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

"31" August 2026

Course program

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY

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

2026/2027 academic year

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

"31" August 2026, Protocol №1

DEVELOPER: 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 "28" August 2026, №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 Ievgen TITOV

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

Protocol of "31" August 2026, №1

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Committee Hanna ZUBENKO

INTRODUCTION

The course syllabus “History of International Law and Diplomacy” has been prepared in accordance with the educational level of Bachelor’s training in Specialty D9 International Law[1].

1. Course Description

1.1. The purpose of teaching the course is to provide students, as future highly qualified specialists, with the necessary body of knowledge about the defining facts, phenomena, processes, regularities and trends in the development of international law, taking account of particular historical periods; and to acquaint them with the formation and development of diplomatic activity and the diplomatic service throughout its historical evolution: in the states of the Ancient East, Ancient Greece and Rome, the Middle Ages, the early modern period and modern times. Particular attention is devoted to the circumstances surrounding the emergence and evolution of the forms and methods, foundations and means of conducting diplomatic relations between states. The course is intended to give students an objective understanding of the origins of diplomacy and of the circumstances in which the present-day apparatus of the professional diplomatic service emerged and developed.

1.2. The principal objectives are to acquire theoretical knowledge of the legal reality and development of international law and of particular institutions of international law during specific historical periods of human civilisation; master the principal concepts and terms of diplomacy and the diplomatic service in their historical development; study the emergence, formation and regularities of the development of diplomacy; examine the evolution of forms and institutions for conducting diplomatic relations, including missions, embassies, consulates, international conferences and diplomatic correspondence, as well as ceremonial, protocol and theoretical foundations of diplomatic activity; and acquire special competencies: SC 01 — the ability to critically comprehend theories, principles, methods and concepts of international law, European Union law and comparative law, take the temporal factor into account and forecast principal directions of development of legal systems; SC 02 — the ability to formulate judgments in international law, European Union law, national law and comparative law that take account of social, scientific and ethical aspects.

1.3. Number of credits: 8.

1.4. Total number of hours: 240.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">1.5. Description of the academic discipline
The subject of the course comprises the defining facts, phenomena and processes, general and specific laws and regularities of the formation and development of international law and diplomacy, namely: the emergence and development of international law and diplomatic institutions; the formation of principles of international law; the formation and development of its institutions and international organisations; and the evolution of doctrines of international law.
The course consists of two sections: Section 1. Formation and development of international law and diplomacy from the earliest times to the end of the First World War. Section 2. Evolution of international law and diplomacy in modern times.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Нормативна</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full-time</td><td>Part-time (distance)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Year of study</td></tr>
</table>

[1]https://law.karazin.ua/resources/26-27/OPP_MP_persij_bakalavrskij_riven_visoi_osviti_2026_1.pdf

1st	1st
Semester	
1st and 2nd	1st and 2nd
Lectures	
48 and 16 hours	8 and 6 hours
Practical/seminar classes	
32 and 16 hours	4 and 4 hours
Laboratory classes	
-	-
Independent work	
128 hours	218 hours
Course paper	
-	-
Control work	
1	1
Form of assessment	
Credit and examination	Cre

1.6. Planned Learning Outcomes.

LO 1. Know and understand the foundations of a state's foreign policy, the nature and dynamics of international relations and international cooperation at universal and regional levels; identify the legal status of subjects of international relations and the nature of interaction between them.

LO 2. Understand the historical context of the formation of international legal norms and institutions and the values underlying them; forecast the principal directions of development of international and national law.

LO 10. Communicate freely on professional matters in the state and foreign language(s), orally and in writing, and use legal terminology professionally.

LO 11. Ensure effective communication in an international environment; know and apply the rules of diplomatic protocol and business etiquette; take account of intercultural communication; demonstrate tolerance and respect for the diversity of traditions and values of representatives of other states.

LO 12. Communicate to specialists and non-specialists information, ideas, problems, solutions and personal experience concerning current issues of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, international law, national law and comparative law.

LO 13. Develop common solutions, work in a team, demonstrate leadership qualities, identify priority objectives in professional and educational contexts, and plan individual and group work to achieve them.

LO 14. Possess professional oral and written translation skills to and from foreign language(s), including in the field of international law.

LO 15. Use modern digital technologies; collect information from different sources and systematise and analyse information concerning international and national legal processes and phenomena.

LO 18. Anticipate the consequences of legally significant actions and decisions for individuals, legal entities and the state.

2. Course Thematic Plan

SECTION 1. FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Topic 1. History of International Law and Diplomacy as a Science and Academic Discipline. Prerequisites for the Emergence of International Legal Regulation

1. Concept, subject matter, objectives and system of the course "History of International Law and Diplomacy".
2. International law and diplomacy as interrelated phenomena of social development.
3. History of international law as a field of legal (historical-legal) scholarship.
4. Principal approaches to periodising the history of international law and diplomacy.
5. Prerequisites and early forms of international legal regulation.
6. Tribes, tribal confederations and other early collective formations as participants in external relations.
7. War, peace, truce, exchange of hostages, mutual assistance and partnership as objects of early normative regulation.
8. Ritual, oath, sacred guarantees and custom as primary means of securing international agreements.
9. Messengers, negotiators, mediators and early forms of diplomatic communication.
10. Significance of pre-state normative practices for the subsequent formation of international law.

Topic 2. Formation of the Foundations of International Law in the Ancient East

1. Concept and characteristic features of ancient international law.
2. States of the Ancient East as subjects of external relations.
3. International treaties as the principal form of legally formalising interstate relations.
4. Treaties of peace, alliance, vassalage and boundary settlement.
5. The Amarna correspondence as a source for the history of international law and diplomacy.
6. The treaty between Lagash and Umma (c. 3100 BCE).
7. The peace treaty of Ramesses II and Hattusili III: structure, content and significance under international law.
8. The treaty between Ebla and Abarsal (c. 2350 BCE).
9. International relations of Assyria and the practice of treaty-making.
10. Diplomatic missions, guarantees and the status of envoys in the states of the Ancient East.
11. Ancient Indian international legal thought: the Laws of Manu and the Arthashastra.
12. International legal ideas of Ancient China: war, peace, alliances and diplomacy. The Kuiqiu Treaty.

Topic 3. Ancient Greek International Law and Diplomacy

1. The polis system and distinctive features of international relations in Ancient Greece.
2. Ancient Greek international law: sources, subjects and principal institutions.

3. Proxenia as an institution for protecting foreigners and its significance for the development of consular functions.

4. Amphictyonies and forms of collective regulation of inter-polis relations.

5. Symmachies and epimachies.

6. Embassies, envoys and negotiations in the international relations of Greek poleis.

7. International treaties of Greek poleis and guarantees of their observance.

8. Legal regulation of war, peace, truces and prisoner exchange.

9. Arbitration in inter-polis disputes.

10. Diplomacy during the Greco-Persian Wars and the Peloponnesian War.

11. International legal relations in the Hellenistic world.

12. Diplomats in the ancient states of the Northern Black Sea region.

13. International law of the ancient states of the Northern Black Sea region: inter-polis treaties of Olbia and Chersonesus; the Kanobos Law as an early attempt to regulate international customs relations.

