

Objectives of the Course

The History of Political Thought course will examine the intellectual development of humanity starting from the first civilizations to the present day and will open the political dimensions of this development to discussion. In this way, students will be introduced to the foundations of political thought and the dimensions of its development. This perspective will also form the basis for students' capacity to understand and evaluate social theory.

Course Contents

The History of Political Thought course has a content that examines the political dimensions of the intellectual development of humanity from past to present. The ways of living and thinking of primitive societies, which are the roots of today's thought, constitute the first subject to be emphasized. Thus, the traces of the transition from primitive society to civilized society reflected in political thought will be traced. For this purpose, the forms of governance tried in the Greek Site State and the political thinkers (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, etc.) and ideas that were the source of them constitute an important topic to be emphasized. In fact, Polis, which is the source of the word Politics, symbolizes the city-state, which is considered the cradle of classical Greek civilization. When we look at the form of government of this structure, we see first the kingdom, then the Aristocracy (minority) rule and then democracy. From the 5th century B.C. onwards, the Greek site states faced the phenomenon of losing their independence against the Macedonian king. This period of Macedonian rule is referred to as the Hellenistic period, separating it from the classical era of Greece. Again, the philosophical schools that developed in this period, when Greek culture spread to the east of the ancient world, will be elaborated in detail on their reactive approaches to the collapse of the site states. After examining the ancient period, we will move on to the intellectual movements created by the Middle Ages. The general characteristic of this period is that it put reason under the command of faith with the immutability in the way of thinking it put forward. The main characteristic of medieval thought is that all problems are based on religion and solutions are sought according to the principles of religion. These problems included concepts such as God, the soul, the universe, creation, immortality. The environment of this period will be discussed separately for the Christian and Islamic worlds. From the late 15th century onwards, feudal relations began to dissolve completely and rapidly in the field of economy, and new non-agricultural sources of wealth accelerated social and political transformations. With new and radical changes that opposed the medieval structure in every field, a centralized administrative process, which can be called the Period of Monarchies, was experienced until the 18th century. In this process, it is understood that liberal democratic values developed and then the transition to parliamentary democracy accelerated, and that the declarations of rights and freedoms of the Western world were the source of all this process. In this course, new political values will be discussed in broad terms in interaction with social, economic and cultural transformations, based on this general outline of the history of civilization.

Recommended or Required Reading

AGAOĞULLARI, M. A., Eski Yunanda Siyaset Felsefesi, Teori Yay., Ankara, 1989 AGAOĞULLARI, M. A. - KÖKER, Levent, İmparatorluktan Tanrı Devletine, İmge Yay., Ankara, 1991 AKAD, M., General Public Law, Filiz Kitabevi, 2nd Edition, İstanbul, 1997 ARISTOTELES, Politika, İstanbul, Renzi Kitabevi Yay., 6th Edition, 2014 DE TOCQUEVILLE, A., Democracy in America, İstanbul, Yetkin Bşım ve Yay, 1st Edition, 1994 HOBBS, T., Leviathan, İstanbul, Yapı Kredi Yay., 13th Edition, 2015 İBN-İ HALDUN, Mukaddime, Translated by Turan Dursun, İstanbul, Kaynak Yay., 2015 İŞÇİ, M., Political Thoughts History, İstanbul, Der Yay., 2004 KAPANİ, M., Introduction to Political Science, İstanbul, Bilgi Yay., 36th Edition, November 2014 LOCKE, J., Civil Society State (Second Essay on Civilized Management), İstanbul, Metropol Yay. MACHIAVELLI, N., Hükümdar (Prince), İstanbul, Şule Yay., 5th Edition, 2013 PLATON (EFLATUN)., Devlet, İstanbul, Ütopyalar Yay., 2006 ROUSSEAU, J. J., Toplum Sözleşmesi, İstanbul, Araf Yay., 2000 ŞENEL, A., Siyasal Düşünceler Tarihi, Ankara, Bilim ve Sanat Yay., 1999 (1982) TUNCAY, M. Siyasal Düşünceler Tarihi, C. II, Ankara, Teori Yay., 1986 YETKİN, Ç., Siyasal Düşünceler Tarihi, Cilt I-II, Antalya, Yeninden Anadolu ve Rumeli Mudafaii Hukuk Yayınları, 2007

Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods

Lecture is the main teaching method of the course. In support of this, students will be encouraged to participate in the course through discussions. At the same time, power point presentation will be used within the course content plan, and the relevant presentation will include both course summary texts and related visual materials.

Recommended Optional Programme Components

Other Recommended Course Content

Instructor's Assistants

Research Assistant. Dr. Sami Orçun Ersoy

Presentation Of Course

Lecture is the main teaching method of the course. In support of this, students will be encouraged to participate in the course through discussions. At the same time, power point presentation will be used within the course content plan, and the relevant presentation will include both course summary texts and related visual materials.

Dersi Veren Öğretim Elemanları

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Görkem Birinci

Program Outcomes

1. You can learn about the political and socio-economic principles and institutions of Greek civilisation.
2. You may be familiar with the Socratic philosophers (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle).
3. You can learn about political principles and institutions in the Hellenistic period and Roman civilisation.
4. You can gain knowledge about political, social and economic structures and political ideas in the Middle Ages.

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
1	The birth of the polis: Sparta and Athens Police and Citizenship Democracy debates		Discussion, Lecture	Politics and city states (polis) in Greek civilisation	
2	Ionian philosophers Philosophy of Southern Italy Sophists Socrates: morality and politics		Discussion, Lecture	Philosophy in Ancient Greece: Natural, moral and political philosophy.	
3	Plato's life and works Information theory State and Ideal State Philosopher King Forms of state Laws Plato's life and works Information theory State and Ideal State Philosopher King Forms of state Laws		Discussion, Lecture	Natural philosophers, Sophists and Socrates	
4			Discussion, Lecture	Plato	
5	Life and works Logic Metaphysics Natural philosophy Ethics Politics and the good life Forms of governance		Discussion, Lecture	Aristotle	
6	The concept and phenomenon of Hellenism Epicureanism Stoicism		Discussion, Lecture	Hellenistic period and Hellenism	
7	Ancient Rome Kingdom, Republic and Empire periods Polybios and mixed management Cicero Natural law Seneca		Discussion, Lecture	Political Thought in Ancient Rome	
8				MIDTERM EXAM	
9	The birth of Christianity Political thought in Jesus Christ and St Paul St Augustine's State of God		Discussion, Lecture	The Middle Ages and the Birth of Christianity, St Augustine	
10	Feudal society: Socio-economic situation and politics The Church in feudalism Two Swords Theory		Discussion, Lecture	Feudalism and Feudal Period	
11	John of Salisbury Thomas Aquinas King-Pope conflicts		Discussion, Lecture	Roman Catholic Church and Political Thought	
12	The birth and spread of Islam Umayyads and Abbasids, Andalusia Socio-economic and political conditions		Discussion, Lecture	Islamic Civilisation and Political Philosophy in the Middle Ages	
13	Farabi: Life and works, political philosophy Ibn Rusht: Life and Works, Political philosophy		Discussion, Lecture	Farabi and Averroes	
14	Dante and Universal Monarchy William of Ockham and Limited Power Marsilius of Padua and Competent society		Discussion, Lecture	Towards the Independence of Temporal Power	
15	Political thought in the Renaissance Reform Movement: M. Luther, Thomas Münzer, J. Calvin		Discussion, Lecture	Reform Movement and Renaissance	

