

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine  
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Department of International and European Law



**“APPROVED”** by  
Dean of the School of Law

Vitalii SEROHIN

“28” *august* 2025

Course program

**HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Level of academic degree:	<b>first (bachelor’s degree level)</b>
Subject area:	<b>D Business, Administration and Law</b>
Special field:	<b>D9 International Law</b>
Program of study:	<b>International Law</b>
Type of discipline:	<b>Compulsory</b>
Faculty:	<b>School of Law</b>

2025/2026 academic year

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of School of Law

“28” August 2025, Protocol №1

DEVELOPERS:

Havrylenko O. A., professor at the department of International and European Law of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Doctor of Law, Professor.

The program was approved at the meeting of the department of International and European Law

Protocol of “27” August 2025, №1

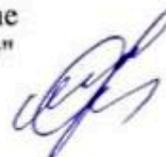
Head of the department of International and European Law



Tetiana SYROID

The program was agreed with the guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education in the specialty D9 International Law

Guarantor of the educational and professional program of the first (bachelor) level of higher education "International Law" PhD in Law, associate professor



Lina FOMINA

The program is approved by the Scientific and Methodological Committee of School of Law

Protocol of “28” August 2025, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee



Hanna ZUBENKO

## INTRODUCTION

The course syllabus “History of International Law” is compiled according to the educational level of the bachelor’s degree in the subject area – 29 International Relations, special field – 293 International Law.

**The subject of study** of the course is fundamental facts, phenomena and processes, general and specific laws and tendencies of the development of international law, namely: the origin and development of international law; the peculiarities of the formation of principles of international law, the formation and development of its institutes, international organizations; the evolvement of international legal studies.

### 1. Description of the course

**1.1.** The purpose of the course is to give the students as the future highly skilled specialists necessary basis of knowledge about the fundamental facts, phenomena, processes, laws and tendencies of the development of international law within the specific historical period.

**1.2.** The main tasks of the course are to get by the students some theoretical knowledge about the legal reality and the development of international law, as well as its separate institutes within the particular historical period of the development of human civilization.

**1.3.** Credits – 6.

**1.4.** Total hours – 180.

1.5. Characteristics of the course	
Performance standard	
Full-time mode of study	Part-time (Distance) mode of study
Year of study	
1 <sup>st</sup>	-
Semester	
2 <sup>nd</sup>	-
Lectures	
48 hours	-
Practicals, seminar classes	
48 hours	-
Lab practicals	
-	-
Independent work	
84 hours	-

Individual tasks	
-	
Term Paper	
1	
Control work	
1	
Form of control	
exam	

### 1.6. List of Competencies Formed by the Course

In accordance with the requirements of the educational and professional programme, students are expected to acquire the following competencies: GC (General Competencies) 01. Ability to think abstractly, analyse, and synthesise. GC 05. Ability to search for, process, and analyse information from various sources. GC 10. Ability to preserve and enhance the moral, cultural, and scholarly values and achievements of society on the basis of understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place within the general system of knowledge about nature and society, and its role in the development of society, engineering, and technology; as well as to use various types and forms of physical activity for active leisure and the maintenance of a healthy lifestyle. SC (Special Competencies) 01. Ability to critically comprehend the theories, principles, methods, and concepts of international law, European Union law, and comparative law, to take into account the temporal dimension, and to forecast the main directions of development of legal systems. SC 02. Ability to formulate judgements in the field of international law, European Union law, national law, and comparative law, taking into account social, scholarly, and ethical aspects..

### 1.7. List of Learning Outcomes Formed by the Course

In accordance with the requirements of the educational and professional programme, learners are expected to achieve the following programme learning outcomes (PLOs): PLO 03. To know and understand the regulatory provisions, doctrines, and principles governing the functioning of international and national legal systems; on this basis, to analyse and qualify legal phenomena, and to apply international legal norms and principles within the national legal system. PLO 05. To carry out comparative analysis of legal systems, assess and substantiate their strengths and weaknesses, identify and interpret relevant foreign legislation, provide advice on its content and practice of application, and assess and minimise the risks of legally significant actions, taking into account the plurality of legal systems and jurisdictions. PLO 10. To communicate freely on professional legal

matters in the state language and in one or more foreign languages, both orally and in writing, and to use legal terminology competently. PLO 11. To ensure effective communication in an international environment; to know and apply the rules of diplomatic protocol and business etiquette; to take into account the specifics of intercultural communication; and to demonstrate tolerance and respect for the diversity, traditions, and values of representatives of other states. PLO 15. To use modern digital technologies; to collect information from various sources; and to systematise and analyse information on international and national legal processes and phenomena. PLO 18. To anticipate the consequences of legally significant actions and decisions for individual natural persons, legal entities, and the state.