14. Significance of ancient Greek legal thought for the development of international legal ideas.

Topic 4. Ancient Roman International Law and Diplomacy

1. Rome as a subject of international relations and distinctive features of the Roman approach to the law of nations.

2. The concept of ius gentium and its significance for the development of international legal ideas.

3. Fetiales and the ritual-legal formalisation of war and peace.

4. Roman international treaties: peace treaties, alliances and treaties of dependence.

5. Legal status of foreigners and the institution of hospitium.

6. Legal regulation of war, captivity, peace and truces.

7. Roman embassies, envoys and diplomatic negotiations.

8. Roman diplomacy during the Punic Wars.

9. International legal practices of the Roman Empire and its relations with other states.

10. Roman legal thought concerning peoples, treaties, war and peace.

11. Significance of the Roman legal tradition for the subsequent history of international law.

Topic 5. International Law and Diplomacy in the Byzantine Empire

1. The Byzantine Empire in the system of international relations of the Mediterranean and the East.

2. Rules of international maritime and commercial law in the Basilika and other legal acts of Byzantine emperors.

3. Byzantine treaties with neighbouring states and peoples.

4. Legal formalisation of peace, truces, alliances and tributary relations.

5. The Byzantine diplomatic service and organisation of embassy affairs.

6. Diplomatic protocol, ceremonial and reception of foreign envoys.

7. The diplomacy of Justinian I.

8. Byzantine diplomacy and the Slavic world.

9. Byzantine diplomacy in relations with Western European states, the Arab world and the Christian East.

10. Legal consolidation of Byzantine relations with Italian maritime republics. Treaties with Venice and Genoa.

Topic 6. International Legal Relations of Rus'

1. Kyivan Rus' as a participant in international relations.

2. Sources of international legal ideas and practices of Rus'.

3. Treaties of Rus' with the Byzantine Empire as sources of international law.
4. International legal regulation of trade and the status of foreigners.
5. War, peace, truces and the system of princely alliances.
6. Legal forms of dependence, tribute and political alliance.
7. Embassies of the Kyivan princes and the negotiation process.
8. Diplomatic relations of Rus' with Scandinavia, Central and Western Europe.
9. Christianisation of Rus' and its impact on international legal and diplomatic relations.
10. Rus' in international relations with the Mongol world.
11. International legal significance of the treaties and diplomatic practice of Kyivan Rus'.
12. Specific features of the legal regulation of international relations of the Rus' principalities during the period of political fragmentation. The Council of Liubech (1097).
13. Diplomatic relations and international treaties of the Galicia-Volhynia state (Kingdom of Rus').

Topic 7. The Church, the Papacy and International Law in Medieval Europe

1. Christianity and the transformation of the normative foundations of international relations.
2. Canon law as a factor in the development of medieval international law.
3. The papacy as a participant in international relations.
4. Ecclesiastical diplomacy and papal legates.
5. Legal and political consequences of the division between Rome and Constantinople.
6. The papacy, the empire and the problem of universal authority.
7. The Investiture Controversy and the Concordat of Worms.
8. Canonical-legal concepts of war, peace and just war.
9. The Crusades and their international legal aspects.
10. Ecclesiastical councils as forms of multilateral settlement of international and pan-European issues.
11. Decline of papal universalism and prerequisites for the secularisation of international law.

Topic 8. International Law and Diplomacy of the States of the Islamic World in the Middle Ages

1. Formation of the Islamic world and its place in the medieval system of international relations.
2. Principal sources and principles of Islamic international law (siyar).
3. Concepts of war, peace, treaty and truce in the Islamic legal tradition.
4. Treaties with non-Muslim states and populations.
5. Legal status of envoys and guarantees of their safety.
6. Diplomacy of Muhammad and the early Muslim state.
7. Diplomatic practice of the caliphates.
8. Embassies, diplomatic correspondence and reception of foreign representatives.
9. Relations of Muslim states with Byzantium and European states.
10. Diplomatic relations of Egypt with the Golden Horde and European states.
11. Influence of the Islamic legal and diplomatic tradition on the development of international relations.

Topic 9. Medieval European International Law: Subjects, Treaties and Institutions

1. Political system of medieval Europe and its influence on international law.
2. States, city-states, monarchies, empires and other participants in international relations.
3. Feudal ties and their relationship to international legal relations.
4. International treaties and methods of concluding them.
5. Oaths, guarantees and enforcement of treaties.

6. Legal regulation of war, peace, truces and prisoners.
7. Embassies and diplomatic missions.
8. Formation of rules on diplomatic immunity.
9. Mediation, arbitration and other peaceful means of dispute settlement.
10. International legal regulation of trade and the status of foreign merchants.
11. Secular international legal thought in the Middle Ages.
12. Formation of prerequisites for the transition from medieval to classical international law.

Topic 10. Medieval International Maritime and Commercial Law. Formation of the Institution of Consuls (baili)

1. Maritime and commercial relations as a sphere of international legal regulation.
2. Custom as the principal source of medieval maritime law.
3. Collections of medieval maritime law: the Rolls of Oléron, Consolato del Mare and other sources.
4. Legal regulation of navigation, carriage and maritime trade.
5. Shipwreck, salvage, piracy and prize law.
6. Status of foreign merchants and trading communities.
7. Emergence and development of consular institutions. Consuls (baili) as representatives of states' commercial and political interests.
8. Venice, Genoa and Florence and the development of Mediterranean international law.
9. Treaties and consular institutions of the Italian republics on the Black Sea.

Topic 11. International Law and Diplomacy of European States in the Thirteenth–Fifteenth Centuries

1. Transformation of Europe's political structure and development of international legal relations.
2. The Holy Roman Empire and international law.
3. Anglo-French relations and legal formalisation of territorial disputes.
4. Treaties between European monarchies.
5. The diplomatic missions of John of Plano Carpini and William of Rubruck.
6. European-Mongol diplomatic contacts.
7. Diplomatic missions of Niccolò and Maffeo Polo.
8. International congresses and multilateral negotiations.
9. The Congress of Lutsk (1429) and its international legal context.
10. Development of mediation and arbitration.
11. Prerequisites for the establishment of permanent diplomacy.

Topic 12. International Law and Diplomacy in the Ukrainian Lands within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland and the Crimean Khanate

1. Ukrainian lands in the system of international relations of Central and Eastern Europe.
2. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a subject of international relations.
3. Polish-Lithuanian and Lithuanian-Rus' international legal relations.
4. International treaties of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus' and Samogitia.
5. The Crimean Khanate as a subject of international law.
6. Crimean-Lithuanian, Crimean-Polish and Crimean-Muscovite treaties.
7. The Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate in the system of international relations.
8. Diplomatic missions and exchanges of embassies.
9. International legal regulation of trade and cross-border relations.
10. Ukrainian lands and international treaties of Central and Eastern Europe.
11. Significance of Crimean Tatar and Lithuanian-Rus' diplomacy for the history of Ukraine's international law.

Topic 13. The Cossacks as a Subject of International Relations. Formation of Ukrainian Diplomacy

1. The Zaporozhian Cossacks and the issue of international legal personality.
2. Military-political alliances of the Cossacks.
3. Cossack diplomacy and embassy affairs.
4. Relations of the Zaporozhian Sich with the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire.
5. Cossack-Polish treaties.
6. Cossack-Muscovite diplomatic relations.
7. The Kurukove Treaty of 1625.
8. The diplomacy of Petro Konashevych-Sahaidachny and the international relations of the Cossacks.
9. Cossack embassies and negotiations with European states.
10. Formation of the prerequisites for the international legal personality of the Ukrainian Cossack state.

Topic 14. Development of International Legal Thought in the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period

1. Transition from medieval to classical international law.
2. Secularisation of international legal regulation.
3. Influence of Roman law on the formation of international legal doctrine.
4. Francisco de Vitoria and the law of nations in his scholarly legacy.
5. Francisco Suárez and the concept of the international community.
6. Alberico Gentili and the secularisation of international legal scholarship.
7. Hugo Grotius and the systematisation of international law.
8. Cornelius van Bynkershoek and the development of Grotius's ideas.
9. The law of war and peace in early modern doctrine.
10. The principle pacta sunt servanda and development of treaty law.
11. Formation of the concept of sovereignty and its influence on international law.
12. International legal thought as a factor in the formation of classical international law.