Workload

Activities	Number	PLEASE SELECT TWO DISTINCT LANGUAGES
Vize	1	1,00
Final	1	1,00
Derse Katılım	14	1,00
Ders Öncesi Bireysel Çalışma	14	1,00
Ders Sonrası Bireysel Çalışma	14	1,00
Ara Sınav Hazırlık	14	1,00
Final Sınavı Hazırlık	14	1,00
Ev Ödevi	14	1,00
Bütünleme	1	1,00
Tartışmalı Ders	14	1,00
Küçük Grup Çalışması	4	1,00

Activities	Weight (%)
Ara Sınav (Bütünlemede Kullanılan)	40,00
Final	60,00
Bütünleme	0,00

Felsefe Bölümü / FELSEFE X Learning Outcome Relation

	P.O. 1	P.O. 2	P.O. 3	P.O. 4	P.O. 5	P.O. 6	P.O. 7	P.O. 8	P.O. 9	P.O. 10	P.O. 11	P.O. 12	P.O. 13	P.O. 14	P.O. 15
L.O. 1	1														
L.O. 2		2													
L.O. 3			3												
L.O. 4				4											

Table :

- P.O. 1 :** Çözümleyici ve birleştirici düşünme, okuma ve yazma becerileri geliştirme.
- P.O. 2 :** Yerel ve evrensel bakış açılarından felsefe çalışmalarını anlayabilme ve eleştirebilme.
- P.O. 3 :** Felsefe metinlerinde işlenen felsefi sorunlarla ilgili araştırma yapabilme, yöntemler geliştirebilme.
- P.O. 4 :** Evrensel felsefe sorunlarını yerel sorunlarla ilişkilendirebilme.
- P.O. 5 :** İnsanlığın evrensel sorunlarını inceleyebilme ve yapılmış incelemeleri araştırabilme.
- P.O. 6 :** Bilim, kültür, sanat vb. alanlara ilişkin sorunlara felsefece yaklaşabilme, bu sorunları teşhis edebilme.
- P.O. 7 :** Bilim, din ve sanat alanlarına ilişkin evrensel ve yerel sorunları incelerken disiplinlerarası bilgilerden faydalanabilme.
- P.O. 8 :** Felsefenin alt alanlarında karşılaşılan tekil sorunları anlayabilme, çözebilme ve gerektiğinde yönlendirebilme.
- P.O. 9 :** Edinilen bilgiyi ve karşılaşılan sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerilerini sistematik ve tutarlı bir biçimde yazılı ve sözlü olarak aktarabilme
- P.O. 10 :** Felsefe alanındaki çalışmaları etkin bir biçimde takip edecek ve meslektaşları ile iletişim kurabilecek düzeyde yabancı dil bilgisine sahip olma.
- P.O. 11 :** Felsefenin gerektirdiği düzeyde bilgisayar yazılımı ve donanımı bilgisi ile birlikte bilişim ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanabilme.
- P.O. 12 :** Bilim tarihi alanında bilgi edinebilme, kaynak kullanabilme.
- P.O. 13 :** Felsefi metin okumalarında çıkarım yapılarını ayırt edebilme.
- P.O. 14 :** Felsefe-dışı alanlardaki tartışmalara felsefi-mantiki yaklaşımda bulunabilme.
- P.O. 15 :** Bilim okumalarında karşılaşılan sorunların felsefi-mantiki yönlerini ayırt edebilme, ilgili mümkün çözümlerin felsefe yazınındaki yerlerini tespit edebilme.
- L.O. 1 :** Yunan uygarlığının siyasal ve sosyo-ekonomik ilke ve kurumlarını öğrenebilir.
- L.O. 2 :** Sokratik filozoflar (Sokrates, Platon ve Aristoteles) hakkında bilgi sahibi olabilir.
- L.O. 3 :** Helenistik dönem ve Roma uygarlığında siyasal ilke ve kurumlar hakkında bilgi sahibi olabilir.
- L.O. 4 :** Ortaçağ'da siyasal, sosyal ve ekonomik yapılar ve siyasal düşünceler hakkında bilgi sahibi olabilir.