1. The emerging Cold War
   − The position of the victorious powers after the Second World War. The appearance of conflicts between the Allies (1945–1947)
   − Subjects of international law and their characteristics. Recognition of States and governments under international law
   − Transatlantic and regional pillars of the post-World War II European security architecture
   − The Realist conduct of American foreign policy at the outbreak of the Cold War – Morgenthau, Kennan, Kissinger on statecraft and alliances

2. The framework of the post-World War II peace settlement
   − The peace treaties of 1947 in Paris and the 1951 Treaty of Peace with Japan
   − Sources of international law, the creation of the International Court of Justice, its structure, functions and jurisdiction
   − The United Nations’ role in international security
   − The origins and changing agendas of the discipline of International Relations

3. Realpolitik, ideology and open conflict in the early Cold War
   − The coldest years of the Cold War (1947–1953)
   − Use of force under international law (its prohibition, exceptions and grey zones), lawfulness of the use of force during the Korean war of 1950–1951 and the in the Arab–Israeli conflicts
   − The spread of nuclear weapons and the nuclear arms race
   − Realism, Liberalism and Marxism on hegemony: Hegemon Stability Theory, Ikenberry and Robert Cox on international order and the role of the Hegemon

4. The Soviet Union after Stalin’s death
   − Peaceful settlement of international disputes by diplomatic means and in the framework of international organisations; discussions on the 1956 Hungarian revolution in UN organs
   − Definition of peacekeeping and the first generation of peacekeeping operations
   − Neoliberal institutionalism. Achieving cooperation under anarchy: strategies and institutions

5. The strategic arms race
   − Real Cold War crises: The Berlin crisis and the Cuban missile crisis
   − Weapons of Mass Destruction non-proliferation during the Cold War
   − International humanitarian law (The Hague law and Geneva law), its basic principles and prohibited weapons
   − International structure and the distribution of power – Waltz and Neorealism on political structures and on the adaptive state strategies
6. The question of European security: the Helsinki process
   – The German question and West-German Ostpolitik
   – The Helsinki conference and its consequences, the Helsinki Follow-up Meetings
   – Establishment of diplomatic relations, functions of diplomatic missions, immunities of diplomatic missions
   – The democratic peace theory – are democracies more peaceful than other regimes?

7. The transformation of East–West relations and political transition in East–Central Europe
   – The Cold War between 1979–1985, NATO Double-Track Decision
   – Gorbachev’s reforms and the US–Soviet summits
   – Process of political transition in a selected country of East–Central Europe
   – Territory of States under international law: territorial sovereignty, State borders, acquisition of State territory and limitations of territorial sovereignty
   – World System Analysis: the long-term trajectory of the world politics

8. The end of the Cold War, dissolution of the Soviet Union and German reunification
   – The causes and the process of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the creation of CIS
   – Nuclear non-proliferation after 1990, the START Treaties, nuclear weapons in the post-soviet states
   – Questions of state succession and its practice in relation to the dissolution of USSR and Yugoslavia
   – New epistemological and ontological challenges: Constructivism and the role of identity in foreign policy making

9. The 1990s: a New World Order?
   – Role, functions and jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) as well as difficulties in connection with the ratification of the ICC Statute
   – Concepts of security in the post Cold-War era, human security, responsibility to protect, asymmetrical warfare
   – A critical theory route to world order and historical change: neo-Gramscian perspectives in International Relations
   – Key tendencies of fertility change in the last 60 years
   – Key factors of famines

10. Regional conflicts – China and Taiwan
    – Basic trends and stages of China's foreign policy from 1949 to the present day
    – Role and importance of the concept of ‘State sovereignty’ and questions of recognition in relation to Taiwan
    – Stages of China’s economic reforms from 1978 to the present day
    – Geopolitical importance of the South-China Sea
    – The ‘two China’ principle
11. Regional conflicts – Kashmir
  – Historical background of the Kashmir issue, the wars over the territory and the possible solutions
  – Use of force under international law, the practice of the UN Security Council to authorise use of force, and disputed forms of self-defence (e.g. preventive/pre-emptive self-defence, against non-State actors etc.)
  – Impact of the 1998 nuclear tests on the Kashmir issue. India, Pakistan and the nuclear arms race
  – Economic situation in India from the time of independence to the present day
  – Global inequalities during the last 200 years, Asian divergence and its disappearance

12. Regional conflicts – Ukraine
  – Definition of hybrid warfare in relation to the events in Ukraine
  – Russia’s annexation of Crimea and international law
  – Energy security of Europe
  – Migration as an element of dependency
  – Development of international criminal law after World War II (ad hoc criminal tribunals, creation of the ICC, internationalized [hybrid] criminal tribunals)

13. Regional conflicts – Middle East and North Africa
  – Definition of the Middle East and classification of the Middle Eastern states from political and social perspectives
  – The Iranian revolution and the Gulf wars
  – Regional balance of power in the Middle East after 2003
  – Common attributes and main differences of the events of Arab Spring in different countries