### **1.8. Prerequisites**

History of Diplomacy; Introduction to the Specialty; Fundamentals of the Theory of International Relations; Ukrainian Language; Foreign Language.

## **2. TOPIC PLAN OF THE COURSE**

### **Section 1. Formation and Development of International Law in Ancient Times and the Middle Ages**

#### **Topic 1. History of International Law as a Science and a Discipline. The Origin and the Essence of International Law, its Periodization**

History of international law as a science and a discipline. Scientific approaches to the origin of international law. Historical prerequisites for the origin of international law. Basic scientific hypotheses concerning the origin of international law. Ancient descriptions of international legal relations. “Enmercar and the ruler of Aratta”.

The concept and the essence of international law. International law as a value. The role of international law in the development of human civilization. Traditional and modern international law.

The concept of historical periodization. Variety of scientific approaches to the periodization of the development of international law.

#### **Topic 2. International Law of the Ancient East**

Relationships between the first state-like entities in the valleys of the Nile and the Mesopotamia. Custom as the main means of regulating relations between tribes. The first forms of official interaction between tribes (negotiations). The origin of the institute of ambassadors.

The practice of concluding international treaties in the ancient period. International legal regulation of state borders. Treaty of Mesopotamian cities Lehash and Umma, 3100 B.C.

Contractual right of ancient Egypt. The peace treaty of Ramses II and the king of Hattushil, 3278 B.C. Marriage contracts. Dynamic marriages.

Religious and secular guarantees of compliance with international treaties.

Ambassador's Law of Ancient India. Difference in the legal status of diplomats (plenipotentiaries, ambassadors with limited powers, couriers). The laws of Manu. The right to war. Naval War. Special missions during the war. The inviolability of parliamentarians. The humanist nature of the international law of India.

International law of the Zhou empire (1122-256 B.C.). The right to war. Imprisonment of the captives. Influence of Confucianism on the development of international law in China (ceremonial, ritual, respectful attitude to authorities). International legal associations of Ancient China (collective unions of the Chinese). Institute of Mediation, Arbitration Judges, "Traveling Lords" (professional diplomats working on behalf of the prince).

International legal doctrines of Ancient India.

### **Topic 3. The Development of Antique International Law in Ancient Greece**

Regulation of relations between the cities-Polynesi of the Old-Age oikumen. International legal personality of policies. Influence of slave relations on the development of international law. The first maritime agreements and the consolidation of the principle of freedom of navigation. Agreement on freedom of navigation between Philip Macedon and Alexander the Great 338 A.D.

The legal basis for the withdrawal of the colonies. Relations between the colony and the metropolis.

Ambassadorial law The first embassies. Diplomatic missions. Bulletins ("Gossacks"). Diplomatic immunity of ambassadors and messengers. The right to war. The declaration of war. Truce. Olympic Games and International Law.

The right of international treaties. Types of international treaties (on war, on peace, on borders, on non-aggression, on arbitration, on marriages, and others). International treaties of the ancient states of the Northern Black Sea Coast.

International legal status of foreigners in ancient Greece.

International legal doctrines of Ancient Greece.

#### **Topic 4. History of the Development of International Law of Ancient Rome**

Embassy of Rome. Negotiating law of Rome. Principle of diplomatic immunity. Legal status of foreigners in Rome.

The law of international treaties. Contractual law of the republic's period. The Treaty of Peace with Carthage 501 B.C. Classification of contracts in Rome (equal and unequal).

The law of war of the Ancient Roman. Peace treaties. Institute of Protection. Institute of Neutrality.

International legal doctrines of Ancient Rome.

