

**LAW DEGREE PROGRAM  
COURSE SYLLABUS**

Course Details					
<b>Code</b>				<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Semester</b>
HUK360				3	6
<b>Title</b>	<b>LE</b>	<b>TU</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>ECTS</b>	
Theory of the State	2	-	-	3	
<b>Language</b>	Turkish				
<b>Level</b>	<b>Bachelor</b>	X	<b>Master</b>		<b>Ph.D.</b>
<b>Program</b>	Law				
<b>Forms of Teaching and Learning</b>	Formal Education				
<b>Course Type</b>	<b>Compulsory</b>	X	<b>Elective</b>		
<b>Objectives</b>	To examine the originality and function of the state, which is the modern form of political power, in a theoretical framework.				
<b>Content</b>	<p>Historical and theoretical analysis of the emergence and evolution of political power, which is the main problem of the theory of the state. In this context, we will first analyze the characteristics of stateless societies and the process of developing political power structures in these societies. In other words, the starting point of this course is the process of formation of the governing and governor in societies where political power is not institutionalized.</p> <p>Afterwards, the historical examples of the institutionalization of political power are examined. In this context, pre-modern Western societies use examples in which historical data and theoretical studies can be achieved simultaneously. These are the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations and the feudal social order of the Middle Ages. At this stage of the course, the works of the political thinkers of the time are examined, including the ancient and medieval institutions that have contributed to today's political institutions, as well as Plato, Aristotle, Cicero and Thomas Aquino, who form the beginning points of the history of the political thinking.</p> <p>The formation of the modern state is the point of this course. In the sixteenth century, the works of the thinkers who sought to conceive the state will be thoroughly examined and interpreted the theoretical direction proclaimed by sovereignty, grasping Weber's so-called monopoly of force. In this context, the works of Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, which are classical in Turkish teaching, as well as thinkers who are the pioneers of German state theory, are analyzed. Kant, who establishes the state of the law, and Hegel's works, which seek to conceptualize the autonomous state apparatus over the bureaucracy by developing the distinction between state and civil society, will be priorities in this regard.</p> <p>This talk will also consider the transformation of 20th century state theory. Thus, it is shown that the analyzes developed under the theory of the state are not just abstract considerations, but they provide important conceptual frameworks to understand today's political and legal developments. In this direction, studies in the time of Weimar, a political laboratory, will form the starting point. Schmitt, Kelsen,</p>				

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	Heller, Neumann and Kirchheimer are comparatively analyzed with the works of the theoreticians, who want to make sense together with political science in politics. Finally, the effects of the globalization phenomenon, which represents the 21st century on the theory of the state, are discussed. From this point of view, the emergency and security that have become central concepts of state theory will be the main axis of the lecture.
<b>Teaching Methods and Techniques</b>	Classic lecture method
<b>Requirements</b>	-
<b>Coordinator</b>	Doç. Dr. Berke Özenç
<b>Lecturer(s)</b>	Doç. Dr. Berke Özenç; Dr. Esra Yılmaz Eren
<b>Assistant(s)</b>	Res. Assist. Nurdan Özçelik, Res. Assist. Burak Orhan
<b>Internship status of the course</b>	-