Topic 15. The Peace of Westphalia and the Formation of Classical International Law

1. The Thirty Years' War and the crisis of the medieval international order.
2. The Peace of Westphalia of 1648: historical and international legal context.
3. The Treaties of Osnabrück and Münster.
4. Territorial sovereignty and principles of interstate relations.
5. The religious question and the legal settlement of peace.
6. International legal significance of the Westphalian settlement.
7. The sovereign state as the central subject of classical international law.
8. Balance of power as a mechanism of the European international order.
9. Congress diplomacy and multilateral diplomacy after Westphalia.
10. Permanent diplomatic missions and professionalisation of the diplomatic service.
11. Significance of the Westphalian system for subsequent codification of international law.

Topic 16. International Law and Diplomacy of European States in the Seventeenth–Eighteenth Centuries

1. Principal features of classical international law.
2. Sovereignty and equality of states in international law.
3. Development of treaty law.
4. Territorial treaties and legal regulation of state borders.
5. Diplomatic missions and establishment of permanent representations.

6. Diplomatic ranks, protocol and diplomatic privileges.
7. Diplomatic immunities in the practice of European states.
8. International maritime and commercial law.
9. Neutrality and its legal formalisation.
10. Colonial expansion and international legal concepts used to justify it.
11. François de Callières and the development of the theory of diplomatic negotiation.

Topic 17. Ukrainian Diplomacy and International Legal Relations of the Hetmanate in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

1. The Ukrainian Cossack state as a participant in international relations.
2. International legal aspects of the National Liberation War of the mid-seventeenth century.
3. The diplomacy of Bohdan Khmelnytsky.
4. International treaties of the Hetmanate with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
5. Relations of the Hetmanate with Muscovite Russia.
6. The Pereiaslav arrangements and the issue of their international legal character.
7. Diplomatic relations of the Hetmanate with the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate.
8. The diplomacy of Ivan Vyhovsky.
9. The Treaty of Hadiach of 1658 and its international legal significance.
10. Hetmanate diplomacy in the 1660s–1670s.
11. International legal status of the Hetmanate in the system of Central and Eastern Europe.

Topic 18. Ukrainian Diplomacy in the Late Seventeenth–Eighteenth Centuries and the Elimination of the Hetmanate's International Legal Personality

1. Ukrainian diplomacy amid rivalry among Muscovite Russia, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean Khanate.
2. The diplomacy of Ivan Mazepa.
3. Ukrainian-Swedish arrangements of 1708.
4. The Poltava campaign and the change in Ukraine's international position.
5. Pylyp Orlyk's Constitution of 1710 in the context of international legal history.
6. Diplomatic activity of Pylyp Orlyk.
7. Relations of the Hetmanate with the Russian Empire.
8. Reshetyliv Articles and restrictions on the Hetmanate's autonomous rights.
9. Abolition of the hetmanate institution and its diplomatic functions.
10. The Zaporozhian Sich in international relations in the eighteenth century.
11. Legal consequences of the incorporation of Ukrainian lands into the Russian Empire.

Topic 19. International Law and Diplomacy in the Age of Revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars

1. The American Revolution and new principles of international law.
2. The US Declaration of Independence and the issue of international legal personality.
3. Treaties of the United States with European states. The Peace of Paris of 1783 and its significance.
4. The French Revolution and transformation of the international legal order.
5. The principle of popular sovereignty and its international legal consequences.
6. The Napoleonic Wars and transformation of the European system of international relations.
7. Treaties of Napoleonic France with European states.
8. Legal regulation of war and neutrality.
9. The Continental Blockade and international economic law.

10. The diplomacy of Napoleon Bonaparte.
11. Prerequisites for the Congress of Vienna.

Topic 20. The Congress of Vienna 1814–1815 and the Development of Classical International Law

1. The Congress of Vienna as a new form of multilateral diplomacy.
2. The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna of 1815.
3. Principles of territorial settlement after the Napoleonic Wars.
4. Legal formalisation of diplomatic ranks.
5. The Vienna Regulation on diplomatic agents.
6. Permanent diplomacy and diplomatic protocol.
7. The Holy Alliance and the international legal organisation of the European order.
8. The Concert of Europe as a mechanism of collective settlement.
9. Congress diplomacy and international conferences.
10. Development of the balance-of-power principle.
11. Significance of the Vienna settlement for the subsequent development of international law.

Topic 21. Codification and Development of International Law in the Nineteenth Century

1. Concept and prerequisites of codification of international law.
2. Formation of generally recognised customary rules.
3. Development of international treaty law.
4. Law of diplomatic relations and diplomatic immunities.
5. Consular law and development of consular institutions.
6. Neutrality and its international legal regulation.
7. International river law.
8. International maritime and commercial law.
9. Postal, telegraphic and other forms of international cooperation.
10. International commissions and the first international administrative unions.
11. Role of international legal doctrine in codification processes.
12. International legal doctrine of the nineteenth century. Formation of schools of international law at universities in the territory of Ukraine.

Topic 22. Law of War and Neutrality in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

1. Evolution of international legal regulation of war.
2. Distinction between jus ad bellum and jus in bello.
3. The Crimean War and its international legal consequences.
4. The Declaration of the Paris Conference of 1856 and naval warfare.
5. The Geneva Convention of 1864 and the formation of international humanitarian law.
6. The St Petersburg Declaration of 1868.
7. The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907.
8. Law of land and naval warfare.
9. Prohibited means and methods of warfare.
10. Legal status of prisoners of war.
11. Law of neutrality.
12. International legal consequences of violations of the laws and customs of war.

Topic 23. International Law and Diplomacy under Imperialism: Territories, Colonialism and New Forms of International Cooperation

1. Imperialism and transformation of classical international law.
2. The problem of the international legal personality of non-European states and peoples.

3. Colonialism and the doctrine of “civilised” and “uncivilised” peoples.
4. Treaties on territorial changes and the delimitation of spheres of influence.
5. The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885.
6. The “Eastern Question” in international law and diplomacy.
7. Balkan crises and international legal settlement.
8. International legal aspects of the Russo-Turkish wars.
9. Formation of military-political blocs.
10. Development of international administrative unions and institutions.
11. Crisis of classical international law on the eve of the First World War.

Topic 24. International Law and Diplomacy during the First World War. The Ukrainian Question in International Relations, 1914–1918

1. International legal prerequisites of the First World War.
2. The right to wage war and the problem of prohibiting aggression before 1914.
3. International legal consequences of the outbreak of the First World War.
4. Application of the law of war and neutrality.
5. Violations of international humanitarian law during the war.
6. Diplomacy of belligerent and neutral states.
7. Secret diplomacy and the problem of publicity of international treaties.
8. The Ukrainian question in international diplomacy during the First World War.
9. The Ukrainian Central Rada and the first forms of Ukrainian foreign-policy activity.
10. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk of 1918 and Ukraine’s international legal position.
11. Collapse of the pre-war system of international relations and prerequisites for creating a new international legal order.

SECTION 2. EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY IN MODERN TIMES

Topic 25. Formation of the Versailles-Washington System and the New International Legal Order

1. End of the First World War and crisis of classical international law.
2. Paris Peace Conference of 1919.
3. Treaty of Versailles.
4. Principle of self-determination of peoples.
5. Creation of the League of Nations and its international legal status.
6. Covenant of the League of Nations and the collective security system.
7. Mandate system.
8. Washington Conference and international legal regulation of armaments.
9. The Ukrainian question at the Paris Peace Conference.
10. Ukrainian diplomacy in 1919–1920 and the struggle for international recognition.
11. Significance of the Versailles-Washington system for the development of international law.

