

Online European Studies Winter School

‘Identity Politics in Europe’

January 3 – 21, 2022
www.european-study.eu



Key dates

EU Studies

3 – 21 January 2022: daily live sessions via Zoom and asynchronous teaching via LMU's e-learning platform moodle.

For students from Australia, Southeast Asia and New Zealand: Mon. – Fr., 8 – 10 am (Munich time; UTC+2h)

For students from South and North America: Mon. – Fr., 4 – 6 pm (Munich time; UTC+2h)

German Language Classes

Students will be offered 20 contact hours of German Language classes in total. Ten contact hours will be offered online *before* the program starts while the other ten contact hours will take place during the EU Studies program.

Online German Language classes:

13 - 17 December 2021 and 10 – 17 January 2022

For students from Australia, Southeast Asia and New Zealand: Mon. – Fr., 10.30 am – 12.00 noon (Munich time; UTC+2h)

For students from South and North America: Mon. – Fr., 6.30 – 8 pm (Munich time; UTC+2h)

Zoom link for the online live sessions and learning material will be sent to participants by email on 1 December 2021.

Head Coordinator and Lecturer

Dr. Stefan Jagdhuber

Research Fellow

Chair of International Relations

Geschwister-Scholl-Institute of Political Science

Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich



Dr. Stefan Jagdhuber is the EU Studies Head Coordinator for the Munich International Summer University (MISU) at LMU Munich and a Researcher Fellow at the Chair of International Relations at the LMU Munich. His research focus is on theories of International Relations and European Integration that he uses to analyze the EU's performance on the international scene as well as the integration trajectory of policies belonging to the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. His last publications are in the top academic journals on the European Union, the Journal of European Public Policy and West European Politics, and the bilingual journal *Politique Européenne*:

(2019): 'Political (non-)reform in the euro crisis and the refugee crisis: a liberal intergovernmentalist explanation', *Journal of European Public Policy* 26 (2): 246-266 (together with Felix Biermann, Nina Guérin, Berthold Rittberger and Moritz Weiss).

(2020): 'Unexplored Variation in European Integration Research: Mapping and Discussing Vertical Differentiation in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice', *Politique Européenne* 67-68: 54-82.

(2020): "'Flexible Union" statt "Ever Closer Union": Die EU, der Brexit und differenzierte Integration', in Andreas Grimm (Ed.) *Die neue Europäische Union*, Baden-Baden, NOMOS: 183-207 (together with Berthold Rittberger).

(2021): 'Take it and leave it! A postfunctionalist bargaining approach to the Brexit negotiations', *West European Politics* (together with Felix Biermann).

Dr. Stefan Jagdhuber studied political science at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich and attended several academic workshops and conferences in the United Kingdom, the USA, Italy and Belgium. He submitted his dissertation on 'Vertical Differentiation in the European Union: Explaining Varying integration levels in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' (supervisor: Prof. Dr. Berthold Rittberger).

Online sessions of two hours (120 minutes)

Class: 08:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. (German time)

- 90min lecture/seminar (mandatory online presence)

- 30min consultation (voluntary online presence)

Mon, 3	Program introduction and introduction to e-learning tools We will use this session to introduce ourselves, to clarify the course requirements and to have a closer look at the schedule. Moreover, students will be introduced to the teaching concept and corresponding e-learning tools: Zoom for live sessions and Moodle, the LMU Munich's e-learning platform.
Tue, 4	From the European Community (EC) to European Union (EU) The EU's institutional structure and the Lisbon Treaty This session will assess the development of the European integration process from the 1950s to the Treaty of Maastricht (1993) and the subsequent reform stages. Since 2009 the Treaty of Lisbon provides the legal framework for the institutional structure and the policies of the EU. We will trace the European integration process from the Cold War era to the present. Why and how did the deepening of European integration occur? Why and how could the EU be enlarged? In this session we will analyse the systemic characteristics and the institutional nature of the EU.
Wed, 5	Europeanization / Methodology and Academic Writing Based on the preceding session, we will discuss in how far the European integration impacted on national political systems. Moreover, we will discuss in how far European measures have led to converging rules and policies among the EU member states. Additionally, we will discuss possible topics for the essays. Finally, we will look at the requirements for academic work and research methods.
Thu, 6	The Political Economy of European Integration: The Single Market and the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) This session will focus on two of the major economic projects of European integration: the creation of the Single Market and the Economic and Monetary Union. Both are central elements of the EU's political architecture and have a tremendous impact on economic activities within the Union and beyond. The Single Market is based on the four freedoms, i.e. the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. The Single Market has a deep impact on member states' economic development and economic interdependence. The Economic and Monetary Union became central for the coordination of economic and fiscal policies and a common currency.
Fri, 7	The Eurozone crisis 1The 2007/8 international financial crisis affected the EU member states' economies seriously. Not least due to the strong interdependence between them the ensuing sovereign-debt crisis challenged the stability of the Monetary Union. Even though the financial markets regained confidence in the Eurozone, the financial integration project continues to face challenges. In this session we will discuss the EU's management of the Euro crisis and analyse how it has changed the political, economic and social dynamics within the EU.

