

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
ODESA I. I. MECHNIKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Department of International Relations



"APPROVED"
First Vice-Rector

(Maiia NIKOLAIEVA)
" 1 " September 2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

The Islamic Factor in World Politics

Level of higher education: Second (master's) level

Field of knowledge: C Social sciences, journalism, information and international relations

Specialty: C3 International relations

(code and name of specialty)

Educational and professional program: International relations, public communications and regional studies

Program of the discipline "The Islamic Factor in World Politics". Odesa: ONU, 2025. 17 p.

Designed by: Alla Zakharchenko, Associate Professor, PhD in Political Sciences.

The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. 1 from "29" August 2025 year

Head of the Department [Signature] (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Agreed with the guarantor of the Study Program "International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies"

[Signature] (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Approved by the Educational and Methodological Commission of the Faculty of International Relations, Political Science and Sociology

Protocol No. 1 from "29" September 2025 year

Head of the EMC [Signature] (Oleg KHOROSHILOV)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. from " " 20 year

Head of the Department (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations

Protocol No. from " " 20 year

Head of the Department (Olga BRUSYLOVSKA)

1. Description of the discipline
“The Islamic Factor in World Politics”

Name of indicators	Field of study, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline	
		<i>full-time education</i>	<i>correspondence form of education</i>
Total number: ECTS – 4 hours - 120 content modules - 3	Field of knowledge: C Social sciences, journalism, information and international relations Specialty: C3 International relations Level of higher education: <i>Second (master's) level</i>	<i>Mandatory /Selective course</i>	
		Mandatory	
		<i>Year of studies:</i>	
		2nd	
		<i>Semester</i>	
		3rd	
		<i>Lectures</i>	
		14 hours	
		<i>Practical, seminars</i>	
		26 hours	
		<i>Laboratory</i>	
		<i>Independent work</i>	
		80 hours	
		Final assessment: <i>exam</i>	

2. Purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of the discipline is to provide students with systemic knowledge as to the place and role of the Islamic factor in domestic and foreign policies of the countries of Islamic civilization, as well as in the international relations in general.

The objectives of the discipline: to study the place of the Islamic factor in world politics through the prism of political processes occurring in the countries of the traditional area of Islam and Islam as the dominant religion (the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, etc.) as well as with a strong Muslim community (Russian Federation, Western Europe and Tropical Africa); to explore the history of Islam and the formation of Islamic civilization; to identify the main reasons for politicization of Islam in the XX century; to analyze the influence of the Islamic factor on political decision-making in Muslim countries; to study the activities of international Islamic organizations; to discover the origins and evolution of the problem of Islamic fundamentalism; ideology and activities of radical Islamist organizations.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at forming elements of the following **competencies**:

1. Ability to identify, formulate and solve problems (ZK 3).
2. Ability to work in an international context (ZK 6).
3. Ability to make informed decisions regarding international and foreign policy activities (SK 2).
4. Ability to justify the choice of ways to solve professional tasks in the field of international relations, public communications and regional studies, critically evaluate the results obtained and justify the decisions made (SK 3).
5. Ability to identify and analyze the features of the development of countries and regions, modern global, regional and local processes, and Ukraine's place in them (SK 9).

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, the students should be able to:

- Critically understand and analyze global processes and their impact on international relations (RN 2).
- Identify, assess and predict political, diplomatic, security, social and other risks in the field of international relations and global development (RN 6).
- Assess and analyze international and foreign policy problems and situations, propose approaches to solving such problems (RN 7).
- Participate in professional discussions in the field of international relations, foreign policy, public communications and regional studies, respect opponents and their points of view, convey information, ideas, problems, solutions and own experience on professional problems to specialists and the general public (RN 13).

3. The content of the discipline

CONTENT MODULE I. ISLAM AS A WORLD RELIGION. THE PHENOMENON OF POLITICAL ISLAM.

Topic 1. The role of Islam as a world religion.