Topic 26. International Law and Diplomacy between the Two World Wars

1. Development of international law in the 1920s–1930s.
2. League of Nations and the practice of collective security.
3. Peaceful settlement of international disputes.
4. Permanent Court of International Justice.
5. Locarno Treaties of 1925.
6. Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 and legal restriction of war.
7. Codification conferences of the League of Nations.
8. Development of international humanitarian law.

9. Crisis of the collective security system.
10. Aggression and violations of international law in the 1930s.
11. Diplomacy on the eve of the Second World War.

Topic 27. International Law and Diplomacy during the Second World War

1. Destruction of the international legal order as a result of Axis aggression.
2. Cooperation between the USSR and Nazi Germany during the first stage of the war from the perspective of international law: Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact; Treaty of Friendship and Borders of 28 September 1939 and its secret additional protocol; economic agreements between the USSR and Germany.
3. USSR aggression against Finland and its international legal assessment. Treaties of the USSR with the Baltic states and Soviet occupation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.
4. International legal aspects of the Second World War.
5. Atlantic Charter of 1941.
6. Declaration by United Nations of 1942.
7. Legal regulation of war and occupation.
8. War crimes and crimes against humanity.
9. Diplomacy of the anti-Hitler coalition.
10. Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.
11. Formation of the concept of international criminal responsibility.
12. Nuremberg and Tokyo trials.
13. Prerequisites for the creation of a universal international organisation.

Topic 28. Creation of the United Nations and Formation of Contemporary International Law

1. Creation of the United Nations and international legal significance of the UN Charter of 1945.
2. Principal principles of contemporary international law.
3. Sovereign equality of states.
4. Prohibition of the threat or use of force.
5. Principle of non-intervention.
6. Peaceful settlement of international disputes.
7. Collective security and the UN system of organs.
8. International Court of Justice.
9. Development of international human rights law.
10. Codification of international law within the United Nations.
11. Ukrainian SSR as a founding state of the United Nations and its activity in the organisation.

Topic 29. International Law in the Bipolar World, 1945–1991

1. Cold War and transformation of the international legal order.
2. Bipolarity and the international legal personality of states.
3. Principle of non-use of force in international relations.
4. Decolonisation and the principle of self-determination of peoples.
5. International human rights law and principal universal treaties.
6. International humanitarian law: the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.
7. Treaties on nuclear non-proliferation and arms control.
8. Regional systems of international security.
9. European integration and formation of a new legal space.
10. Ukrainian SSR in international organisations.
11. Détente diplomacy and the end of the bipolar system.

Topic 30. Development of International Law after the End of the Cold War

1. Dissolution of the USSR and transformation of the international system.
2. International legal formalisation of the emergence of new states.
3. State succession.
4. Development of the international law of international security.
5. UN peacekeeping.
6. International legal aspects of humanitarian intervention.
7. Development of international human rights law.
8. Development of multilateral diplomacy and diplomacy of international organisations.
9. Changes in international legal doctrine.

Topic 31. Formation and Development of International Criminal Justice

1. Responsibility of states and responsibility of individuals in international law.
2. International legal responsibility for international crimes.
3. Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals.
4. Concept of international crimes and its development.
5. Raphael Lemkin and his role in developing the international concept of genocide. His characterisation of the Holodomor as a classic example of Soviet genocide.
6. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948.
7. International criminal tribunals ad hoc.
8. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.
9. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
10. Rome Statute of 1998.
11. Jurisdiction, structure and principles of operation of the International Criminal Court.
12. International criminal justice and contemporary challenges of accountability for international crimes.

Topic 32. Contemporary International Law and Diplomacy. Ukraine in the International Legal Order of the Twenty-First Century

1. Contemporary international law: principal development trends.
2. Contemporary system of sources of international law.
3. International legal personality of states and international organisations.
4. Contemporary mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.
5. International responsibility of states and the problem of responsibility for aggression.
6. Contemporary diplomatic and consular law.
7. Multilateral diplomacy, diplomacy of international organisations and new forms of diplomatic communication.
8. Public and people-to-people diplomacy in contemporary international relations.
9. Ukraine as a subject of contemporary international law and international relations.
10. International legal aspects of Russian aggression against Ukraine since 2014 and the full-scale aggression since 2022.
11. International legal mechanisms of responsibility for aggression, war crimes and other international crimes connected with the war against Ukraine.
12. Prospects for the development of international law and diplomacy amid contemporary global challenges.

3. Structure of the Course

Topic	Number of hours	
	Full-time	**Part-time**

	Total	including					Total	including				
		L	**S/P**			**IW**		**L**	**S/P**			**IW**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Part 1. The Emergence and Development of International Law and Diplomacy from Ancient Times to the End of World War I												
Topic 1. History of International Law and Diplomacy as a Science and Academic Discipline. Prerequisites for the Emergence of International Legal Regulation	5	2	1			2	6	0	0			6
Topic 2. Formation of the Foundations of International Law in the Ancient East	6	2	1			3	7	1	0			6
Topic 3. Ancient Greek International Law and Diplomacy	7	2	2			3	7	1	1			5
Topic 4. Ancient Roman International Law and Diplomacy	7	2	2			3	7	1	1			5
Topic 5. International Law and Diplomacy in the Byzantine Empire	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 6. International Legal Relations of Rus’	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 7. The Church, the Papacy and International Law in Medieval Europe	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 8. International Law and Diplomacy of the States of the Islamic World in the Middle Ages	7	2	2			3	7	1	0			6
Topic 9. Medieval European International Law: Subjects, Treaties	6	2	1			3	6	1	0			5

and Institutions												
Topic 10. Medieval International Maritime and Commercial Law. Formation of the Institution of Consuls (bailo)	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 11. International Law and Diplomacy of European States in the Thirteenth–Fifteenth Centuries	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 12. International Law and Diplomacy in the Ukrainian Lands within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland and the Crimean Khanate	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 13. The Cossacks as a Subject of International Relations. Formation of Ukrainian Diplomacy	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 14. Development of International Legal Thought in the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period	7	2	2			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 15. The Peace of Westphalia and the Formation of Classical International Law	7	2	2			3	7	1	1			5
Topic 16. International Law and Diplomacy of European States in the Seventeenth–Eighteenth Centuries	7	2	2			3	6	0	0			6

Topic 17. Ukrainian Diplomacy and International Legal Relations of the Hetmanate in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 18. Ukrainian Diplomacy in the Late Seventeenth–Eighteenth Centuries and the Elimination of the Hetmanate's International Legal Personality	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 19. International Law and Diplomacy in the Age of Revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 20. The Congress of Vienna 1814–1815 and the Development of Classical International Law	6	2	1			3	7	1	1			5
Topic 21. Codification and Development of International Law in the Nineteenth Century	7	2	2			3	6	0	0			6
Topic 22. Law of War and Neutrality in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries	7	2	2			3	6	1	0			5
Topic 23. International Law and Diplomacy under Imperialism: Territories, Colonialism and New Forms of International Cooperation	6	2	1			3	6	0	0			6

Topic 24. International Law and Diplomacy during the First World War. The Ukrainian Question in International Relations, 1914–1918	5	2	1			2	6	0	0			6
Together by part 1	150	48	32			70	150	8	4			138
Part 2. The Evolution of International Law and Diplomacy in Modern Times												
Topic 25. Formation of the Versailles-Washington System and the New International Legal Order	11	2	2			7	12	1	1			10
Topic 26. International Law and Diplomacy between the Two World Wars	11	2	2			7	11	1	0			10
Topic 27. International Law and Diplomacy during the Second World War	11	2	2			7	12	1	1			10
Topic 28. Creation of the United Nations and Formation of Contemporary International Law	12	2	2			8	12	1	1			10
Topic 29. International Law in the Bipolar World, 1945–1991	11	2	2			7	12	1	1			10
Topic 30. Development of International Law after the End of the Cold War	11	2	2			7	11	1	0			10
Topic 31. Formation and Development of International Criminal Justice	11	2	2			7	10	0	0			10
Topic 32. Contemporary International Law and Diplomacy.	12	2	2			8	10	0	0			10

Ukraine in the International Legal Order of the Twenty-First Century												
Together by part 2	90	16	16			58	90	6	4			80
Total number of hours	240	64	48			128	240	14	8			218

Abbreviations: L — lectures; S/P — seminars/practical classes; IW — independent work.

