



Detaljni izvedbeni plan

Akademska godina	2023. / 2024.	Semestar	Ljetni
Studij: Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij povijesti, Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij povijesti (dvopredmetni), Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij sociologije, Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij sociologije (dvopredmetni)	Godina studija: Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij povijesti: 1., 2., 3.; Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij povijesti (dvopredmetni): 2., 3.; Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij sociologije: 1., 2., 3.; Sveučilišni prijediplomski studij sociologije (dvopredmetni): 2., 3.;		
I. OSNOVNI PODACI O PREDMETU			
Naziv predmeta	The Foundations of Western Culture		
Kratica predmeta	IZBP-48	Šifra predmeta	133262
Status predmeta	Izborni	ECTS bodovi	4
Preduvjeti za upis predmeta	Nema		
<i>Ukupno opterećenje predmeta</i>			
Vrsta nastave		Ukupno sati	
Predavanja		30	
Seminari		15	
Mjesto i vrijeme održavanja nastave	HKS – prema objavljenom rasporedu		
II. NASTAVNO OSOBLJE			
<i>Nositelj predmeta</i>			
Ime i prezime	Stephen Nikola Bartulica		
Akademski	Doktor znanosti	Izbor	Docent

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Konzultacije	Prema objavljenom rasporedu
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III. DETALJNI PODACI O PREDMETU

Jezik na kojem se nastava održava	Engleski
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Opis predmeta	<p>The course will explore the foundations of Western Culture as it evolved from the ancient world to modernity. The role of three distinct influences, embodied in the cities of Athens, Jerusalem and Rome, will be emphasized.</p> <p>The first city is Athens, where the ancient Greek philosophers, particularly Plato and Aristotle, described the basis of the social order – what was required for people to live together and to thrive in society. Ethics and politics are, they believed, at the root of man’s existence: ethics is what establishes one’s character, and politics is the means by which human beings can achieve the good life. Aristotle, whose writings have had a profound influence on conservative thought, understood the needs of the individual and his relationship to community. Man is a political animal, he taught, and only recognizes his talents and how to use them for the common good if he is part of a community. The Greek philosophers, however, added nothing to the argument for liberty; in fact, Greek philosophy tended to advocate total subjugation of the individual by the state.</p> <p>The second city is Jerusalem, where the concept of a transcendent order originated – the understanding that true law comes from God and that God is the source of order and justice. From Jerusalem came one of the most essential ideas of conservatism – that man does not have all the answers, that there is a power greater than man to which we owe our lives and everything that is good. The Hebrews in the Old Testament taught that God made a covenant or compact with His people; He decreed laws by which they should live, and from that revelation we eventually developed modern ethics and modern law. The idea of a compact forms the very basis of our modern political order.</p> <p>The third city is Rome, where we learn of the highest form of government, the <i>republic</i>, and the use of the separation of powers and checks and balances for the control of political power. Rome also provided the very idea of the rule of law – how law was necessary to preserve order and liberty, and how it needed to be reliable and consistent. Until the Roman republic collapsed, Roman statesmen such as Cato and Cicero also taught us about virtue as a necessary restraint on the passions of men, vital for the preservation of liberty. The</p>
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individual liberty, of course, but a great deal about the use, and abuse, of power.

Očekivani ishodi učenja na razini predmeta

1. Razložiti kauzalnost povijesnih procesa. 2. Usvojiti specifične vještine iz pomoćnih povijesnih znanosti. 3. Sagledati, spoznati i vrednovati znanstvena dostignuća drugih znanstvenih disciplina u određenom povijesnom razdoblju. 4. Kritički analizirati i interpretirati izvore, znanstvenu i stručnu literaturu. 5. Napraviti stručni ili znanstveni rad. 6. Održati jasno, strukturirano i argumentirano usmeno izlaganje. 7. Aktivno i argumentirano sudjelovati u raspravi. 8. Pridržavati se etičkih načela u radu. 9. Usvojiti društveno-odgovorno ponašanje.

