (20 credits)**

### Program Requirements: Year 1 in the Master in Political Science (60 credits)

#### • Required Courses (48 Cr.):

Political Theory (4 Cr.). International Relations Theories (4 Cr.). Organizations and International Cooperation (4 Cr.). Comparative Political Sociology (4 Cr.). Ethnic Conflict in the Middle East: A Comparative Perspective (4 Cr.). Epistemology (4 Cr.). Fundamental Geopolitics (4 Cr.). The 20<sup>th</sup> Century from 1914 to the Present Day: International System and Current World Issues (4 Cr.). Collective Action Theories (4 Cr.). Political Economy (4 Cr.). Comparative Political Institutions (4 Cr.). Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods (4 Cr.).

#### • Institution's Elective Courses (12 Cr.), to be chosen from courses such as:

Ethics, Human Rights and Political Issues (4 Cr.). Middle East: Conflicts And Issues (4 Cr.). Technological Transformations and Political Systems (4 Cr.). Geopolitics of Energy and Natural Resources (4 Cr.). Economy and Society in the Arab World (4 Cr.). Civil Society and Good Governance in the Arab World (4 Cr.). Violence, Religion, and Ideologies (4 Cr.). Media and Public Opinion (4 Cr.). Politics and Cultural Heritage of Humanity (4 Cr.)

### Concentration in year 2 of the Master in Political Science (60 credits)

#### • Required Courses (32 Cr.):

- Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Economic and Cultural Diplomacy (4 Cr.). Foreign Policy of Major Powers (4 Cr.). Development Models and Strategies (4 Cr.). Public International Law / Law of War (4 Cr.). International Security and Defense Issues (4 Cr.). Globalization and Economic Regionalism (4 Cr.). Negotiation and Conflict Resolution (4 Cr.). Post-Conflict Dynamics: Crisis Resolution and Transitional Justice (4 Cr.).

- Comparative Politics - Arab World: Comparative Political Systems (4 Cr.). Public Policies in the Arab World (4 Cr.). Political and Economic Issues (4 Cr.). Gulf Monarchies: Politics, Society, Economy, and Geopolitics (4 Cr.). The Doctrinal Foundations of Islamism (4 Cr.). Political Anthropology of the Arab World (4 Cr.). Major Political Currents in the Arab World (4 Cr.). History and Civilizations of the Arab World (4 Cr.).

- Communication and Political Marketing: Economic and Cultural Diplomacy (4 Cr.). Political Marketing - Electoral Campaigns (4 Cr.). Communication, Social and Political Mobilization (4 Cr.). Theories of Political Communication (4 Cr.).

- Required Courses (16 Credits) to choose from the FLSH – Master in Information and Communication

#### • Institution's Elective Courses (8 Cr.): Choose from the required courses of other concentrations.

- Dissertation or Internship Report (20 Cr.).

## SUGGESTED STUDY PLAN

### Semester 1

Code	Course Name	Credits
072THPOM1	Political Theory	4
072THRIM1	Theories of International Relations	4
072ORCIM1	Organizations and International Cooperation	4
072SOPCM1	Comparative Political Sociology	4
072ETNCM1	Ethnic Conflict in the Middle East: A Comparative Perspective	4
072EPISM1	Epistemology	4
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

**Semester 2**

Code	Course Name	Credits
072GEPOM2	Fundamental Geopolitics	4
072SIMAM2	The 20 <sup>th</sup> Century from 1914 to the Present Day: International System and Current World Issues	4
072THACM2	Theories of Collective Action	4
072ECOPM2	Political Economy	4
072CPOIM2	Comparative Political Institutions	4
072METDM2	Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods, and Research Practices	4
	Institution's Elective Courses	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

**Semester 3 – Concentration: Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation**

Code	Course Name	Credits
072DIECM3	Economic and Cultural Diplomacy	4
072PEGPM3	Foreign Policy of Great Powers	4
072MSTDM3	Development Models and Strategies	4
072DIPGM3	Public International Law / Law of War	4
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**Semester 3 – Concentration: Comparative Politics - Arab World**

Code	Course Name	Credits
072SYPCM3	Comparative Political Systems	4
072PPMAM3	Public Policies in the Arab World	4
072ENPEM4	Political and Economic Issues	4
072GOLFM3	Gulf Monarchies: Politics, Society, Economy, and Geopolitics	4
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**Semester 3 – Concentration: Communication and Political Marketing**