4. Seminar classes

Full-time

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин
1	Formation of the foundations of international law in the Ancient East	2
2	Ancient Greek international law and diplomacy	2
3	Ancient Roman international law and diplomacy	2
4	The Byzantine Empire as a continuation of the ancient international legal tradition. International legal relations of Rus’	2
5	The Church, the papacy and international law in medieval Europe. International law and diplomacy of the states of the Islamic world in the Middle Ages.	2
6	Medieval European international law: subjects, treaties and institutions. Medieval international maritime and commercial law. Formation of the institution of consuls (baili). Diplomacy of European states in the thirteenth–fifteenth centuries.	2
7	International law and diplomacy in the Ukrainian lands within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland and the Crimean Khanate. The Cossacks as a subject of international relations. Formation of Ukrainian diplomacy.	2
8	Development of international legal thought in the Middle Ages and the early modern period.	2
9	Peace of Westphalia and formation of classical international law. International law and diplomacy of European states in the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries.	2
10	Ukrainian diplomacy and international legal relations of the Hetmanate in the second half of the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries. Elimination of the Hetmanate’s international legal personality.	2
11	International law and diplomacy in the age of revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Congress of Vienna 1814–1815 and development of classical international law.	2
12	Codification and development of international law in the nineteenth century.	2
13	Law of war and neutrality in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	2
14	International law and diplomacy under imperialism: territories, colonialism and new forms of international cooperation.	2
15	International law and diplomacy during the First World War. The Ukrainian question in international relations, 1914–1918.	2
16	Doctrines of international law in the era of classical international law.	2
17	Formation of the Versailles-Washington system and the new international legal order.	2

18	International law and diplomacy between the two world wars.	2
19	International law and diplomacy during the Second World War.	2
20	Creation of the United Nations and formation of contemporary international law.	2
21	International law in the bipolar world, 1945–1991.	2
22	Development of international law after the end of the Cold War.	2
23	Formation and development of international criminal justice.	2
24	Contemporary international law and diplomacy. Ukraine in the international legal order of the twenty-first century.	2
Разом		**48**

Part-time

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість Годин
1	Formation of international law and diplomacy in Antiquity	2
2	Characteristic features of medieval international law and diplomacy. International legal thought in the Middle Ages	2
3	Formation and evolution of classical international law and development of diplomacy in the early modern period. International legal doctrines of the seventeenth–early twentieth centuries	2
4	Formation and evolution of universal international law and development of diplomacy in modern times	2
Разом		**8**

5. Independent Work

No.	**Content / topic**	**Hours (full-time / part-time)**
1	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 1: History of international law as a science and academic discipline. Emergence and essence of international law; its periodisation.	2/6
2	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 2: International law of the Ancient East.	3/6
3	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 3: Development of international law in Ancient Greece.	3/5
4	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 4: Development of international law in Ancient Rome.	3/5
5	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 5: Evolution of medieval international law.	3/6
6	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 6: Westphalian Peace Congress of 1648 and its significance for the development of international law. Development of international law in the Westphalian	3/6

	system.	
7	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 7: Development of international law in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	3/6
8	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 8: Evolution of international law from the creation of the League of Nations to the establishment of the United Nations.	3/6
9	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 9: Development of international law in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.	3/5
10	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 10: Medieval international maritime and commercial law. Formation of the institution of consuls (baili).	3/6
11	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 11: International law and diplomacy of European states in the thirteenth–fifteenth centuries.	3/6
12	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 12: International law and diplomacy in the Ukrainian lands within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland and the Crimean Khanate.	3/6
13	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 13: Cossacks as a subject of international relations. Formation of Ukrainian diplomacy.	3/6
14	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 14: Development of international legal thought in the late Middle Ages and early modern period.	3/6
15	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 15: Peace of Westphalia and formation of classical international law.	3/5
16	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 16: International law and diplomacy of European states in the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries.	3/6
17	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 17: Ukrainian diplomacy and international legal relations of the Hetmanate in the second half of the seventeenth century.	3/6
18	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 18: Ukrainian diplomacy in the late seventeenth–eighteenth centuries and elimination of the Hetmanate's international legal personality.	3/6
19	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 19: International law and diplomacy in the age of revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars.	3/6
20	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 20: Congress of Vienna 1814–1815 and development of classical international law.	3/5
21	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 21: Codification and	3/6

	development of international law in the nineteenth century.	
22	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 22: Law of war and neutrality in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	3/5
23	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 23: International law and diplomacy under imperialism. Territories, colonialism and new forms of international cooperation.	3/6
24	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 24: International law and diplomacy during the First World War. The Ukrainian question in international relations, 1914–1918.	2/6
25	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 25: Formation of the Versailles-Washington system and the new international legal order.	7/10
26	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 26: International law and diplomacy between the two world wars.	7/10
27	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 27: International law and diplomacy during the Second World War.	7/10
28	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 28: Creation of the United Nations and formation of contemporary international law.	8/10
29	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 29: International law in the bipolar world, 1945–1991.	7/10
30	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 30: Development of international law after the end of the Cold War.	7/10
31	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 31: Formation and development of international criminal justice.	7/10
32	Study of academic literature, work with legal sources, preparation of a detailed plan of answers and reports. Topic 32: Contemporary international law and diplomacy. Ukraine in the international legal order of the twenty-first century.	8/10
Разом		**128/218**

6. Individual Assignments

An individual assignment is a form of extracurricular independent student work of an educational or educational-research nature. It is primarily aimed at in-depth study of the course. By completing it, students learn to work with scholarly publications and methodological literature, search for information on the Internet, conduct theoretical research and prepare academic work in accordance with formal requirements. In the second year, students complete assignments based on a semi-algorithmic research model: identifying the problem, analytically processing scholarly sources, and determining ways of addressing the research problem. The outcome may be an analytical review, research paper, presentation or oral report. An assignment may be selected by the student on their own initiative or assigned by the teacher to compensate for a missed class or inadequate preparation for a seminar.

Indicative list of topics:

1. Concept of international law. Traditional and contemporary international law.

2. History of international law as a branch of international legal scholarship and an academic discipline.

3. Emergence of international law: theories of origin, causes and prerequisites, mechanism and specific features of emergence.

4. Periodisation of the history of international law: concept, criteria and varieties.

5. Specific features of ancient international law: general characteristics.

6. Law of international treaties in Antiquity. Types of international treaties: war, peace, boundaries, non-aggression, arbitration, marriage and other treaties.

7. Formation of the foundations of the principle of peaceful settlement of international disputes in Antiquity.

8. Formation of standard and non-standard sources of the international law of the Ancient East.

9. Influence of Confucianism on the development of international law in China: ceremonial, ritual and respect for authority.