#### **Topic 5. Evolution of Medieval International Law**

The role of Byzantium in the development of international law. Code of Justinian. International law in the system of preparation of Byzantine lawyers. Embassy and contract law of Byzantium. Byzantine treaties with Venice and Genoa. Imperial character of Byzantine international law.

Contracts of Kievan Rus with Byzantium. Between the Prince's treaties during the period of feudal fragmentation of Russia.

Influence on the international law of the Christian church; Crusades and the right to war.

The formation of institutes of medieval international law in the Western European region. The contracts of the British with the Normans. International law of Frankish state; the capitulation of Charlemagne; legal consolidation of the collapse of the empire of Charles the Great. English merchant charter. International treaties of France. International legal acts of the Venetian and Genoese republics. Hanseatic League.

The formation of institute of international law in the Arabian East. The political and legal norms of the Koran, which formed the basis of the formation of the principles of international law of the Arab states. Jihad. The right of international treaties.

International legal doctrines in the Middle Ages.

## **Section 2. Evolution of International Law in the Era of New and Modern History**

### **Topic 6. The Westphalian Peace Congress of 1648 and its significance for the development of international law. The development of international law in the era of the Westphalian system**

Thirty Years War. Westphalian World October 24, 1648 Osnabrück Treaty and Münster Treaty. Development of such institutes of international law as international legal recognition, international legal responsibility.

Independence of the German princes from the emperor. Limited international legal capacity of the German princes. Secularization of church lands. International sovereignty of Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The role and significance of the Westphalian Peace Treaty of 1648 for the development of international law.

The role of the French Revolution in the development of international law. Influence of state-legal acts on international law. Recognition of the principle of national sovereignty and its influence on the formation of international legal principles of equality and equality of peoples. Formation of the international legal principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the state.

Formation of international standards of human rights and freedoms. The international popularity of the Declaration of the Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen in 1789, the Institute for Political Asylum. The law of political asylum.

### **Topic 7. Development of international law in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.**

The development of international law during the Napoleonic wars.

Vienna Congress of 1815 Declaration on the Prohibition of Trade in Negroes. Regulations on the uniform classes of diplomatic agents, general principles of the international legal regime of the international year.

Switzerland's Neutrality in International Law. The concept of permanent neutrality. Paris Congress of 1856 Prohibition of imperialism, "cabinet blockade", etc., Congress of Berlin in 1878 Providing of the independence of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro. Hague Conferences to the Peace of 1899 and 1907 Adoption of the Hague Conventions. Beginning of the codification of rules on the rules of war (international humanitarian law).

International legal doctrines of modern times.

### **Topic 8. Evolution of international law in the period from the creation of the League of Nations to the formation of the United Nations**

World War I. Versailles Treaty of Peace 1919 and the creation of the League of Nations. International Organization and Legal Mechanism of the League of Nations as an attempt to create an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security. The activities of the League of Nations in the international arena and the organization's influence on international law.

October Revolution in Russia in 1917. Problems of International Recognition of the USSR. Formation of the socialist system of states that claimed world hegemony. The idea of a world revolution. International legal doctrine of the USSR.

Locarno Conference 1925 Rhine Pact. Briand's–Kellogg's pact 1928. Principle of self-determination of peoples. The global economic crisis of 1929 The collapse of the League of Nations. Strengthening contradictions between the world leaders in world politics.

Formation of an alliance of fascist states (Italy, Germany, Japan). Ideology of fascism and international law. The concept of the need to find “living space for the German people” by A. Hitler and its influence on the foreign policy doctrine of Germany. Munich Agreement of 1938 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The political division of Europe. The beginning of the Second World War.

### **Topic 9. Development of international law in the second half of the XX - beginning of the XXI century.**

Anti-Hitler coalition (USSR, USA, UK, France). Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, USA, United Kingdom. Declaration on the responsibility of the Nazis for perpetrated atrocities 1943 Declaration on General Security 1943 The intentions of establishing an international peace organization.

The end of the Second World War. Defeat of Germany. Establishment of the International Military Tribunal Nureberg process. Distribution of Germany and Berlin. Creation of the UN in 1945 Ukraine as a co-founder of the United Nations. The UN Charter and its impact on international law.

Large-scale systematization of international law. In particular, codified international maritime law, diplomatic law, consular law, the law of international treaties, international humanitarian law, norms of succession of states. Work on codification of norms on international responsibility of states.