Literatura

Obvezna

Dawson, Christopher, *Religion and the Rise of Western Culture*, (London, Sheed and Ward, 1950.);
 Dawson, Christopher, *Understanding Europe*, (London, Sheed and Ward, 1952.);
 Brague, Remi, *Eccentric Culture: a Theory of Western Civilization*, (South Bend, St. Augustine's Press, 2002.);
 Ratzinger, Joseph, *Europe: Today and Tomorrow*, (San Francisco, Ignatius Press, 2005.)

Dopunska

Hollister, C. Warren, et. al. *The West Transformed: A History of Western Civilization*, Vol. 1, (Harcourt, 2000.);
 Larson, Eugene. *Study Guide to Accompany "The West Transformed: A History of Western Civilization*, Vol. 1, (Harcourt, 2000.)
 Stark, Rodney, *The Victory of Reason: How Christianity Led to Freedom, Capitalism, and Western Success*, (New York, Random House, 2005.)
 The Unintended Reformation, Brad Gregory, Harvard University Press, 2012.

Način ispitivanja i ocjenjivanja

Polaze se Da	Isključivo kontinuirano praćenje nastave	Ne	Ulazi u prosjek	Da
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Preduvjeti za dobivanje potpisa i polaganje završnog ispita

1. Redovito pohađanje nastave – prisutnost na najmanje 70% nastave prema studijskom programu i izvedbenom nastavnom planu;

izlaganje te predana pisana verzija;

3. Stjecanje minimalnog uspjeha od 35% tijekom nastave unutar zadanih nastavnih aktivnosti – kumulativno ostvareno na seminarskim obvezama i na dva kolokvija.

Način polaganja ispita

Kontinuirano vrednovanje studentskog rada kroz:

- 1) Nastavne aktivnosti – seminarsko izlaganje; 1. kolokvij (pismeni) i 2. kolokvij (pismeni)
- 2) Završni ispit (usmeni).

Način ocjenjivanja

Brojčana ljestvica ocjenjivanja studentskog rada je:

dovoljan (2): 50-64,9%

dobar (3): 65-79,9-%

vrlo dobar (4): 80-89.9%

izvrstan (5): 90-100%

Način stjecanja ocjene:

a) Nastavne aktivnosti – 70% ocjene

1) seminarske obveze – 10%

2) 1. kolokvij – 30%

3) 2. kolokvij – 30%

b) Završni ispit – 30% ocjene

1) Usmeni ispit – 30% (za prolaz je nužno riješiti 50% ispita)

Detaljan prikaz ocjenjivanja unutar Europskoga sustava za prijenos bodova

VRSTA AKTIVNOSTI	ECTS bodovi - koeficijent opterećenja studenata	UDIO Ocjene (%)
Pohađanje nastave	1.2	0
Seminarski rad	0.4	10
Kolokvij-međuispit	0.8	30
Kolokvij-međuispit	0.8	30
Ukupno tijekom nastave	3.2	70
Završni ispit	0.8	30

(nastava+zav.ispit)

4

100

Datumi kolokvija 8. i 15. tjedna

Datumi ispitnih rokova Prema objavljenom rasporedu

IV. TJEDNI PLAN NASTAVE

Predavanja

Tjedan	Tema
1.	Introduction - course outline
2.	Antiquity and the birth of philosophy
3.	Plato and Aristotle
4.	Rome and the rule of law
5.	Early Christianity and St. Augustine
6.	The Middle Ages and the formation of Europe
7.	St. Thomas Aquinas; faith and reason
8.	Mid-term exam
9.	The Renaissance - Revival of Republican virtues
10.	The Protestant Reformation
11.	The rise of the Jesuits
12.	The Enlightenment and French Revolution
13.	The emergence of Capitalism
14.	20th Century ideologies
15.	2nd exam

Seminari

Tjedan	Tema
1.	Introduction
2.	Antiquity and the birth of philosophy

4.	Rome and the rule of law
5.	Early Christianity and St. Augustine
6.	The Middle Ages and the formation of Europe
7.	St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and Reason
8.	Mid-term
9.	The Renaissance
10.	The Protestant Reformation
11.	The rise of the Jesuits
12.	The Enlightenment and French Revolution
13.	The emergence of Capitalism
14.	20th century ideologies
15.	2nd exam