



Caucasus University

Caucasus School of Governance

SYLLABUS

Course Title	History of Georgia	
Course Code	HIST 0003	
Annotation of the course	The course of History of Georgia covers the History of our country from the ancient period up to nowadays.	
Status of the Course	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obligatory <input type="checkbox"/> Optional	
ECTS	hours	
School, Grade/Level/ Group	School	Caucasus School of Governance
	Teaching Grade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> D
	Group	Semester I
Lecturer	Kakha Shengelia	
Working Place	Caucasus University	
Academic Degree	Professor	
Academic Position	Full Professor	
Work Telephone	2 377777	
Mobile Phone	595 149999	
E mail	president@cu.edu.ge	
Consultancy Time	After each lecture	
Preconditions to the course	Non	
Format of the Course		
Class	26 hours	13 week, 2 contact hours per week
Presentation	2 hours	1 week, 2 contact hours
Midterm Exam	2 hours	
Final Exam	3 hours	
Other	92 hours	Hours for independent work, including for the preparation for mid-term and final exams, as well as for the preparation of homework and the presentation

<p>Objectives of the Course</p>	<p>The main goal of the course History of Georgia is to familiarize students with the cultural heritage of Georgia from the historical angle. Students will define in clear way the stages of the development of Georgian civilization, society, culture, religion, literature, and art in the frame of the world civilization patterns. Special accent shall be placed on ideas of progress concerning different theoretical concepts. We shall all together examine the reasons of origin, development, and contribution of the Georgian Civilization in the cultural heritage of the humankind in retrospective.</p> <p>The course is designed so that it envisages team projects and pair activities to develop students' team work skills. On the other hand, students will be assigned individual projects to conduct scientific researches on the topics of their special interest. During the entire semester, considerable attention shall be placed on different activities, where students will interpret and analyze factual material. The activities are aimed to develop student's analytical and critical thinking, rather than just simple and meaningless memorization of the historical events and facts.</p> <p>In their groups on the basis of mutual agreement students are distributing tasks: they are independently gathering relevant literature about chosen topic (books, articles, web-sites, documentaries, photos, maps, etc.). Team work enhances development of phenomenon of collective responsibility. After discussing and agreeing on specific analysis, students will prepare presentations in front of their peers and teacher. Besides of basic textbook and suggested literature students will read excerpts from Georgian and foreign primary and secondary sources. They will become familiar with documentaries, maps of different content.</p>
<p>Outcome of the teaching</p>	<p>After completion of the course History of Georgia students will gain concrete knowledge concerning the most important political, social and cultural achievements of their homeland in historical perspective. They will be introduced to the following issues: role and place of the Georgian civilization in the mankind's cross-cultural heritage, religious tolerance towards other religions, Ethnological diversity of regions: traditions, customs, rituals, farming patterns, local laws, art, literature, archaeological discoveries and may other issues. Finally students will be able to analyze contribution of human phenomenon in the social, economic, political, and cultural development of the Georgia. Students will set up distinct ideas about main principles of intercultural relations with surrounding world. Students will develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amiable relationships towards peers and group work skills; • Natural interest and tolerant attitude to cultural values of own country and to neighbor people; • Pragmatic selection of informational source and their relevant use; • The skill to evaluate national context in the worldwide processes; • Wish and zeal to gain knowledge permanently;
<p>Compulsory Reading</p>	<p>Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House,</p>