“Cold War”. Confrontation of the communist ideology of the USSR with the Western world and international law. The fall of the colonial system.

Soviet School of International Law.

The collapse of the USSR and the communist camp. The end of the political bipolarity of the world. Deepening of international cooperation between states. Three main strategic directions for the development of international law: overcoming global problems of the present, preventing the resolution of new conflicts, reforming the UN. The issue of reforming the organizational and legal mechanism of the UN Security Council.

Adaptation of international law to the peculiarities of modern international relations. Creation of legal conditions for the preservation of the planet Earth, humanity, which was born on it, and civilization built by it.

International legal doctrines of the twentieth century.

#### 4. Structure of the course

Title titles and topics	Course hours											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Total	including					Total	including				
		lec	pr	lab	in/w	in/t		lec	pr	lab	in/w	in/t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Section 1. Formation and Development of International Law in Ancient Times and the Middle Ages</b>												
<b>Topic 1.</b> History of International Law as Science and Discipline. The Origin and the Essence of International Law, its Periodization	16	4	4			8						
<b>Topic 2.</b> International Law of the Ancient East	16	4	4			8						
<b>Topic 3.</b> The Development of Antique International Law in Ancient Greece	16	4	4			8						
<b>Topic 4.</b> History of the Development of International Law of Ancient	16	4	4			8						

Rome.												
<b>Theme 5.</b> Evolution of Medieval International Law	22	6	6			10						
<b>Total (for Section 1)</b>	86	22	22			42						
<b>Section 2. Evolution of International Law in the Era of New and Modern History</b>												
<b>Topic 6.</b> The Westphalian Peace Congress of 1648 and Its Significance for the Development of International Law. The Development of International Law in the Era of the Westphalian System	22	6	6			10						
<b>Topic 7.</b> Development of International Law in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries.	24	6	6			12						
<b>Topic 8.</b> Evolution of International Law in the Period from the Creation of the League of Nations to the Formation of the United Nations	22	6	6			10						
<b>Topic 9.</b> Development of International Law in the Second Half of the XX - Beginning of the XXI Century.	26	8	8			10						
<b>Total (for Section 2)</b>	94	26	26			42						
<b>Total hours</b>	180	48	48			84						

#### 4. Topics of the seminar classes

№	Topics	Hours
1	History of international law as a discipline	2
2	International Law of the Ancient East	2
3	The Development of Antique International Law in Ancient Greece	2
4	History of the Development of International Law of Ancient Rome.	2
5	Formation of Medieval International Law	2
6	Peaceful means of resolving international disputes in the Middle Ages	2
7	Becoming a Medieval Law of War	2
8	International Legal Opinion in the Middle Ages	2
9	Westphalian Congress 1648 Its importance for the further development of international law	2
10	The Development of International Law in 1648-1789.	2
11	The development of international law in the late eighteenth - early nineteenth centuries. (1789-1815). Congress of Vienna and its significance.	2
12	The Development of International Law in 1815-1871.	2
13	Legal Foundations of Regulation of International Relations during 1871-1914.	2
14	International Legal Basis for Regulation of Colonial Policy of the Leading Powers of the World in the 19th - Early 20th Centuries.	2
15	The evolution of international law during the First World War.	2
16	International Legal Opinion of the Age of Classical International Law	2
17	Formation of the League of Nations. Its Charter as the basis for a universal international legal order	2
18	The Evolution of International Law in 1918-1939	2
19	Legal Regulation of International Relations during the Second World War (1939-1945). International Conferences	2
20	Creating the UN. Elaboration and adoption of its basic documents.	2
21	Attempts at international law to address security and disarmament issues during the Cold War.	2
22	Attempts at international legal settlement of humanitarian and environmental issues in the second half of the twentieth century.	2
23	The development of the legal foundations of international economic cooperation in the second half of the twentieth	2

	century.	
24	Building a United Europe: From Idea to Its Incarnation	2
<b>In total:</b>		<b>48</b>