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

11. Peace treaty of Ramesses II with the Hittite king Hattusili, 1278 BCE.

12. International law of Ancient India: general characteristics.

13. Formation of the law of embassies in Ancient India.

14. Principle of diplomatic inviolability in international relations in Antiquity.

15. Religious and secular guarantees of compliance with international treaties in Antiquity.

16. Formation of institutions of international maritime law in Antiquity.

17. Formation of the laws and customs of war in Antiquity: general characteristics.

18. Law of war in sources of Ancient India: Laws of Manu, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Mahabharata.

19. Legal status of foreigners in ancient Greek poleis. Xenophobia. Xenelasia.

20. Institution of proxenia. Proxenic decrees. Legal status of proxenoi.

21. Inter-polis treaties on isopoliteia: content and significance.

22. Envoys and embassies in Ancient Greece. Formation of ancient Hellenic embassy law.

23. Ancient Greek inter-polis alliances: amphictyonies, symmachies, First and Second Athenian Naval Leagues.

24. Pericles' project for a pan-Hellenic peace congress and attempt to implement it (448 BCE).

25. Formation of international adjudication and international procedural law in the ancient Hellenic oikoumene.

26. International legal doctrines of Ancient Greece: Socrates, Diogenes of Sinope, Plato, Aristotle and Zeno.

27. International treaties of the ancient states of the Northern Black Sea region — among the earliest known sources of international law in the territory of Ukraine.

28. International legal treaties of Scythian early state formations with ancient poleis of the Northern Black Sea region. Scythian treaties with King Darius I. Herodotus on Scythian treaty-making procedure.

29. International legal doctrines of Ancient Rome: Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, Marcus Tullius Cicero and others.

30. Diplomatic organs of ancient Rome. Organisation of embassy ceremonial.

31. Types and forms of international treaties in interstate relations of Ancient Rome.

32. Diplomatic agreement between Rome and Parthia (66 BCE).

33. Specific features of medieval international law: general characteristics.

34. International treaty as a fundamental source of medieval international law.

35. Principal features of the formation of medieval institutions of international law: general characteristics.

36. Barcelona Maritime Code of 1258.

37. Organisation of embassy affairs and diplomatic ceremonial in Byzantium.

38. Treaties of Rus' with Byzantium: reasons and prerequisites, legal technique, content and significance.

39. Sources of international law from the territory of Ukraine in the Middle Ages.

40. Treaty of 1254 concluded at Rachonzh between Burchard von Hornhausen, vice-master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, Danylo of Galicia and Duke Siemowit of Masovia.

41. International treaties of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rus' and Samogitia.

42. International legal regulation of the external relations of the Genoese and Venetian republics.

43. Hanseatic League as a subject of international law. International treaties of the Hanseatic League.

44. Maritime laws of the Hanseatic League of 1597.

45. Sources of European medieval maritime law.

46. Western European international legal doctrines of the early Middle Ages: Augustine and Isidore of Seville.

47. International legal ideas in Gratian's Decretum (c. 1150).

48. International legal views of Thomas Aquinas.

49. George of Poděbrady's project for a pan-European confederation and attempt to implement it.

50. Giovanni da Legnano's doctrine of the rules of warfare and reprisals.

51. Christine de Pizan (1364/1365–1430) and her Book of Deeds of Arms and Chivalry.

52. Formation of medieval national schools of international law: Spanish, Italian, Polish and others.

53. International legal views of Hugo Grotius (1583–1645). Influence of Grotius's ideas on the subsequent development of international legal scholarship.

54. Abbé de Saint-Pierre's project and his views on the political and legal organisation of Europe.

55. Doctrine of Muslim law and its influence on international legal thought in the Arab East.

56. Peace of Westphalia of 1648: Treaties of Osnabrück and Münster.

57. Significance of the Peace of Westphalia of 1648 for the development of international law.

58. Austro-Polish Treaty of Vienna of 1656.

59. Truce of Vilna of 1656.

60. Treaty of Hadiach of 1658.

61. Ostróg Agreement of 1670.

62. Treaty of Żurawno of 1676.

63. Treaty of Bakhchysarai of 1681.

64. Holy League of 1684.

65. Polish-Muscovite "Eternal Peace" of 1686.

66. The French Revolution and international law.

67. Congress of Vienna 1814–1815: general characteristics, participants and decisions.

68. Declaration on the prohibition of the slave trade of 1815 and its significance for international law.

69. Granting Switzerland the status of a permanently neutral state (1815). Concept of permanent neutrality.

70. International legal views of Cornelius van Bynkershoek.

71. International legal doctrines of German philosophers: Kant, Hegel and Nietzsche.

72. Formation of international legal scholarship in the territory of Ukraine. International legal views of Professor T. F. Stepanov of Kharkiv University and his work General Law of Nations in Conjunction with Diplomacy (1847).

73. Unequal international treaties of the nineteenth century: Treaty of Nanking (1840), Treaty of Tianjin (1860) and others.

74. Paris Congress of 1856 and its decisions.

75. Establishment of certain restrictions on means of warfare in the St Petersburg Declaration of 1868.

76. Congress of Berlin of 1878 and its significance.

77. International legal views of A. M. Stoyanov.

78. Anthropocentrism in the international legal doctrine of V. A. Nezabitovsky.

79. D. I. Kachenovsky's doctrine of international law.

80. International legal views of V. P. Danevsky.

81. Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Adoption of the Hague Conventions.

82. The idea of "world revolution" and its influence on international law in the first half of the twentieth century.

83. Treaty of Versailles of 1919.

84. Creation of the League of Nations: its organs and activities; influence on international law.

85. Genoa Conference of 1922.

86. Treaty of Rapallo of 1922.

87. Locarno Conference of 1925.

88. Rhine Guarantee Pact of 1925.

89. Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928: content and significance.

90. Ideology of fascism (Nazism) and international law. The concept of the need to seek “living space for the German people”.

91. Munich Agreement of 1938.

92. Soviet-German Pact of 23 August 1939 and its secret additional protocol.

93. Soviet-German Treaty of Friendship and Borders of 28 September 1939, secret additional protocols and subsequent political and economic agreements between the USSR and Germany.

94. Second World War and international law.

95. Prerequisites for and beginning of the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition.

96. Atlantic Charter.

97. Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, USA and United Kingdom, 1943.

98. Tehran Conference of 1943.

99. Yalta Conference and its principal decisions.

100. Potsdam Conference and its significance for the development of international law.

101. Creation of the International Military Tribunal. Nuremberg Trial.

102. Creation of the United Nations. UN Charter and its influence on international law.

103. Cold War: confrontation between Soviet communist ideology and the Western world and international law.

104. Camp David Accords of 1978: prerequisites, content and significance.

105. Manila Declaration of 15 November 1982.

106. Dissolution of the USSR and the “socialist camp”. Weakening of global political bipolarity.

107. Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances for Ukraine of 5 December 1994: reasons and prerequisites, content and significance; international legal consequences of violations of its provisions.

108. Legal grounds for Ukraine’s participation in the settlement of armed conflicts in the contemporary world.

109. Principal strategic directions for the development of contemporary international law: addressing global problems, the Russo-Ukrainian war and prevention of new international conflicts, and reform of the United Nations.

7. Methods of teaching

The teaching method is an interrelated activity of the teacher and the student, aimed at the assimilation of the system of knowledge by students, the acquisition of skills and abilities, their education and general development.

Explanatory and illustrative method or **informational and receptive method**. Students gain knowledge at lectures, educational or methodological literature. Students perceive and comprehend facts, assessments, conclusions and stay within the limits of reproductive thinking. This method is widely used to transmit a large amount of information.