	Tbilisi, 2011
<p>Supplementary Literature and Other Sources of Information</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of Georgia, N. Asatiani, O. Janelidze, Tbilisi, 2009 2. The Caucasian Civilization in the Globalization Context, Roin Metreveli, CA&CC Press@AB, Stockholm, 2009; 3. The Golden Age – Georgia from the XI Century to the First Quarter of the XII Century, R. Metreveli, Artanuji Publishers, Tbilisi, 2010 4. A History of the Georgian People, by W. E. D. Allen, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1971 5. Lives and Legends of the Georgian Saints, D.M. Lang, George Allen & Unwin LTD, London, 1956 6. A Modern History of Soviet Georgia, D. M. Lang. Grove Press, Inc. New York, 1962 7. Centres Of Ancient Georgian Culture, L. Menabde, Publishing 8. House “Ganatileba,” Tbilisi, 1968 9. Essays on Georgian History, M. Lortkipanidze, Publishing 10. House “Metsniereba,” Tbilisi, 1994 11. History of the Georgian Nation, Kalistrat Salia, Paris, 1983. 12. Georgian and Foreign Primary Sources in English on the web-site: www.matiane.com 1. Barrington, L.W. (2006) After independence: making and protecting the nation in postcolonial & postcommunist states. University of Michigan Press. 2. Plokhly, Serhii, The Last Empire: The final days of the Soviet Union, Oneworld, London (2014), ISBN 9781780746463, pp 356 – 365 3. Cornell, S.E. (2002) Autonomy and Conflict – Ethno territoriality and Separatism in the South Caucasus – Cases in Georgia. PhD, University of Upsala. 4. Hewitt, G.B. (1998) The Abkhazians. St. Martin’s Press. 5. Hughes, J. and Sasse, G. (2002) Ethnicity and territory in the former Soviet Union: regions in conflict. F. Cass. 6. Kaufman, S.J. (2001) Modern hatreds: the symbolic politics of ethnic war. Cornell University Press. 7. Zürcher, C. (2007) The post-Soviet wars: rebellion, ethnic conflict, and nationhood in the Caucasus. New York University Press. 8. Suny, Ronald G.; James Nichol; Darrell L. Slider (1996). Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. <i>DIANE Publishing. p. 186.</i> ISBN 0-7881-2813-2. 9. Goltz, Thomas. "Georgia Diary: A Chronicle of War and Political Chaos in the Post-Soviet Caucasus". M.E. Sharpe (2006). ISBN 0-7656-1710-2 10. Baev, P. (2003) “Civil Wars in Georgia: corruption breeds violence”. In Koehler, J. & Zürcher, C. (Eds.) Potentials of disorder. Manchester University Press. 11. Dan Jakopovich, The 2003 "Rose Revolution" in Georgia: A Case Study in High Politics and Rank-and-File Execution, <i>Debatte: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe</i>, August, 2007. 12. Svante E. Cornell; Johanna Popjanevski; Niklas Nilsson (August 2008). "Russia's War in Georgia: Causes and Implications for Georgia and the

	World" (PDF). Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program. Archived from the original on 26 February 2014.			
Teaching Methods	Lecture; Interactive Discussion; Group Presentations; Tests; Midterm and Final Exams; Demonstration of Documentaries; Studying course format encourages students to conduct independent research, based on their special interests.			
Requirements for the Students	I would like to ask you to attend all the classes, being late or making up some reasons for missing the class will not be accepted. For cheating and talking during the exam or the quiz you will be withdrawn from the exam and will be given 0 point.			
Knowledge Assessment Forms and Criteria	Form of the Exam	Quantity	Assessment	Total Points
	Written tasks/quizzes	11	5	55
	Presentation	1	5	5
	Midterm Exam	1	15	15
	Final Exam	1	25	25
	Total			100 points
Evaluation System				
<p>For example: The course requires the active participation of students and is based on the permanent assessment of the knowledge acquired during the course.</p> <p>The course will be assessed with the 100 point system, broken down to the different methods used during the course. The assessment of students will encompass the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of the independent work • The assessment throughout the term • The final exam <p>The oral, as well as written methods shall be used for the assessment of students.</p> <p>The particular assessment criteria used to assess the knowledge, research skills, analysis, application, and communication skills in the Learning Outcomes for this Course are that the student will be required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demonstrate a critical understanding of the main principles of Public International Law and their inter-relationship and development; b) Understand, interpret, analyze and discuss with clarity treaties, conventions and judgments and opinions; c) Identify issues relating to particular issue, apply legal rules and principles and propose solutions, including a critical evaluation of the appropriateness of different problem-solving methods; d) Carry out research according to a selection of the main Public International Law methods of inquiry, showing an awareness of the limits of knowledge and issues of interpretation and produce a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the law in a particular area of Public International Law; e) Retrieve up-to-date primary and secondary sources of legal information, use legal terminology with accuracy, analyses primary legal materials and communicate effectively in the English language; <p>A student shall get at least 21 points during the term (via seminars, interim exams) to be allowed to pass the final exam.</p> <p>The written task will be assessed with 5 points. Student may collect 55 points via written task during seminars (11 X maximum 5 points each) throughout the course (55% of the final grade).</p> <p>The assessment criteria for written tasks is as follows:</p>				