### 5. Independent work

№	Types, content of independent work	Hours
1	Analyzing the educational literature. Topic 1: History of international law as science and discipline. The origin and the essence of international law, its periodization.	8
2	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 2: International Law of the Ancient East.	12
3	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 3: Development of international law in Ancient Greece.	14
4	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 4: Development of International Law of Ancient Rome.	14
5	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 5: The Evolution of Medieval International Law.	16
6	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 6: The Westphalian Peace Congress of 1648 and its significance for the development of international law. The development of international law in the era of the Westphalian system.	14
7	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 7: Development of international law in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	14
8	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the	14

	questions on the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 8: The evolution of international law from the creation of the League of Nations to the formation of the United Nations.	
9	Analyzing the educational literature, working on the monuments of law, drafting a detailed plan of answers to the questions of the topic, preparation of abstracts. Topic 9: Development of international law in the second half of the XX – early XXI century.	14
<b>In total:</b>		<b>84</b>

## 6. Individual Tasks

An individual task is a kind of out of class independent work of a student of educational or educational-research character. Such work of students is mainly aimed at in-depth study of discipline. In doing so, they must learn how to work with scientific publications, methodological literature, conduct a search on the Internet, conduct a theoretical study, etc. At the second year students carry out tasks of a semi-algorithmic experimental model (awareness of the problem to be investigated, analytical processing of scientific sources, determination of the ways of realization of the research problem). The result of such a study may be an analytical review, an abstract, a presentation, an oral report.

The assignment may be chosen by the student either on his own initiative or at the request of the teacher to work out the missed class or in case of improper preparation for the seminar.

### List of topics:

1. The concept of international law. Traditional and modern international law.
2. History of international law as a branch of international legal science and academic discipline.
3. The origin of international law: the theory of its origin, causes and preconditions, mechanism and features of origin.
4. Periodization of the history of international law: concepts, criteria, varieties.
5. Specific features of international law of ancient times (general characteristic).

6. The law of international treaties in the Ancient Age. Types of international treaties (on war, on peace, on borders, on non-aggression, on arbitration, on marriages, etc.).

7. Formation of the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes in ancient times.

8. Formation of the system of typical and non-typical sources of international law of the Ancient East (general description).