Reproductive method. Students' activities are algorithmic in nature, that is, they are performed according to instructions, prescriptions, rules in situations that are analogous, similar to the sample shown. Students' activities are organized according to the repeated reproduction of the acquired knowledge. For this purpose, a variety of exercises, practical tasks, programmable control, and various forms of self-control are used.

Problem-based presentation method. Before presenting the material, the scientific and pedagogical worker poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task on the basis of various sources and means. He/she shows a way to solve a problem. The way to achieve the goal is to reveal the system of evidence, compare points of view, different approaches. Students become witnesses and participants in scientific research. Students not only perceive, comprehend and memorize ready- made information, but also follow the logic of evidence, the movement of thought of scientific and pedagogical workers.

Partial-search, or **heuristic method**. It consists in the organisation of an active search for solutions to the cognitive tasks put forward in the training (or formulated independently). The search for a solution takes place under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker. The thinking process becomes productive. The thinking process is gradually directed and controlled by the academic staff or by the students themselves on the basis of work on programs (including computer programs) and textbooks. The method helps to activate students' thinking and arouse their interest in learning at seminars.

Research method. The material, the formulation of problems and tasks, and brief oral or written instruction of students are analysed. Students independently study literature, sources, and perform other search activities. Tasks that are performed using the research method should contain all the elements of an independent research process (task statement, justification, assumptions, search for appropriate sources of necessary information, task solution process).

Discussion methods. Elements of discussion (disputes, clashes of positions, deliberate exacerbation and even exaggeration of contradictions in the discussed content) can be used in almost any organizational form of learning, including lectures.

Modeling method. Modeling situations during the educational process is the creation of such situations-models where real objects are replaced by symbols and the relationships between the participants in the activity are not natural, but are organized specifically under the guidance of the scientific and pedagogical worker, that is, artificially.

8. Methods of control

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow for feedback in the study process in order to obtain data on the success of learning, the effectiveness of the educational process. Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students with the requirements of normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by applicants for higher education of the quality of mastering the educational material of the discipline (section, topic). To this end, the textbooks for each topic (section), as well as methodological developments for seminars provide questions for self-control.

Department control is carried out in order to assess the level of training of students in the discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, boundary and semester control.

The following types of control of study outcomes are used in the educational process: entrance, current during the semester, control works provided by the curriculum, acceptance of individual tasks, term papers, final semester, and deferred control.

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Entrance control is carried out in the first lesson on the tasks that correspond to the programs of previous training. The results of control are analysed at the departmental (interdepartmental) meetings and meetings of methodical commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes on security discipline. Based on the results of the entrance control, measures are developed to provide individual assistance to students, adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out on all types of classes during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of oral questioning or written control in practical, seminar classes,

lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues in seminars, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. The results of the evaluation of students' work must be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of current control is rector's control works. The results of the evaluation of rector's tests can be counted as the results of the tests provided for in the curriculum.

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of assessment of student learning outcomes. It is carried out in the terms established by the schedule of educational process, and in the volume of the educational material defined by the program of educational discipline. Semester control is conducted in the form of a test or semester exam in a particular discipline. The student is admitted to the semester control provided that he performs all types of work provided for in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

Semester test – a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of students' lecture material, as well as their work on certain seminars. Semester exam - a form of final control in a particular discipline for the semester, which aims to test the mastery of theoretical and practical material. Exams are based on examination tickets approved by the department. The teacher must acquaint students with the content of examination questions, a sample examination ticket at the beginning of the study discipline.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when passing the exam (test) in the discipline is 40.

The score of the final control is set on a national scale as the sum of points earned by the applicant during the semester during the control activities provided by the program of the discipline (practice) and points scored during the semester exam (credit).

The maximum number of points that a student can score when studying the discipline is 100.

9. Scoring scheme

An example for the final semester control during the credit work

Full-time / Part-time (Distance) mode of study.

Points in total – 100.
The minimum amount of points for admission to the exam/credit – 10.
Number of points for the credit work – 40.
Number of points during the semester – 60.
Number of points for answering at seminars ∑40 = 40.
Individual work – 10.
Control work – 10.

Calculation formula

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

Note:
∑40 – the sum of the maximum number of points.
∑1 – the sum of points received by the student for the answers at the seminars.
∑2 – number of seminars during the semester.
8 – coefficient

Current control	Individual work	Control work	Total	Credit	Sum

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	TN					
∑40						10	10	60	40	100

T1, T2 ... TN – topics.

For effective scientific work (writing a scientific paper, abstracts, participation in scientific and practical conferences etc.) in the profile of this course, by the decision of the department in accordance with the criteria established by the program of the course, the student can receive up to 10 additional (encouragement) points, but within the maximum total amount of points – 100.

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

Criteria for evaluating an oral response.

Current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five-point rating scale.

5 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student is actively working throughout the seminar;
- gives a complete, correct, coherent, reasonable answer to the questions posed and gives examples from doctrinal sources and references to international legal acts and/or national legislation of states;
- everything that is taught should indicate a deep understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student actively works during the practical lesson;
- gives a correct, complete presentation of the content of the textbook and the material presented by the lecturer, but the answers to additional control questions that the lecturer asks to find out the depth of understanding and the ability to navigate in phenomena and processes, are provided only with some help from the lecturer or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions from the lecturer.

3 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student throughout the seminar behaves passively, responds only when called upon by the teacher;
- in general he/she demonstrates knowledge of the main educational material under consideration, but makes mistakes during the answer and realizes them only after the teacher's instruction;
- the student does not give answers to questions immediately, but only after some activation of memory, and the answers are unclear;
- the student is not able to derive the correlation with other problems of the discipline being studied without the lecturer's help.

2 points are given under the following conditions:

- the student makes gross mistakes in the framework of the presentation of the material and only sometimes corrects these mistakes with the help of the lecturer;
- the student shows ignorance of a significant part of the educational material, presents it illogically and uncertainly, there are hitches and breaks in the answer, the student cannot explain the problem, although he understands it;
- the student does not present the material coherently and consistently enough.

1 point is given under the following conditions:

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

- demonstrates 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 implementation of practical tasks.

Evaluation criteria for tests and examinations/credit works.

Control and examination (credit) works are performed in writing. The control work consists of 10 test tasks, the exam/credit work consists of 40 test tasks. Each test question has four answer options, only one of which is correct; one point is awarded for each correct answer.

During the study of the course, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies shall be carried out in accordance with the Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

The following AI use models are applied within the course:

1. “AI Prohibited” Model

The use of artificial intelligence technologies is not permitted during assessment activities aimed at verifying the student's individual knowledge and acquisition of competencies, including oral questioning, modular tests, examinations (pass/fail assessments), unless otherwise specified by the instructor, as well as other forms of assessment for which the instructor has established restrictions on the use of AI.

2. “AI as an Assistant” Model

During preparation for practical classes and completion of individual assignments, essays, analytical reviews, and other written assignments, students are permitted to use AI for: searching for and systematizing information; selecting and conducting a preliminary analysis of academic sources; explaining complex concepts; improving the structure of a text; checking grammar, style, and formatting; generating ideas, work plans, or examples.

The final text of the assignment, conclusions, analysis, interpretation of results, and decisions made must be prepared independently by the student.

3. “AI as a Tool” Model

For certain laboratory, practical, project-based, or research assignments, the use of AI technologies may be a mandatory component of the task. In such cases, students may use generative AI models for: data analysis and preparation; generation, analysis, and optimization of code; comparison of the results produced by different AI models; creation of visualizations, diagrams, or images; analysis of large datasets; and conducting experiments using modern AI tools.

All results obtained with the assistance of AI must be critically analyzed, verified, and further developed by the student.