Date/ Time	Class: 08:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.
Mon, 10	<p>The EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ)</p> <p>The EU's AFSJ covers activities ranging from external border management to judicial and police cooperation. We will trace the development of this policy area with a special emphasis on the EU's counter terrorism strategy. This will be linked to the broader context of an EU Security Strategy.</p>
Tue, 11	<p>Migration and asylum policy: refugee crisis</p> <p>One of the most demanding challenges for the EU has been the conceptualization and management of a migration policy. This session explores the main obstacles and chances of a European approach towards a migration and asylum concept in light of the 2015 migration crisis.</p>
Wed, 12	<p>Public Opinion and the Rise of Euroscepticism</p> <p>Populism has become a constant feature of political systems, not just in Europe. Established political systems are more often challenged by populist movements or parties. Not least since the Eurozone and migration crises, populist parties have gained in importance within EU member states as well as in the European Parliament. What are the characteristics of populism and populist parties within the EU? In how far do skepticism towards or even a rejection of European integration, in combination with nationalism, threaten the integration project? In order to understand this phenomenon, we will theorize and map corresponding political cleavages in the EU along the lines of Postfunctionalism.</p>
Thu, 13	<p>Democratic backsliding in the EU</p> <p>The EU's conditionality approach in enlargement negotiations was said to be a decisive factor in democratizing Eastern European applicant states to the Union. Yet, we observe that some of these states experience a development that is called 'democratic backsliding'. In this session we will discuss this development and ask in how far the EU can rely on legal and political provisions to tackle democratic backsliding in EU member states.</p>
Fri, 14	<p>Political culture and European Identity</p> <p>Whereas the preceding session already highlighted the influence of public opinion on European matters, this session will contextualize it in terms of political culture and identity. In how far do national identities converge and can a 'European identity' be observed? We will look at both, theories that help to explain identity politics and data dealing with identity issues in Europe.</p>
Sat, 15	
Sun, 16	

Date/ Time	Class: 08:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.
Mon, 17	<p>Brexit: The United Kingdom and the EU</p> <p>The United Kingdom has always had a special relationship with the EU. This session will assess the history and specific form of British membership in the EU, the UK's referendum in June 2016 and the subsequent exit negotiations between the EU and the UK. Moreover, we will discuss possible scenarios for the future EU-UK relationship.</p>
Tue, 18	<p>A Europe of the regions?</p> <p>In some EU member states political autonomy and cultural identity are linked to a specific region. On the supranational level this is taken into account with the concept of a 'Europe of the Regions' as well as the principle of subsidiarity. This session will discuss the differences and similarities of regions as well as their impact on the European integration process.</p>
Wed, 19	<p>Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP)</p> <p>In the 1970s, the EC Member States started to coordinate national foreign policies in the framework of European Political Cooperation (EPC). Since the 1990s the development of the CFSP and in further consequence the CSDP has become one of the main features of the European integration process. The EU is in an ongoing process of defining and developing a specific form of actorness in international relations. In this session we will discuss the role of states, sovereignty, forms of power, security and defense cooperation in an EU as well as in an international relations context.</p>
Thu, 20	<p>The EU's coherence in international organizations</p> <p>One line of argument holds that the more coherent the EU and its member states present themselves internationally, the more the EU will be able to shape international outcomes. We will discuss in how far the EU has strengthened coherence and in how far this has made the EU an more effective actor.</p>
Fri, 21	<p>The Ukraine Crisis EU scenarios: challenges and perspectives</p> <p>The Ukraine crisis reached its climax when Russia annexed the Crimea in November 2014. In 2015 Ukraine, Russia, France and Germany agreed on a 'peace deal' but fighting goes on and the Ukraine conflict turns out to be the bloodiest conflict on European territory since the wars in former Yugoslavia. In this session, we will analyse the reasons for the Ukraine crisis and critically discuss the EU's role in managing the crisis.</p> <p>The EU has been and still is facing multifaceted political, economic and societal challenges. In this final session, we will sum up our previous findings and discuss scenarios dealing with the future of the EU and the European integration process.</p>
Sa, 22	
Sun, 23	