1. 4,5 – 5,0 points: the full, extensive answer, with the proper legal terminology, extensive, demonstrating well done mandatory reading, the extensive indication of the supplementary reading is clearly visible, the answer is without any mistake. Very good reasoning and justification of the position is clear based on the reading.
2. 3,0 – 3,5 points: the full answer, without any extensive specificities though, the terminology is properly used. No substantial mistake is made. The mandatory reading is well done. The legal reasoning is well presented.
3. 2,5 – 3,0 points: the answer is not extensive and full. The use of legal terminology is not demonstrated. The student is aware of the material, however the deficiencies are visible. The legal reasoning seems fragmented, not comprehensive.
4. 2,0 – 2,5 points: the answer is deficient. The legal terminology is wrongly used. The basic reading material is only partially covered. Several substantial mistakes are identified.
5. 1.5 – 2,0 points: points: the answer is not clear. The legal terminology is not used. The answer is absolutely wrong. Only several fragmented portions of the respective reading material is used when answering.
6. <1.5 – no reply or not corresponding to the issues poised.

A student shall submit a presentation (home work) written by fully respecting requirements for academic legal writing and present it one to the class, via the oral presentation. The home work, including its presentation to the class, shall be assessed with 5 points (5% of the final grade). The assessment criteria: the level of working with the material, the citing/quoting, the clear argumentation, the manner of argumentation, the presentation skills (contact with the audience).

A student shall pass mid-term written exam during the course. The mid-term exam shall be held in the 8th week. The 7th week shall be devoted to the preparation for the mid-term exam. The mid-term exam shall cover all the material covered during the first 6 weeks of the course. For the mid-term exam a student shall provide the answer to a case and 15 questions. A case shall be evaluated with 12 points maximum, each correctly answered task shall be assessed with 1points. The mid-term exam shall be evaluated with 15 maximum points, making 15% of the final grade.



The final written exam will be held at the end of the course in the 18th week. The final exam shall comprise all the material covered during the class. The final exam shall comprise the issues covered in this syllabus. There shall be a case and 25 questions to be answered by a student during the final exam. A case shall be assessed with 25 points maximum, each correctly answered question shall be assessed with 2.5 points. The mid-term exam shall be assessed with 25 maximum points, making 25% of the final grade.



Indexed System of Evaluation and Indicators		
	Evaluation Scale	Points
Excellent	A (91%- and More)	91-100
Very Good	B (81%-90%)	81-90
Good	C (71%-80%)	71-80
Satisfactory	D (61%-70%)	61-70
Passed	E (51%-60%)	51-60
Could not Pass	FX (41%-50%)	41-50
Fail	F (40% And Less)	0-40

Academic Calendar			
I week	II week	III week	IV week
Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours




V week	VI week	VII week	VIII – IX week
Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Preparation for the Midterm Exam	Midterm Exam 2 hours
X week	XI week	XII week	XIII week
Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours
XIV week	XV week	XVI week	XVII week
Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Class/lecture 2 hours	Preparation for the Final Exam
XVIII–XIX week	XX week		
Final Exam 2 hours	Renewal Final exam		