Code	Course Name	Credits
072DIECM3	Economic Diplomacy and Cultural Diplomacy	4
072MKPOM3	Political Marketing - Electoral Campaigns	4
	Mandatory courses to choose from FLSH - Master in Information and Communication	8
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**Semester 4 – Concentration: Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation**

Code	Course Name	Credits
072SEDFM4	International Security and Defense Issues	4
072MONDM4	Globalization and Economic Regionalism	4

072C471M8	Negotiation and Conflict Resolution	4
072POCOM4	Post-Conflict Dynamics: Crisis Exit and Transitional Justice	4
072MRM2M8 072STAGM2	Dissertation or Internship Report	20
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

#### Semester 4 – Concentration: Comparative Politics - Arab World

Code	Course Name	Credits
072FDISM4	The Doctrinal Foundations of Islamism	4
072APMAM4	Political Anthropology of the Arab World	4
072CPMAM4	Major Political Trends in the Arab World	4
072HCMAM3	History and Civilizations of the Arab World	4
072MRM2M8 072STAGM2	Dissertation or Internship Report	20
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

#### Semester 4 – Concentration: Communication and Political Marketing

Code	Course Name	Credits
072CMSPM4	Communication and Social and Political Mobilization	4
072TCMPM4	Political Communication Theories	4
	Mandatory courses to choose from FLSH - Master in Information and Communication	8
072MRM2M8 072STAGM2	Dissertation or Internship Report	20
	Institution's Elective Courses	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

#### **072THPOM1 Political Theory 4 Cr.**

The course aims to provide an overview of the history of political ideas from Machiavelli to the present day and to place them in today's context to better understand the major issues in contemporary political, economic, and social debates. The approach is multidisciplinary, incorporating history, political philosophy, intellectual debates, as well as economic, geostrategic issues, and societal questions. Topics covered include the origins of democratic ideas, revolution and Enlightenment thought, liberalism, socialism, social democracy, totalitarianism, East-West relations, and the relationship between politics and religion.

#### **072THRIM1 Theories of International Relations 4 Cr.**

This course introduces students to the main concepts and major approaches in international relations. Special attention is given to inter-paradigmatic debates in international relations theories, starting with classical theoretical approaches (realism, neorealism, liberalism, and neoliberalism), the debate between positivism and post-positivism, and epistemological, ontological, and normative challenges to these approaches, including Marxism, constructivism, critical theory, post-structuralism, international economics, and feminism. The objective is to provide students with analytical tools to understand various debates in international relations and to apply these theoretical frameworks to the study of current global phenomena.

<b>072ORCIM1</b>	<b>Organizations and International Cooperation</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course provides students with essential knowledge about the functioning of major international economic and financial regulatory mechanisms and their applications in various domains. It reviews the operations and achievements of major international organizations responsible for internationally regulating and promoting cooperation in diverse fields such as environmental protection, intellectual property, world heritage, global public goods, poverty alleviation, combating money laundering, human trafficking, as well as protecting workers, women, and children. The course also examines the operations of major regional organizations.

<b>072SOPCM1</b>	<b>Comparative Political Sociology</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course focuses on the construction and deconstruction of the State. It examines the historical formation of the State and its subsequent proliferation in contemporary societies. Some aspects of the State appear to face resistance in environments with their own specificities and in a historically constrained context. The course adopts multiple analytical frameworks for a better understanding of non-Western state constructions, avoiding overly Western-centric perspectives. It also considers globalization constraints favoring state reduction or deconstruction.

<b>072ETNCM1</b>	<b>Ethnic Conflict in the Middle East: A Comparative Perspective</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course explores theories and practices for managing conflict in divided societies, with a focus on the Middle East. It examines ethnicity's nature, causes, consequences of ethnic conflict, international interventions, and various methods to manage, regulate, and resolve such conflicts. Case studies from the Middle East and beyond are analyzed to understand how various factors (demographic, geographic, economic, geopolitical, and historical) interact in violent conflicts and wars.

<b>072EPISM1</b>	<b>Epistemology</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course initiates students into a critical reflection on the development of scientific knowledge in political science, distinguishing it from journalistic essays and normative judgments prevalent in the field.

