



COURSE DESCRIPTION

1. GENERAL

GENERAL			
SCHOOL	HUMANITIES		
DEPARTMENT	FOREIGN LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING		
LEVEL	Undergraduate		
COURSE CODE	YE-9604	SEMESTER	98 th
COURSE TITLE	European Modernity II		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	ECTS
Lectures		2	2
COURSE CATEGORY	Specific Background		
COURSE TYPE	Compulsory Elective		
PREREQUISITES	-		
LANGUAGE OF TEACHING AND EXAMINATIONS	English / Greek		
THE COURSE IS OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS			
URL	https://dfiti.ionio.gr/en/undergraduate-studies/courses/ye-9604/		
ECLASS			

2. TEACHING RESULTS

Teaching Results	
Week	Title
1	Charles I wants to conquer Italy while others are conquering the world.
2	The beginning of the enmity between the Valois and the Habsburgs
3	Wars of Religion
4	The Edict of Nantes: the reign of Henry IV and the resuming of the hostilities with Spain
5	From Richelieu to Louis XIV personal government I
6	From Richelieu to Louis XIV personal government II
7	The wars of Louis XIV: the primacy of France on the Continent.
8	Versailles: a model proposed to Europe
9	The Orleans Regency: efforts of reform
10	From the Spanish Succession War to the 7 Years War: the changes on the European political map
11	The perennial problem of the public finance.
12	The financial crisis becomes political
13	Towards 1789: the tract of Sieyès "Qu'est ce que le Tiers État?"
General Skills	



- Work in interdisciplinary environment
- Evaluation and self-evaluation
- Freedom of thought

3. CONTENT

The Civilization of French speaking countries (former French Civilization II)

In French

The course focuses on the political history of French kingdom. The main reason for this is that “France” was in large part created by the central political power. The problems of the period studied in this course are different from those studied in the previous one: the royal power is still being reinforced; in the new framework of international relations created after 1648, the most populous kingdom of Europe –which, however, was left behind in the colonization course, is struggling with Spain and, later on, became the main continental power. This was achieved through wars. But wars mean taxes. But taxes are not collected equally; inequality reigns both among persons and among the different regions. In the XVIIIth, the Enlightenment philosophy rendered those inequalities unbearable. Thus the financial crisis which followed the American Independence War led to a political crisis which resulted in the 1789 Revolution.

These developments of the French political history along with the Wars of Religion (second half of the XVIth) the aristocratic rebellions, the role of the Parlement of Paris and the efforts by the monarch itself to reform the kingdom are the main subjects studied during the semester.

Here too the aim is to help the students to create a mental map into which other information about France may find enter and become intelligible.

4. TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

TEACHING METHOD	Face to face										
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES											
TEACHING STRUCTURE	<table><tr><td>Activity</td><td>Semester Workload</td></tr><tr><td>Lectures</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Literature Study and Analysis</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Practice and Preparation</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Course Total (ECTS: 2)</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Activity	Semester Workload	Lectures	26	Literature Study and Analysis	8	Practice and Preparation	16	Course Total (ECTS: 2)	50
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Practice and Preparation	16										
Course Total (ECTS: 2)	50										
EVALUATION OF STUDENTS											

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lucien Bély, *La France moderne 1498-1789*, Paris 2013

Lucien Bély, *Dictionnaire de l'Ancien Régime*, Paris 2010