Calendar Plan for Classes

N	Date	Topic for discussion, homework, reading
1st Week		<p> Topic 1.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION (Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Location, Environment, People 2. Historical and Geographical Review 5. Ethnogeny of the Georgians: The Georgian Language among other Languages <p>CHAPTER I - GEORGIA FROM THE ANCIENT TIMES TO CHRISTIANITY (Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primitive Man on the Territory of Georgia 2. Ancient Georgian Kingdoms – Diaochi (Taochi) and Colchis 3. Formation of Egrisi (Colchis) Kingdom 4. Formation of Kingdom of Kartli (Iberian). King Farnavazi (Parnabazus) 5. Invasions of Pompey in Georgia 6. Kingdom of Kartli in the I-II Centuries 7. Roman Suzerainty in Western Georgia. Revolt under Anicetus 8. Georgian Heathen Pantheon 9. Ancient Georgian Towns
2nd Week		<p> Topic 2.</p> <p>CHAPTER II - FROM INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF GEORGIA (Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of Christianity in Georgia and its Adoption as National Religion 2. Kartli and the Sasanian Persia 3. Egrisi and Byzantine Empire 4. King Vakhtang Gorgasali. His National and Religious Policy 5. Abolition of the Crown in Kartli. Kartli under Persian Domination 6. Great War in Egrisi 7. Ejection of the Persians from Kartli. Introduction of the Institute of Erismtavari 8. Invasions of Emperor Heraklius and Khazars in Georgia

	<p>9. Arabs' First Appearance in Georgia</p> <p>10. Invasions under Murwan the Deaf</p> <p>11. Nerse Erismtavari and Abo Tbileli (of Tbilisi)</p> <p>12. Emergence of New Kingdoms and Principalities</p> <p>13. Collapse of the Arab Rule</p> <p>14. Reinforcement of Feudalism in the VIII-X centuries</p> <p>15. Georgian Culture in the IV – X Centuries</p> <p>Test 1 – 5 points</p>
3th Week	<p> Topic 3.</p> <p>CHAPTER III - UNITED MONARCHY OF GEORGIA Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <p>1. King David the Kuropalates</p> <p>2. King Bagrat III. Unified Georgian Monarchy</p> <p>3. King Bagrat IV. Relations between Georgia and Byzantium in the XI century</p> <p>4. The Seljuk-Turks Invasions</p> <p>5. King Giorgi II. “Big Turkish Invasions”</p> <p>6. Georgian Culture in the IX-XI Centuries</p> <p>Test 2 – 5 points</p>
4th Week	<p> Topic 4.</p> <p>CHAPTER IV - RENAISSANCE OF GEORGIAN MONARCHY Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <p>1. Reforms under David the Builder</p> <p>2. Repulsion of the Seljuk Turks from Georgia</p> <p>3. Didgori Battle</p> <p>4. Georgia – Supreme Power in the Caucasus</p> <p>5. Reign of Demetre I and Giorgi III</p> <p>6. Queen Tamar</p> <p>7. Qutlu-Arslan. The Rudiments of the Theory of Power Division</p> <p>8. Battles of Shamkori and Basiani</p> <p>9. Georgia's Role in Foundation of Trebizond Empire</p> <p>10. Military Campaign in Iran</p> <p>11. Georgian Culture in the XII-XIII centuries</p> <p>12. Shota Rustaveli</p> <p>Test 3 – 5 points</p>

5 th Week		<p> Topic 5. CHAPTER V - THE DECLINE OF GEORGIAN MONARCHY Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reign of Giorgi-Lasha 2. The Mongols and their First Invasion in the Caucasus 3. Jalal-ul-din's Invasions in Georgia 4. The Mongol Domination in Georgia 5. Interregnum in Georgia 6. Diarchy in Georgia 7. The Mongol Census. Mongol Taxes 8. Revolts under David Narini and David Ulu 9. Demetre II the Devoted (Self-Sacrificing) 10. Joint Sovereigns 11. The Aftermath of the Mongol Domination 12. King Giorgi V "The Brilliant" 13. Tamerlane's Invasions in Georgia 14. King Alexander I the Great <p>Test 4 – 5 points</p>
6 th Week		<p> Topic 6. CHAPTER VI - GEORGIA FROM ITS POLITICAL DISINTEGRATION UNTIL THE XVIII CENTURY Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political disintegration of Georgia 2. Kakheti Kingdom in the Late XV Century and its Relations with Russia 3. Kingdom of Kartli in the late XV – Early XVI Centuries; Domestic Feudal Anarchy 4. King Luarsab I , King Svimeon 5. Kakheti in the XVI Century 6. Kingdom of Imereti and Samtskhe-Atabagate in XVI Century 7. Kingdom of Kakheti in Early XVII Century. Shah-Abbas's Invasions 8. Struggle against the Persian Aggression in the First Quarter of XVII Century; Queen Ketevan 9. Battles at Martqopi and Marabda 10. King of Kartli –Rustam Khan. Kartli and Kakheti in the Second Half of the XVII Century 11. Georgian Culture in the XVI – XVII Centuries <p>Test 5 – 5 points</p>
7 th Week		Preparation for Midterm Exams/Consultation
8 th Week, 9 th Week		Midterm Exam
10 th Week		<p> Topic 7. CHAPTER VII GEORGIA IN THE XVIII CENTURY Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Georgian Kingdoms and Principalities in the Late XVII Early XVIII Centuries 2. King Vakhtang VI. Revival of Culture and Science 3. Political Failure of Relations with Russia