<b>072GEPOM2</b>	<b>Fundamental Geopolitics</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The course aims to introduce students to the analysis of territorial conflicts, power rivalries, and geopolitics in Lebanon and the Middle East. It includes a theoretical part on the history of geopolitics, geopolitical schools, political territory dynamics, geopolitical actors, and issues. The practical part addresses conflicts and geopolitical issues in the Middle East.

<b>072SIMAM2</b>	<b>The 20<sup>th</sup> Century from 1914 to the Present: International System and Current World Issues</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course covers the First World War and the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe; the Cold War and post-1945-1975; the Cold War and post-1975-2011; the State and the international system; the international system and global regulation; the international system and global governance; the international system and world order; the international system: the religious factor; regional issues: the Balkan crisis, the Near and Middle East; regional issues: the Far East, the Caucasus.

<b>072THACM2</b>	<b>Theories of Collective Action</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to enable students to appropriate and implement theories and concepts of sociology of collective action to characterize, understand, and explain contemporary mobilization (and demobilization) phenomena. It covers major debates and controversies among different theories and approaches to organized action. The course introduces key sociological angles on collective action, social movements, social conflicts, social groups, and social classes. It addresses evolutions in organizational forms and provides means to understand reciprocal interactions between organizational forms and the social, political, economic, and historical context in which they develop.

<b>072ECOPM2</b>	<b>Political Economy</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The course aims to introduce students to micro and macroeconomic concepts. The first part covers microeconomics, analyzing consumer choice theory, producer choice theory, market equilibrium for goods and services, and general

market equilibrium. In the second part, basic economic tools are used to analyze macroeconomic phenomena such as unemployment or inflation, constructing a simple model of a small open economy. The course emphasizes an “intuitive” understanding of theoretical concepts. Major theories are illustrated using current economic events.

<b>072CPOIM2</b>	<b>Comparative Political Institutions</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The course familiarizes students with the functioning of American political institutions, including the separation of powers system, checks and balances system, federal system, bipartite system, electoral procedures, and the role of the administration in government policy enforcement. This is followed by a detailed study of the role of interest groups, media, and financing, and their influence on political decision-making. The course concludes with an in-depth study of the profession of lobbyists, the laws regulating the profession, and a simulation of lobbying strategies.

<b>072METDM2</b>	<b>Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods, and Research Practices</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Research practices.

<b>072EDIHM1</b>	<b>Ethics, Human Rights, and Political Issues</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Human rights are prerogatives recognized, without discrimination, to every human being and whose protection and respect can be requested from States. They are enshrined within each State, at the level of the “regions” (for example, the European Union), but also at the universal level (mainly within the framework of the United Nations). The course is not intended to study all human rights, nor to offer a rigorous examination of the law. Rather, its purpose is to decipher the main issues and to present the tensions that run through the subject, based on concrete situations and cases. In this context, the course offers a general reflection on the meaning and implications of a universal recognition of human rights and on the ethical dimension of international interventions. It draws lessons from history to show how frameworks of reflection have been developed to guide action, mitigate its risks, and ground it in core values.

<b>072MOCEM1</b>	<b>Middle East: Conflicts and Issues</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The course aims to demonstrate the complexity of conflicts tearing apart the Middle East from the decline of the Ottoman Empire and its collapse in 1918 to the wave of Arab libertarian revolts in 2011. It seeks to deconstruct canonical narratives of these conflicts, based on an anthropological and essentialist approach to peoples, religious and ethnic communities, as presented by their main actors, the media, and certain academic research such as textbooks on “The Eastern Question.” Students will work on major conflicts identified during the seminar in a multifactorial approach of political science. During the course, the demographic, geographic, economic, geopolitical, and historical factors of these conflicts will be identified by showing the complicated interaction between external and internal factors in violence and wars.

<b>072TTSRM1</b>	<b>Technological Transformations and Political Systems</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course addresses the issue of the State, systems, and political regimes at the dawn of technological and digital transformations. The rise of these technologies during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century continues to shape the world and influence relationships within states between the government, citizens, non-state actors, and inter-state relations, alongside major philosophical and ethical questions posed by these transformations. The development of this course begins by taking some essential components of understanding this phenomenon: 1) philosophical and theoretical - the philosophy of knowledge and science, the philosophy of technology, and social and political philosophy - on the one hand; and on the other hand, 2) a comparative approach to case studies concerned with regimes and their application in policy regarding digital/numeric technologies. These two parts are divided into two modules each. Two visions of the impacts of the digital technological revolution confront: one, Orwellian, dystopian, and the other, techno-utopian. Yet, the complexity of our world requires a more nuanced and clearer approach to the amplifying effect that new technologies give. What would be the implications of these technological developments on public and private spheres? How do various States act and react to this new development? Are we facing the scenario of surveillance states where technological surveillance would be symptomatic of a state in crisis, or rather are we facing a unique situation of human political existence?