9. Impact of Confucianism on the development of international law in China (ceremony, ritual, respect for authorities).

10. International legal documents of the El-Amar diplomatic archive.

11. The peace treaty of Ramesses II with the king of Hittites Hattushil 1278 B.C.

12. International law of Ancient India (general description).

13. Establishment of Ambassadorial Law in Ancient India.

14. Principle of diplomatic immunity in international relations of the Ancient times.

15. Religious and secular guarantees of observance of international treaties in the old days.

16. The formation of the institute of international maritime law in the ancient days.

17. The formation of the laws and customs of the war in the ancient days (general characteristics).

18. The law of war in the sources of Ancient India (Laws of Manu, Arthashastra Kautliya, Mahabharata).

19. Legal status of foreigners in ancient Greek policies. Xenophobia. Xenolacia

20. Institute of Proxenia. Proxenic decrees. Legal status of proxenovs.

21. Interpolitic agreements on ispolytya: content and meaning.

22. Ambassadors and embassies in Ancient Greece. The formation of the Old Alley`s ambassadorial law.

23. Ancient Greek inter-war unions (amphictonia, semakhia, 1st and 2nd Athens Unions).

24. The Pericles project of the All-Union Peace Congress and the attempt to implement it (448 B.C.).

25. The formation of an international court and international judicial law in the Old Olyin oikumeni.

26. International legal doctrines of Ancient Greece (Socrates, Diogenes Sinopsky, Plato, Aristotle, Zeno).
27. International treaties of the ancient powers of the Northern Black Sea Coast – the first of the well-known monuments of international law on the territory of Ukraine.
28. International legal treaties of the Scythian early-formation formations with the ancient policies of the Northern Black Sea Coast. The Treaties of the Scythians with the king Darius I. Herodotus on the Scythian procedure for the conclusion of the treaties.
29. International legal doctrines of Ancient Rome (Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, Mark Tully Cicero, etc.).
30. Diplomatic offices of ancient Rome. Organization of the embassy ceremony.
31. Types of international treaties in the interstate relations of Ancient Rome.
32. Diplomatic agreement between Rome and Parthia (66 B.C.).
33. Features of international law in the Middle Ages (general characteristics).
34. International treaty as the main source of international law of the Middle Ages.
35. The main features of the formation of medieval institutes of international law (general characteristics).
36. Organization of the Embassy and diplomatic ceremony in Byzantium.
37. Treaties of Russia with Byzantium: reasons and preconditions of the conclusion, legal technique, content, meaning.
38. Memorials of international law from the territories of Ukraine of the Middle Ages.
39. International legal regulation of external relations of the Genoese and Venetian republics.
40. Hanseatic League.
41. Western European International Law Studies of the Early Middle Ages (Blessed Augustine, Isidore of Seville).
42. International legal ideas in the Decree Gratian (about 1150).
43. Thomas Aquinas's international and legal views.
44. The project of the Pan-European Confederation of Jirga Podebrada and the attempt to implement it.
45. The teachings of Giovanni Legnano on the rules of war and reprisal.

46. Cristina de Pisan (1364/1365 - 1430 years) – the first woman – the theorist of international law (“Book about warriors and knights exploits”).
47. Formation medieval national schools of international law: Spanish (Bartolome de Las Casas, Matias de Paz, Fernando Vasquez de Menchaka, Domingo de Soto, Diego Kovarubias, Balthazar Ayala), Italian (Giovanni Legnano P'yerino Bell), Polish (Stanislav from Scarbimezu, Pavel Vlodkovits, Andrzej Modjewski) and others.
48. International and legal views of Hugo Grotius (1583-1654). Impact of Hugo Grotius's ideas on the further development of the science of international law.
49. The Abbe Saint-Pierre project and its views on the political and legal setting of Europe.
50. Doctrine of Islamic law and its influence on the international legal opinion of the Arabian East.
51. Westphalian Peace 1648 Osnabrück and Münster Contracts.
52. The value of the Westphalian Peace of 1648 for the development of international law.
53. The Great French Revolution and International Law.
54. Vienna Congress 1814-1815. General characteristics, participants and decisions.
55. Declaration on the Prohibition of the Sale of Neglected Slaveholders in 1815 and its Importance for International Law.
56. Providing Switzerland with the status of a permanently neutral state (1815). The concept of permanent neutrality.
57. International-legal teachings of German philosophers (Kant, Hegel, Nietzsche).
58. The formation of the science of international law on the territory of Ukraine. International legal views of Professor of T.F. Stepanov Kharkov University His work “The Universal Law in Together with Diplomacy” (1847).
59. The Paris Congress of 1856 and its decision.
60. The establishment of some restrictions on means of warfare in the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868
61. The Berlin Congress of 1878 and its significance.
62. International legal views of A.M. Stoyanov (1831-1907).
63. Anthropocentrism in the international legal doctrine V.A. Nezabitosky (1824-1883).

64. Doctrine of D.I. Kachenovsky about international law and its monuments.
65. Hague Peace Conventions, 1899 and 1907. Adoption of the Hague Conventions.
66. The idea of the “world revolution” and its influence on the international law of the first half of the twentieth century.
67. The Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919
68. Creation of the League of Nations. Its organs and their activities. The impact of the organization on international law.
69. Genoese Conference 1922
70. The Rapall Treaty of 1922
71. Locarno Conference 1925
72. The Rhine Warranty Pact of 1925
73. Briana-Kellogg pact 1928
74. The ideology of fascism (Nazism) and international law. The concept of the need to find a “living space for the German people”.
75. Munich Agreement of 1938
76. The Soviet-German Pact (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) and secret additional protocols to it.
77. The Soviet-German Treaty on Friendship and Borders and further political and economic agreements between the USSR and Germany.
78. Second World War and international law.
79. Prerequisites and the beginning of the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition.
80. Atlantic Charter.
81. Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, US, UK 1943.
82. Teheran Conference 1943.
83. Yalta Conference, its main decisions.
84. Potsdam Conference and its Importance for the Development of International Law.
85. Establishment of the International Military Tribunal. Nuremberg Process.
86. Establishment of the United Nations. The UN Charter and its impact on international law.
87. “Cold War”. Confrontation of the communist ideology of the USSR with the Western world and international law.