**Recommended or Required Reading**

<b>Books/Scripts</b>	-
<b>Other Sources</b>	<p>Akal, Cemal Bali, İktidarın Üç Yüzü, Dost Kitabevi, 2003.</p> <p>Uygun, Oktay, Devlet Kuramı, On İki Levha, 2014.</p> <p>Poggi, Gianfranco, Modern Devletin Doğuşu, 4. bs, Çev. Şule Kut-Binnaz Toprak, İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları, 2007.</p> <p>Clastres, Pierre, Devlete Karşı Toplum, Çev. Mehmet Sert, Nedim Demirtaş, Ayrıntı Yayınları, 1991.</p> <p>Harris, Marvin, Yaymyamlar ve Krallar, Kültürün Kökenleri, Çev. Fatih Gümüş, İmge Kitabevi, 1994.</p> <p>Schwaabe, Christian, Politische Theorie I, von Platon bis Locke, UTB, 2007.</p> <p>Schwaabe, Christian, Politische Theorie II, von Rousseau bis Rawls, UTB, 2013.</p> <p>Hobsbawm, Eric, Devrim Çağı, 1789-1848, 4. bs., Çev. Bahadır Sina Şener, Dost Kitabevi, 2005.</p> <p>Hobsbawm, Eric, İmparatorluk Çağı, 1875-1914, 3. bs., Çev. Vedat Aslan, Dost Kitabevi, 2005.</p> <p>Hobsbawm, Eric, Kısa 20. Yüzyıl, 1914-1991, Aşırılıklar Çağı, 3.bs, Çev. Yavuz Alogan, Everest, 2007.</p> <p>Şenel, Alâeddin, Siyasal Düşünceler Tarihi, Tarihöncesinde, İlkçağda, Ortaçağda ve Yeniçağda Toplum ve Siyasal Düşünüş, 11. Kısaltılmış bs., Bilim ve Sanat Yayınları, 2004.</p> <p>Wolin, Sheldon S., Politics and Vision, Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought, Expanded Edition, Princeton University Press, 2004.</p>

**Additional Course Material**

<b>Documents</b>	-
<b>Assignments</b>	-
<b>Exams</b>	-

**Course Composition**

<b>Mathematics und Basic Sciences</b>	-	%
<b>Engineering</b>	-	%

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Construction Design	-	%
Social Sciences	100	%
Educational Sciences	-	%
Natural Sciences	-	%
Health Sciences	-	%
Special Field	-	%

**Assessment**

	Count	Percentage (%)
Midterm Exam	1	40
Quiz	-	-
Assignment	-	-
Attendance	-	-
Tutorial	-	-
Project	-	-
Final Exam	1	60
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

**ECTS Points and Work Load**

	Count	Duration	Work Load (Hours)
Lectures	14	2	28
Self-Study	14	4	56
Assignments	-	-	-
Presentation/Seminar Preparation	-	-	-
Midterm Exam	1	2	2
Tutorial	-	-	-
Laboratory	-	-	-
Project	-	-	-
Final Exam	1	2	2
<b>Total Work Load</b>			<b>88</b>
<b>ECTS Points (Total Work Load / 30)</b>			<b>3</b>

**Learning Outcomes**

1	To understand that the institutionalization of political power and the prevailing division are historical facts.
2	To understand the difference in the forms of political power that is the predecessor of the modern state.
3	In order to use the theoretical possibilities of state theory to make political and legal practices of political power meaningful.

**Weekly Content**

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1	Societies in which political power is not institutionalized
2	The institutionalization of political power and the concepts of rulers and rulers
3	Theoretical analysis of the political structure of ancient Athens: Plato and Aristoteles as forerunners of state theory
4	Systematization of the law in Rome and the political theory of Cicero
5	The Impact of the Fragmented Power Structure on the Theory of Medieval Politics and the Theory of Thomas Aquinas
6	The Emergence of the State as a Form of Modern Political Power: Political, Economic and Social Developments
7	Theoretical analysis of the emergence of the modern state: Machiavelli and Bodin
8	The Social Contract as a Reason for the Legitimacy of the Modern State: Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, Midterm Exam
9	The rule of law as a legitimate organization of modern political power: Kant and Hegel's Theory of Politics
10	The Crisis of the Modern State and the Weimar Period I: Carl Schmitt's Theory of Sovereignty Against the Crisis of Parliamentary Democracy
11	The Crisis of the Modern State and the Weimar Period II: Herman Heller's Social Law Against the Crisis of Parliamentary Democracy
12	Globalization Process I: Political, Economic and Social Developments
13	Globalization Process II: The State and International Institutions, Enterprises and Organizations
14	State and Security
15	Final Exam

**Contribution of Learning Outcomes to Program Objectives (1-5)**

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
1	5	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	3	5
2	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	5
3	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4

**Contribution Level** 1: Low 2: Low-intermediate 3: Intermediate 4: High 5: Very high

<https://obs.tau.edu.tr/oibs/bologna/index.aspx?lang=en&curOp=showPac&curUnit=02&curSunit=198#>

**Compiled by:** Res. Assist. Burak Orhan

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