<b>072ECOMM2</b>	<b>Economy and Society in the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to better acquaint students with the developments and obstacles that Arab societies have encountered on the social and economic levels over the past decades through a political economy approach. It critically introduces them to the relationships of international development aid organizations and modern development theories. It finally offers them the opportunity, through their presentations, to develop their personal interests in economic and social issues related to Arab countries - or to social groups in these countries - and to periods of history of their choice.

<b>072SVBOM2</b>	<b>Civil Society and Good Governance in the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course begins with an overview of the conditions for the emergence of civil society in Western societies and those prevailing in the Arab world when associative life has detached itself from the grip of power and has gradually built a space of non-state autonomy and public initiative. It then examines the different relationships that society organizations have woven with power over the long years of modern state formation. It focuses on the resistances of traditional structures, on the forms of community and civil associations, and tries to identify particularisms that have permeated Arab civil societies. The course extends the reflection on the rise of associations in the last two decades and the challenges they face.

<b>072VIRIM2</b>	<b>Violence, Religion, and Ideologies</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Political action is often synonymous with violence. Is the relationship between the two necessary? When violence accompanies political action, who is responsible for it? Religious, philosophical texts and theories of governance? Or their interpretations or even their falsifications. This course will reflect on these questions

<b>072MEDPM2</b>	<b>Media and Public Opinion</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to study the structure of traditional media, the roles of journalists, editors, and directors in the sector. It also addresses the analysis of social media, their emerging power, and their competition with traditional media. The study of persuasion theories, their use by the media, and the interaction between media and public opinion in democratic systems compared to non-democratic systems are also covered. The role of media in shaping public opinion, simplification factors, cliché factors, and how to measure and track public opinion, including census, statistics, and their interpretation.

<b>072GERNM2</b>	<b>Geopolitics of Energy and Natural Resources</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Gas, oil, water, seas, and oceans.

<b>072PMCHM2</b>	<b>Politics and Cultural Heritage of Humanity</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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“Man descends more from the sign than from the monkey: he holds his humanity from a certain symbolic or meaningful regime.” Daniel Bournoux. From the Lascaux cave to street art, including Picasso’s Guernica, the history of human political expression is punctuated by examples proving the accuracy of this statement. But humans also descend from narrative, written (Gilgamesh, Homer, the Bible), oral (mythology, hakawati, griots), or in representation (Greek tragedy). They are the children of tales and fables that have lulled them to sleep. This course aims to sensitize students to major works in graphic arts, literature, and performance (theater and cinema) that constitute humanity’s common cultural memory.

<b>072DIECM3</b>	<b>Economic and Cultural Diplomacy</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to present the various genres of diplomacy without a theoretical perspective. It emphasizes economic and cultural diplomacy, as well as public diplomacy and its role with pressure groups and lobbying. Religious, cultural, and intercultural diplomacy is also addressed, focusing on economic diplomacy between East and West.

<b>072PEGPM3</b>	<b>Foreign Policy of Major Powers</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Paradigms of defense strategy and US foreign policy. This course begins with a brief historical overview of US foreign policy doctrines and their evolution towards the current doctrine of global leadership. It includes a detailed study of the principles determining US defense strategy, the concept of national security, and homeland security.

The course also covers decision-making mechanisms in defense and foreign policy, the role of the National Security Council, the State Department, the Department of Defense, and various intelligence services. Students also participate in a simulation of National Security Council meetings.

**072MSTDM3      Development Models and Strategies      4 Cr.**

The last quarter century has seen considerable structural, institutional and practical transformations in developing countries. The course addresses the processes and theories of development economics, adopting a political economy approach that emphasizes the strategies of actors and the dynamics of interest groups in shaping development policies and strategies. The course is divided into three sections. The first examines the factors driving economic development and the strategies for overcoming underdevelopment. The second addresses the international dimension of the political economy of development, emphasizing the constraints and opportunities of globalization. The third deals with the systemic issues facing developing economies: demographics, agriculture and food, financing and aid, poverty reduction, and the concept of “good” governance.

