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| Name of unit conducting a component | ***Doctoral School of Social Sciences*** |
| Name of an educational component | From National to Post-National: the Concept of Citizenship  |
| Language of education | English |
| Goals of education | As a result of the course participation, students become familiar with the concepts of nationality and citizenship – their classical (modern) and post-modern versions – and can apply them to the contemporary social practice.  |
| Learning outcomes of an educational component | Knowledge: Students understand the notions of nationality and citizenship, their traditions, different versions and connections between them. They use these concepts in different historical contexts. Abilities: students understand and evaluate a position of a citizen in a contemporary society; they see its variations dependent on local contexts and different traditions. They grasp the post-modern transformations of the meaning of citizenship, and are able to identify them within a society.Social competences: Students analyze different citizenship regimes, they are able to refer them to the concepts of nations and nationality. Students can apply the theoretical concepts discussed in class to empirical contexts.  |
| Verification methods and assessment criteria of learning outcomes obtained by students | An oral presentation focused on empirical implementation of the issues discussed in class |
| Type of an educational component (obligatory/optional) | Optional |
| Year of study | All years |
| Semester  | Summer semester |
| Name and surname of the coordinator of a component and/or person/s conducting a component  | Daria Łucka |
| Name and surname of person/s conducting an examination or granting credit in the case when this sposóis other person than conducting a component  |  |
| Manner of completion  | Seminar  |
| Preliminary and additional requirements  | None |
| Type and number of hours of courses requiringdirect participation of academic staff and students, if in a given component such courses are included  | 30 hours of seminar |
| Number of ECTS credits assigned to a component  | 3 |
| Balance of ECTS credits  | Participation in classes: 30 hoursPreparation for classes: 40 hoursPreparation of presentation: 20 hours |
| Applied teaching methods | In-class discussion with elements of lecture |
| Form and conditions of passing a component, including conditions of allowing to take an examination, as well as form and conditions of passing each type of courses included in a given component | - active preparation for class (reading the required texts)- presence and active participation in class- preparing an oral presentation  |
| Content of an educational module (with division into forms of courses completion) | Pre-modern citizenshipClassical concept of citizenship: different traditionsNation and national state: variety of approaches Nationality and citizenship: connectionsEthnic vs civic: citizenship regimes“Fuzzing” citizenship: status law New challenges: spheres of citizenshipPost-national, cosmopolitan and transnational citizenship |
| List of basic as well as supplementary literature, knowledge of which is required in order to pass a given component  | Obligatory literature:Bauböck, R. (2007). Stakeholder Citizenship and Transnational Political Participation: A Normative Evaluation of External Voting. *Fordham Law Review* 75 (5): 2393-2447.Bauböck, R., Perchinig, B., Sievers, W. (eds.) (2009) Citizenship Policies in the New Europe, IMISCOE Research, Amsterdam University Press. Bosniak, L. (2000). Citizenship Denationalized. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies* *7* (2): 447–509.Brubaker, R. (2000). Accidental Diasporas and External ‘Homelands’ in: Central and Eastern Europe: Past and Present. Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Political Science Series 71: 1-19.Blank, Y. (2007). Spheres of Citizenship. *Theoretical Inquires in Law* 8.2: 411-452. Castles, S. (2005). Nation and Empire: Hierarchies of Citizenship in the New Global Order. *International Politics* 42: 203–224.Fowler, B. (2004). Fuzzing Citizenship, Nationalising Political Space: a Framework for Interpreting the Hungarian ‘Status Law’ as a New Form of Kin-State Policy in Central and Eastern Europe, in Z. Kántor et al. (eds), *The Hungarian Status Law: Nation Building and /or Minority Protection*, Sapporo, Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University: 177-238.Groenedijk, K. (2006). The Status of Quasi-Citizenship in EU Member States: Why Some States Have ‘Almost Citizens’, in R. Bauböck et al. (eds) *Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Volume 1: Comparative Analyses: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries*, Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press: 411-430.Kuzio, T. (2002). The Myth of the Civic State: a Critical Survey of Hans Kohn’s Framework for Understanding Nationalism. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 25(1): 20-29. Joppke, Ch. (2003). Citizenship between De- and Re-Ethnicization. *European Journal of Sociology* 44 (3): 429-458.Linklater, A. (2002). Cosmopolitan Citizenship, in E.F. Isin, B.S. Turner (eds) *Handbook of Citizenship Studies,* London, Sage: 317-332.Nielsen, K. (1996). Cultural Nationalism, neither Ethnic nor Civic. *The Philosophical Forum: A Quarterly* 28/1-2: 42-52.Sassen, S. (2002). Towards Post-National and Denationalized Citizenship, in E.F. Isin, B.S. Turner (eds) *Handbook of Citizenship Studies,* London, Sage: 277–291. Sejersen, T.B. (2008). “I Vow to Thee My Countries”: The Expansion of Dual Citizenship in the 21st Century. *International Migration Review* *42* (3): 523–549.Smith R. M. (2002). Modern Citizenship, in E.F. Isin, B.S. Turner (eds) *Handbook of Citizenship Studies,* London, Sage: 105-115.Waterbury, M. A. (2014). Making Citizens Beyond the Borders. *Problems of Post-Communism* 61(4): 36-49. Vink, M. P., De Groot, G-R. (2010). Birthright Citizenship: Trends and Regulations in Europe. EUDO Citizenship Observatory Comparative Report No. RSCAS/EUDO-CIT-Comp. 2010/8. Available at SSRN: [https://ssrn.com/abstract=1714975](https://ssrn.com/abstract%3D1714975)Supplementaryliterature:Bauböck, R. (2002). How Migration Transforms Citizenship: International, Multinational and Transnational Perspectives. *IWE – Working Papers Series* *24*: 2–28.Bauböck, R. (2003). Towards a Political Theory of Migrant Transnationalism. *International Migration Review* *37* (3): 700–723. Brubaker, R. (2011). Nationalizing States Revisited: Projects and Processes of Nationalization in Post-Soviet States. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 34 (11): 1785-1814. Bieber, F. (2010). Dual Citizenship can be a Solution, not a Problem, in: R. Baubock (ed) *Dual citizenship for Transborder Minorities? How to Respond to the Hungarian-Slovak tit-for-tat*, EUI Working Papers, EUDO Citizenship Observatory. Jaskułowski, K. (2010). Western (civic) versus Eastern (ethnic) Nationalism. The Origins and Critique of the Dichotomy. *Polish Sociological Review* 3: 289-303. Pogonyi, Sz., Kovács, M. M., Körtvélyesi, Z. (eds) (2010). The Politics of External Kin-State Citizenship in East Central Europe. EUDO Citizenship Observatory, Comparative Reports. <http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/19576>.Smith Anthony D. (1991). National Identity, Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada Press. Soysal, Y.N. (1994). *Limits of Citizenship. Migrants and Postnational Membership in Europe*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Waterbury M. A. (2009). From Irredentism to Diaspora Politics: States and Transborder Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Global Migration and Transnational Politics, Working Paper no. 6.  |