88. Camp David Convention, 1978: Preconditions for signing, content and meaning.

89. Manila Declaration of November 15, 1982

90. The collapse of the USSR and the “socialist camp”. The weakening of the political bipolarity of the world.

91. Budapest Memorandum on Security of Ukraine December 5, 1994: reasons and preconditions for signing, content and significance.

92. Legal grounds for Ukraine's participation in the settlement of armed conflicts in the modern world.

93. The main strategic directions of the development of modern international law: overcoming global problems of the present, preventing the resolution of new conflicts, reforming the UN.

The evaluation of the tasks performed takes into account the degree of disclosure of the topic and the reflection of the main content, the depth of processing the relevant thematic sources of information, the logic of presentation, the ability to draw conclusions from the study, the compliance of the technical design with existing norms, the quality of the final report. The student can be assessed from 1 to 3 points for this type of work.

## **7. Methods of control**

Entrance controls are used to determine the level of knowledge of students in disciplines that are basic. Conducted at the beginning of the study of discipline by oral questioning or express control (testing).

Current control is carried out at each seminar class in the form of oral questioning, student speeches, testing, control works.

Cross-checking is carried out in the form of written control work to assess the knowledge and skills acquired during the study of topics in the relevant section. Written control work can include detailed answers to questions, answers to tests, writing essays.

Upon completion of the course, an examination is conducted (the maximum amount of points is 40). Accordingly, in this semester, the sum of points on the results of work in seminars and the implementation of individual teaching and research tasks can reach 60.

## **8. Grading scheme**

The total number of points – 100.

The number of points for the exam/credit – 40.

The number of points during the semester – 60:

Number of points for answers in seminar classes  $\sum 40 = 40$ :

### Calculation formula

$$\sum 40 = \frac{\sum 1}{\sum 2} \times 8 \text{ (eight)}$$

### Note:

$\sum 40$  – the sum of the maximum number of points

$\sum 1$  – the sum of points received by the student for answers in seminar classes.

$\sum 2$  – the number of seminar classes during the semester.

8 – the coefficient.

Course work – 10 points

Control work – 10 points.

Current control						Course work	Control work provided by the curriculum	Together	Exam / credit	Sum
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TN					
$\sum 40$						10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... TN – topics.

For effective scientific work (writing a scientific paper, theses of reports, participation in scientific and practical conferences, participation in the work of a circle, etc.) according to the profile of this discipline, according to the decision of the department in accordance with the criteria established by the program of the academic discipline, the student can receive up to 10 additional (incentive) points, but within the maximum total of 100 points.

The answer at the seminar – **1-5 points.**

### Evaluation criteria for an oral answer.

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and

verification of the results of presentations at seminars and practical classes on a five-point rating scale.

**5 points** are assigned under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the entire practical session;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, well-founded presentation of the issue, accompanied by correct examples from doctrinal sources and a reference to current legislation;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

**4 points** are given under the following conditions:

- the student works actively during the practical session;
- gives a correct, complete description of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the teacher, but answers additional control questions that the teacher asks to clarify the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate phenomena and processes, only with some help from the teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to the teacher's additional questions.

**3 points** are given under the following conditions:

- the student behaves passively during class, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and becomes aware of them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some strain of memory, and the answers are unclear;
- unable to derive the relationship with other problems of the studied discipline without the help of a teacher;

**2 points** are given under the following conditions:

- makes significant mistakes or completely misses the material and partially corrects these mistakes only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, explains it illogically and uncertainly, there are pauses and interruptions in the answer, he cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;
- presents the material not coherently and consistently enough.

**1 point** is given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes when presenting the material and does not correct these mistakes even when the teacher points them out;

- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills both in the analysis of phenomena and in the subsequent performance of practical tasks.

**Criteria for evaluating course work**

Completion of course work is one of the forms of independent work of students during the educational process, which allows to determine the degree of assimilation of the theoretical material by the student and the ability to analyze and apply it in practice, to confirm literacy and erudition. The main goal is to deepen students' theoretical knowledge of certain topics of the "History of International Law" course. In addition, writing a coursework allows the student to learn to independently use and summarize theoretical statements and information materials, to formulate his own views on unsolved problems, to justify conclusions and proposals aimed at solving them.