**072DIPGM3      Public International Law / Law of War      4 Cr.**

Part 1: This course aims to comprehensively present students with the major themes of public international law in a synthesis perspective, addressing modern and recent political issues such as maritime border demarcation between Lebanon and Israel, and international and European sanctions. By the end of this course, students should be able to apply the general principles of public international law to current or future practical situations. They will thus be able to address political issues from the perspective of public international law. Part 2: The objective is to provide students with the necessary tools to critically understand controversies related to the initiation of hostilities, their conduct, and their practical consequences. The prosecution of criminals must be pursued in accordance with humanitarian law, ensuring that they do not evade punishment, as was the case in Lebanon with the granting of a general amnesty. Civil peace comes at the price of this necessary catharsis.

**072SEDFM4      International Security and Defense Issues      4 Cr.**

This course provides an overview of international treaties and conventions related to weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, and nuclear). It also covers the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with cases from Israel, North Korea, and Iran.

**072MONDM4      Globalization and Economic Regionalism      4 Cr.**

This seminar deals with globalization and economic regionalism, as well as their impact on international relations and states. It addresses three main themes: (1) globalization and new challenges in international cooperation; (2) the World Trade Organization and rules related to regional trade agreements; (3) regionalism and regional trade agreements in their historical and institutional dimensions.

**072C471M8      Negotiation and Conflict Resolution      4 Cr.**

The course introduces participants to theoretical and empirical research and provides them with the opportunity to apply acquired models to real cases. Initially, students will study essential theories for understanding conflicts and their origins (psychological, cultural, economic, social, rational, systemic, among others). Then, negotiation models and tools are reviewed: distributive and integrative negotiations, power games and coalitions, communication, ethics, etc. The course concludes with a simulation of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

**072POCOM4      Post-Conflict Dynamics: Crisis Exit and Transitional Justice      4 Cr.**

How do you create or recreate links between former belligerents or between members of a community after a conflict or a period of extreme political violence? Should we forget, remember, commemorate? Should the victims of violence be honored, should the perpetrators be criminally prosecuted or should an amnesty law be adopted? Can the shortcomings of a national judicial system be compensated for by internationally organized prosecutions? How can we draw a line under a trauma of the past without obliterating all the common history? Is reconciliation necessary? How can we approach the post-conflict period in all its complexity, which makes it possible to take into account other issues, often starting with the issues of development, but also of democracy? These are all challenges that confront the political and intellectual elites of societies in transition or in post-conflict situations.



This course-seminar proposes to reflect, based on concrete cases, on the various issues raised by transitional justice and the challenges posed by the “presence of the past” on the national and international political scene, from a sociological and political perspective

<b>072SYPCM3</b>	<b>Comparative Political Systems</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The course begins by questioning the relevance of comparative studies, examines the categories of the “Arab world” and the “Middle East” to identify common traits among Arab countries for understanding them as a single geocultural zone. It then reviews “Transitology” and its limits, focusing on the socio-historical approach to explain particularities among Arab regimes themselves: from the rentier state in the Gulf to modernizing monarchies, to republics that each present common traits and specificities. The observation seeks to go beyond the reductionist nature of a cultural approach and focuses on the effort of constitutionalization that followed the collapse of some regimes during the so-called “Arab Spring”. External dynamics will also be taken into account in the analysis of changes occurring in different regimes.

<b>072PPMAM3</b>	<b>Public Policies in the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course explores the fundamental concepts and definitions of public policy. It examines the processes of public policy-making and the challenges faced by policymakers across various Arab countries. The course primarily focuses on case studies that highlight experiences and lessons learned from public policy processes in political, economic, social, and environmental domains.

<b>072ENPEM4</b>	<b>Political and Economic Issues</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Political and economic issues in the Arab world.

<b>072GOLFM3</b>	<b>Gulf Monarchies: Politics, Society, Economy, and Geopolitics</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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The objective of this course is to introduce the question of political power in the monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula, the social and societal issues and political mobilizations, the economic issues and the challenges of the diversification of the post-rentier economy and the geopolitical tensions (energy and confessional) and the dynamics of regionalization.