Declaration of AI Use

If artificial intelligence technologies are used, the student is required to indicate: the name of the AI service or model; the date of use; and the nature of the assistance provided (e.g., idea generation, information search, data analysis, code generation, text editing, etc.).

At the instructor's request, the student must provide the prompts used or explain how the AI tools were utilized.

Undeclared use of artificial intelligence technologies or submission of AI-generated material as the student's own academic work shall be considered a violation of the principles of academic integrity in accordance with the University’s internal regulations.

Grading scale

The amount of points for all types of	Score on a national scale

educational activities during the semester	for an exam	for a credit
90 – 100	Excellent	Credit
70-89	Good	
50-69	Adequate	
1-49	Inadequate	No credit

10. Recommended literature

***Basic literature*:**

1. Grewe W.G. *The Epochs of International Law*. Berlin; New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2000. 780 p.
2. Fassbender B., Peters A., eds. *The Oxford Handbook of the History of International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. 1272 p.
3. Lesaffer R., ed. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. VI: International Law in Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2025. 782 p.
4. Lesaffer R., Peters A., eds. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. I: The Historiography of International Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2024. 456 p.
5. Armitage D., Pitts J., eds. *The Law of Nations in Global History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. 464 p.

***Supplementary literature*:**

1. Alexandrowicz C.H. *The Law of Nations in Global History*. Ed. by David Armitage and Jennifer Pitts. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. 464 p.
2. Altman A. Tracing the Earliest Recorded Concepts of International Law. The Ancient Near East (2500–330 BCE). Leiden; Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2012. 254 p.
3. Anghie A. *Imperialism, Sovereignty and the Making of International Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. 380 p.
4. Bandyopadhay P. International Law and Custom in Ancient India. Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1920. 169 p.
5. Bederman D. International Law in Antiquity. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 322 p.
6. Berridge G.R. *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*. 3rd ed. Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. XVII, 242 p.
7. Bull H., Kingsbury B., Roberts A., eds. *Hugo Grotius and International Relations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press, 1992. 331 p.
8. Butkevych O.V. Genocide in the History of International Law: the Crime and Formation of the Concept of the Crime. *Актуальні проблеми міжнародних відносин*. 2022. № 153. Т. 1. С. 3-21.
9. Carrai M.A., Ranganathan S., eds. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. II: International Law in Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2026. 998 p.
10. Cohen R., Westbrook R., eds. *Amarna Diplomacy: The Beginnings of International Relations*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000. 307 p.
11. Cooper A.F., Heine J., Thakur R., eds. *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 953 p.
12. Cooper J. *Raphael Lemkin and the Struggle for the Genocide Convention*. Basingstoke; New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. 338 p.
13. Craven M., Pahuja S., Simpson G., eds. *International Law and the Cold War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020. 614 p.
14. Craven M., Pahuja S., Simpson G., eds. *International Law and the Cold War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020. 614 p.

15. Cybichowski S. Das antike Völkerrecht Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Konstinktion des modernen Völkerrechts. Breslau: Verlag von M. & H. Marcus, 1907. 122 s.

16. Eidem J., Giltaij J., Tuori K., eds. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. IV: International Law in the Middle East and the Mediterranean during Antiquity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2026.

17. Fassbender B., Peters A., eds. *The Oxford Handbook of the History of International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. 1272 p.

18. Havrylenko O., Stashchak A. Principal stages in the formation and development of the historiography of international law and the science thereof. *Jus Gentium. Journal of International Legal History*. 2026. Vol. 11, No 1. P. 7-35.

19. Havrylenko O., Syroid T., Voievodin I. *Early Forms of International Law in the Interstate Relations of the Northern Black Sea (VII–VI Centuries BC)*. *Jus Gentium. Journal of International Legal History*. 2026. Vol. 11, No. 2. P. 257–304.

20. Heller K.J. *The Nuremberg Military Tribunals and the Origins of International Criminal Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011. 509 p.

21. Jehne M. *Diplomacy in Italy in the Second Century BC*. In: Eilers C., ed. *Diplomats and Diplomacy in the Roman World*. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2009. P. 143–170.

22. Kingsbury B., Straumann B., eds. *The Roman Foundations of the Law of Nations: Alberico Gentili and the Justice of Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

23. Kolb R., Milanov M., eds. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. X: International Law at the Time of the League of Nations (1920–1945)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2025. 830 p.

24. Koskenniemi M. *The Gentle Civilizer of Nations: The Rise and Fall of International Law 1870–1960*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 569 p.

25. Lesaffer R., ed. *Peace Treaties and International Law in European History: From the Late Middle Ages to World War One*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. 503 p.

26. Lesaffer R., ed. *The Cambridge History of International Law. Vol. VI: International Law in Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2025. 782 p.

27. Liu D. International Law and International Humanitarian Law in Ancient China. Historical Origins of International Criminal Law. Vol. 1. FICHL Publication Series. 2014. No 20. Pp. 87–113.

28. Neff S.C. *War and the Law of Nations: A General History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. 456 p.

29. Nicolson H. *Diplomacy*. London; New York: Oxford University Press, 1939. 264 p.

30. 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.

31. Phillips C., Axelrod A. *Encyclopedia of Historical Treaties and Alliances*. New York: Facts on File, 2005. 1071 p.

32. Schaller D.J., Zimmerer J., eds. *The Origins of Genocide: Raphael Lemkin as a Historian of Mass Violence*. London; New York: Routledge, 2013. 128 p.

33. Tod M.N. International Arbitration amongst the Greeks. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913. 196 p.

34. Tuck R. *The Rights of War and Peace: Political Thought and the International Order from Grotius to Kant*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999. 243 p.

35. 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.

11. Посилання на інформаційні ресурси в Інтернеті, відео-лекції, інше методичне забезпечення

1. Історія міжнародного права // Бібліотека Національного юридичного університету імені Ярослава Мудрого. URL: https://library.nlu.edu.ua/.

2. International Law. URL: https://heinonline.org/.
3. History of International Law : Title Listing. URL: https://home.heinonline.org/content/history-of-international-law/.
4. Oppenheim L. International Law, a Treatise. URL: https://archive.org/.
5. Oppenheim L. International Law. Vol. I. Project Gutenberg. URL: https://www.gutenberg.org/.
6. Oppenheim L. International Law. A Treatise. Vol. 2 (of 2). Project Gutenberg. URL: https://www.gutenberg.org/.
7. International Law and History. Cambridge University Press. URL: https://www.cambridge.org/.
8. International Law. Internet Archive. URL: https://archive.org/search?query=subject%3A%22International+law%22&page=8.
9. The History of International Law. Tiki-Toki. URL: http://www.tiki-toki.com/timeline/entry/459289/The-History-of-International-Law/.
10. The Avalon Project: Documents in Law, History and Diplomacy. Yale Law School. URL: https://avalon.law.yale.edu/default.asp.
11. History of International Law. HeinOnline. URL: https://home.heinonline.org/content/history-of-international-law/.
12. International Human Rights Law: A Short History. United Nations. URL: https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/international-human-rights-law-short-history.
13. Treaties. Internet Archive. URL: https://archive.org/search?query=subject%3A%22treaties%22.
14. Histories of International Law (LAWS0348). University College London. URL: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/laws/study/llm-master-laws/modules-2022-23/histories-international-law-laws0348.
15. Bibliography on the History of International Law. Tilburg University. URL: https://www.tilburguniversity.edu/research/institutes-and-research-groups/i-hilt/bibliography-history-international-law.
16. The History of International Law. Timeline. Tiki-Toki. URL: http://www.tiki-toki.com/timeline/entry/459289/The-History-of-International-Law/.