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Osmanli and Persian Domination in Georgia 5. Internal and International Conditions of Georgia in the 2nd Half of the XVIII Century 6. King Erekle II. Unification of Kartli and Kakheti 7. Western Georgia in the Second half of the XVIII Century. King Solomon I 8. Treaty of Georgievsk 9. Krtsanisi Battle 10. Georgian Culture in the Second Half of the XVIII Century
11 th Week		<p> Topic 8.</p> <p>CHAPTER VIII GEORGIA A PART OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abolition of the Kingdom of Kartl-Kakheti and its Annexation 2. Subjugation and Abolition of the Kingdom of Imereti 3. Conquest and Abolition of Western Georgian Principalities 4. Struggle for National and Social Independence 5. Russo-Turkish and Russo-Persian Wars and Attachment of Historic Georgian Provinces 6. Georgian Culture in the I half of the XIX Century 7. Abolition of Serfdom in Georgia and reforms the 1860-1870s 8. Russia-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and Georgia 9. Iliia Chavchavadze. Struggle for National Independence in Georgia 10. Political Trends and Emergence of Parties 11. Georgian Culture in the II half of the XIX Century 12. National Movement in Georgia in 1907-1914 13. Georgia during World War I and National Movement in Georgia <p>Test 6 – 5 points</p>
12 th Week		<p> Topic 9.</p> <p>CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overthrow of Monarchy in Russia. Georgia within the Transcaucasian Federation 2. Declaration of Independence of Georgia. First Obstacles and Success towards Building New Nation 3. Constituent Assembly of Georgia. First constitution of Georgia 4. Education, Science and Culture in the Democratic Republic of Georgia 5. Foreign Relations of Georgia and its Annexation by the Soviet Russia 6. Restoration and Reinforcement of Independence of Georgian Church 7. Forced Conversion of Georgia into a Soviet State. Transformation into Socialism 8. Georgia during World War II <p>Test 7 –5 points</p>
13 th Week		<p> Topic 10.</p> <p>1. Disintegration of the Soviet Union and Restoration of Independence of Georgia (1991)</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC)

- Barrington, L.W. (2006) After independence: making and protecting the nation in postcolonial & postcommunist states. University of Michigan Press.

2. Commonwealth of Independent States

Sources:

- Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC)
- Agreement on the Establishment of the CIS: 3 founding countries, 8 December 1991
- Plokhyy, Serhii, The Last Empire: The final days of the Soviet Union, Oneworld, London (2014), ISBN 9781780746463, pp 356 – 365

3. Post-Soviet conflicts in South Caucasus

Sources:

- Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC)
- Cornell, S.E. (2002) Autonomy and Conflict – Ethno territoriality and Separatism in the South Caucasus – Cases in Georgia. PhD, University of Upsala.
- Hewitt, G.B. (1998) The Abkhazians. St. Martin's Press.
- Hughes, J. and Sasse, G. (2002) Ethnicity and territory in the former Soviet Union: regions in conflict. F. Cass.
- Kaufman, S.J. (2001) Modern hatreds: the symbolic politics of ethnic war. Cornell University Press.
- Zürcher, C. (2007) The post-Soviet wars: rebellion, ethnic conflict, and nationhood in the Caucasus. New York University Press.
- Suny, Ronald G.; James Nichol; Darrell L. Slider (1996). Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. DIANE Publishing. p. 186. ISBN 0-7881-2813-2.