<b>072FDISM4</b>	<b>The Doctrinal Foundations of Islamism</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course focuses on Ibn Taymiyya (d. 728/1328): public activity and political thought. Ibn Taymiyya occupies a prominent place in the study of the doctrinal foundations of Islamism: his engagement in the challenges of his time through his public activity and his political thought supported by a solid theological and legal doctrine have made him a model for more than one current Islamist movement. The course aims to examine these data and identify points of convergence or divergence between Ibn Taymiyya and Islamism.

<b>072APMAM4</b>	<b>Political Anthropology of the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course has a dual objective: to familiarize students with the categories of anthropology (general introduction) and to subject the Arab world to an anthropo-sociological reading, specifically a “dynamic anthropology” (Part II) that connects structures (Part I) to dynamics (Part III). The course revolves around the problem of authoritarianism and democracy.

<b>072CPMAM4</b>	<b>Major Political Trends in the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to provide students with a basic understanding of the major currents of contemporary Arab political thought from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. It familiarizes them with different generations of Arab reformers, religious or secular, their aspirations for modernity and renewal, the impact of European thought systems on their work, as well as the impact of Turkish Kemalism or the Iranian religious revolution. Students will also discover the important Arab feminist movement that developed from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the importance of the renewal of Islamic jurisprudence throughout the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, nationalist and socialist thought, as well as the anti-modernist reaction of political Islam movements, supported by the financial means of monarchies and oil emirates.

<b>072HCMAM3</b>	<b>History and Civilizations of the Arab World</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course is divided into two parts. First, it offers an introduction to Arab-Muslim civilization centered on the first ten centuries of this history (twelfth-seventeenth centuries). The following will be addressed: the dawn of Islam and the time of revelation, the Rashidun, the Umayyads of Damascus, the Abbasid revolution, the Crusades, Andalus, the Mongol invasions, the Mamluks, the era of the three great empires (Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals). Secondly, this course deals with the last two centuries of major upheavals in the Arab world from Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt to the most current crises.

<b>072MKPOM3</b>	<b>Political Marketing - Electoral Campaigns</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Initially, this course proposes to develop a reflection on the relationship between media and politics and on the role of communication and its influence on politics. Beyond political reflection elements, this course provides a comprehensive and concrete overview of the strategic and operational challenges of political marketing. Attention will be paid to public and political communication and the role of the politician and his strategy. Secondly, the course provides keys for the establishment and management of electoral campaigns: from analysis methods to the latest creation tools, through strategy, themes, and slogans. Through specific examples and case studies, this course shows how political communication means are used by parties, institutions, or candidates to try to strengthen, modify, or conquer the opinion and behavior of citizens and voters. In addition to campaign examples from the international context, political and public communication and Lebanese electoral campaigns will also be addressed and analyzed in this course.

<b>072CMSPM4</b>	<b>Communication, Social and Political Mobilization</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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This course aims to develop a reflection on social mobilization, a process that uses all communication tools and strategies to rally the largest number of people, civil society, and citizens to a cause, action, or campaign. It also aims to provide a comprehensive and concrete overview of the strategic and operational challenges of awareness and social mobilization. Through specific examples and case studies, this course shows how communication means are used by parties, institutions, or citizens to mobilize and gather around a cause, a struggle, or a campaign, to change the behavior of citizens and voters.

<b>072TCMPM4</b>	<b>Political Communication Theories</b>	<b>4 Cr.</b>
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Political communication brings together a set of theories, practices and techniques that concern the use of symbolic, structural and pragmatic resources to influence (or impose) perceptions of the political situation. As far as theories are concerned, political communication is developed in a "research program" that contrasts perspectives of varied paradigmatic inspiration. Behavior, system, interaction and dialogue make it possible to label these different approaches to the process of political communication. It is the interaction of symbolic strategies that seems to constitute the most appropriate definition for reporting and explaining political communication practices that are highly dependent on the positions of power occupied by the protagonists concerned. The conquest or exercise of power is a central dichotomy in this respect. We will rely on numerous examples of political situations, mainly in France and the United States, to apply this conception.

<b>072MRM2M8</b>	<b>Dissertation</b>	<b>20 Cr.</b>
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<b>072STAGM2</b>	<b>Internship Report</b>	<b>20 Cr.</b>
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