When evaluating a student's work, the content of the course work, its design in accordance with the requirements specified in the methodological instructions, and the defense of the work before the commission are taken into account. The maximum number of points scored for writing and defending a term paper is 10.

**Evaluation criteria of control and examination/credit papers.**

Control and examination (credit) works are performed in written form. The control work consists of 20 test tasks, the examination/credit work consists of 40 test tasks. Each test item has five answer options, only one of which is correct; one point is awarded for each correct answer.

**Grading scale**

The amount of points for all types of educational activities during the semester	Score on a national scale	
	for an exam	for a final test
90 – 100	Excellent	Credited
70-89	Good	
50-69	Adequate	
1-49	Inadequate	Not credited

## 9. Recommended literature

### Basic literature:

1. Grewe W.G. The Epochs of International Law. Berlin; New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2000. 780 p.
2. The Oxford Handbook of the History of International Law / Fassbender B., Peters A. (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. 950 p.
3. Law of Nations in Global History / by C. H. Alexandrowicz; Jennifer Pitts; David Armitage. Corby: Oxford University Press, 2017.
4. Nussbaum A. A Concise History of the Law of Nations. Macmillan Co, NY.
5. Neff S. Justice among nations: A history of international law. Harward University Press, 2014. 640 p.

### Supplementary literature:

1. Bederman D. J. International law in antiquity. Cambridge University Press, 2001. 322 p.
2. Juan Pablo Scarfi. The hidden history of international law in the Americas : empire and legal networks. New York, Oxford University Press, 2017.
3. Will Smiley. From slaves to prisoners of war : the Ottoman empire, Russia, and the making of international law. Oxford University Press, 2018.
6. International law and empire: historical explorations / ed. by M. Koskenniemi, W. Rech, M. Jiménez Fonseca. New York : Oxford University Press, 2015.
7. Perepolkin S., Havrylenko O., Mazur A. Formation and development of international customs law: periodisation issues. *World Customs Journal*. 2022. Vol. 16. No. 2. P. 115-158. URL: [Volume 16, Number 2, September 2022 – World Customs Journal](#)
8. Phillips C., Axelrod A. Encyclopedia of Historical Treaties and Alliances. New York: Facts on File, 2005. 1071 p.
9. Benton Lauren. Law and Colonial Cultures: Legal Regimes in World History, 1400-1900. Cambridge University Press, 2004. 301 p.
10. Book series: Studies in the History of International Law (Martinus Nijhoff)
11. Journal of the History of International Law, since 1999.
12. Walker T.A. A History of the Law of Nations. Vol. 1: From the Earliest Times to the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Cambridge: University Press, 1899. 361 p.

## **10. Links to information resources on the Internet, video lectures, and other methodological support:**

1. United Nations Official Website [Electronic Resource]. - Access to the resource: <http://www.un.org/en/index.html>
- National Library of Ukraine named after VI Vernadsky [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/>
3. Electronic library TWIRPX [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.twirpx.com/>
4. International digital library [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://www.wdl.org/en/>
5. Europeans [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en>
8. National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://nplu.org/>
9. National Law Library (NUB) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: [http://nbuviap.gov.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=27&Itemid=394](http://nbuviap.gov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=27&Itemid=394)
10. Scientific electronic library of periodicals of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://dspace.nbuv.gov.ua/>
11. Scientific Library. M. Maksymovych of Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: <http://www.library.univ.kiev.ua/ukr/title4.php3>
- Portal Funag [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.funag.gov.br/loja/>
14. Google Scholar (Electronic Academy). - Access mode: <https://scholar.google.com/>
15. World Wide Science [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://worldwidescience.org/indextext>
16. Virtual bibliographic reference [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://chl.kiev.ua/cgi-bin/sp/index.php>
18. SSM (Simple Search Metadata in Open Archives Ukraine) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://oai.org.ua/>
19. DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://doaj.org/>

20. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: [http://www.un.org/en/documents/dec\\_conv/conditions/dip\\_rel.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/documents/dec_conv/conditions/dip_rel.shtml).

21. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of April 24, 1963 [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: [http://www.un.org/en/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/pdf/consular.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/documents/decl_conv/conventions/pdf/consular.pdf).

22. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: [http://www.un.org/en/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/law\\_treaties.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/documents/decl_conv/conventions/law_treaties.shtml).