4. Georgian Civil War



Source:


- Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC)
- Goltz, Thomas. "Georgia Diary: A Chronicle of War and Political Chaos in the Post-Soviet Caucasus".M.E. Sharpe (2006). ISBN 0-7656-1710-2
- Baev, P. (2003) "Civil Wars in Georgia: corruption breeds violence". In Koehler, J. & Zürcher, C. (Eds.) Potentials of disorder. Manchester University Press.

5. Georgia in the Transition Period (1992-2003)

Sources:

- Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC)
- "Georgia - GOVERNMENT". Mongabay.com. 1921-02-21. Retrieved 2013-09-12.

	<p>6. Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict (1992-1993)</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC) • Andersen, Andrew. "Russia Versus Georgia: One Undeclared War in the Caucasus.", Young Experts' Think Tank (YETT) • Lynch, Dev, The Conflict in Abkhazia: Dilemmas in Russian 'Peacekeeping' Policy. Royal Institute of International Affairs, February 1998. • Marshania L., Tragedy of Abkhazia Moscow, 1996 <p>Test 8 – 5 points</p>
<p>14th Week</p>	<p> Topic 11.</p> <p>1. Georgia in the Transition Period (1992-2003), Elections in 1992 and 1995, Georgia on it's way to Democracy</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC) <p>2. Rose Revolution in Georgia, 2003 - The Western Choice Made by Georgian People</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dan Jakopovich, The 2003 "Rose Revolution" in Georgia: A Case Study in High Politics and Rank-and-File Execution, Debate: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe, August, 2007. • Tinatin Khidasheli, "The Rose Revolution has wilted", International Herald Tribune, Paris, 8 December 2004 • "Georgia's Rose Revolution: A Participant's Perspective" U.S. Institute of Peace Report, July 2006 • HumanRights.ge – daily updated online magazine and web portal on human rights in Georgia <p>Test 9 – 5 points</p>
<p>15th Week</p>	<p> Topic 12.</p> <p>1. Russian aggression and attempt of occupying Georgia in August-September of 2008</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakha Shengelia, History of Georgia, Caucasus University Publishing House, Tbilisi, 2011, CHAPTER IX. INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA. THE FIRST REPUBLIC) • Svante E. Cornell; Johanna Popjanevski; Niklas Nilsson (August 2008). "Russia's War in Georgia: Causes and Implications for Georgia and the World" (PDF). Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program. Archived from the original on 26 February 2014. • "Report of UNOMIG on the incident of 20 April involving the downing of a Georgian unmanned aerial vehicle over the zone of conflict"(PDF). UNOMIG. 26 May 2008. Archived from the original (PDF) on 12 August 2008. <p>Test 10 – 5 points</p>

16 th Week		<p> Topic 13.</p> <p>1. Georgian parliamentary election, 2012</p> <hr/> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of elections, 1990–2010. Central Electoral Commission of Georgia. Retrieved on 22 November 2011. <p>2. Georgia–NATO relations, The Bucharest Summit</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Russia continues to support the separatist regimes". International Herald Tribune. April 3, 2008. Retrieved 2008-08-28. • Croft, Adrian (25 June 2014). "NATO will not offer Georgia membership step, avoiding Russia clash". Reuters. Retrieved, 26 March 2015. • "Russia says Georgia war stopped NATO expansion". Reuters. 21 November 2011. • Dombey, Daniel (November 11, 2008). "US gives way on Nato for Georgia and Ukraine". Financial Times. Retrieved 2008-11-28. <hr/> <p>3. Georgia–European Union relations</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fischer, Sabine: "European Policy towards the South Caucasus after the Georgia Crisis" in the Caucasus Analytical Digest No. 1 • "Public attitudes in Georgia: Results of a April 2014 survey carried out for NDI by CRRC-Georgia" (PDF). <p>Test 11 – 5 points</p>
17 th Week		Presentation - 3 Hours, 5 points
18 th Week		Final Exam, 3 Hours. 30 Points
19 th Week		Renewal Final exam 1
20 th Week		Renewal Final exam 2