The increasing role of religious factor in domestic and foreign policy of states and in international processes in the beginning of the XXI century. Formation of a post-secular society and the place of Islam. Origins of Islamic culture and civilization. Sharia as a set of legal, moral, ethical and religious norms of Islam. The emergence of different religious and political trends in Islam. Sunni and Shia Islam. The geography of Islam and Muslim communities in different regions and countries (the Middle East, the South and Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, North America). The main factors behind the growth of Muslim population and the influence of Muslim countries. The concepts of “Muslim civilization” and “Muslim world”. Islam in the new geopolitical realities.

Topic 2. The phenomenon of political Islam.

The features of the Islamic religious system. The universal role of Islam in the Muslim society. Islamic political culture and ideology. The ideas of power and property in Islam. The image of the ruler as the stronghold of Islam and the guarantor of the community. The specifics of the Muslim statehood. The role of clergy in the Muslim society. Relations between religious and political institutions and actors. The reasons for the politicization of Islam in the XX century. Islam as an instrument of state power. Non-governmental Islamic political organizations. The role of political Islam in confessional and ethnic conflicts. Islam and democracy. The place of political Islam in the context of the Arab Spring.

Topic 3. The Islamic world as a subject of world politics.

The concept of Ummah. The processes of integration in the Muslim world and examples of political consolidation of Muslim communities. Doctrine of pan-Islamism. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): history of creation, main tasks, principles of work and directions of activity. Substructures of the OIC. International Muslim organizations: D-8, the Islamic Development Bank, The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. Muslim solidarity and its limitations. Contradictions that divide the Muslim world (Sunni-Shiite confrontation; differences in economic development; territorial and ethnic conflicts. etc.).

Topic 4. The problem of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism.

Traditionalism, fundamentalism and modernism in Islam. Genesis and development of Islamic fundamentalism (H. al-Banna, S. Qutb, A.A. Maududi); its evolution in the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries. Moderate and radical fundamentalism. Differentiation of the conceptual apparatus: “Islamic fundamentalism”, “Islamic extremism”, “Islamic terrorism”, etc. The spread of radical Islamist ideology in the countries of Islamic civilization. Ideological platform and activities of radical Islamist groups. The impact of the events of September 11, 2001, on the transformation of the role of Islamic extremism in contemporary international relations. Approaches of international organizations and global players toward the problem.

CONTENT MODULE II. THE ISLAMIC FACTOR IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Topic 5. The Arab countries of the North Africa.

Political Islam in Egypt: stages of development. Muslim Brotherhood: an ideological platform and activities. Relations between the state and radicals in Egypt. Problems of Muslim-Coptic relations. Political Islam in Libya. Incorporation of Islamic elements into the ideological and political system of the country in the era of Gaddafi. Islamic socialism. The Islamic factor in Egypt and Libya after the revolutions in 2011. Islamic radicalism in Algeria. The Islamic Salvation Front and the civil war in the 1990s. The role of political Islam in Algerian society.

Topic 6. The Arab countries of the West Asia.

The Arabian Peninsula and the birth of Islamic civilization. The leading role of Islam in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Persian Gulf monarchies (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain). Saudi Arabia as the center of the Sunni Muslim world. Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia. The Islamic factor in Iraq: Sunni-Shiite contradictions and its evolution after 2003. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Syria after the outbreak of civil war in 2011. The phenomenon of the Islamic State (IS) in Syria and Iraq. The Islamic factor in Lebanon. The civil war (1975-1990). The role of Hezbollah. Sunni-Shiite contradictions in Yemen.

Topic 7. Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan.

The concept of “laicism” (secularism) in Turkey and its evolution in the 20th century. The Islamic factor in Turkey’s domestic and foreign policy in the 1990s. The Justice and Development Party (from 2002). Shiite doctrine in Iran. The Islamic revolution in 1979 and the role of Khomeini. Formation of a unique Islamic political system in Iran; “the export of Islamic revolution”. Islamic traditionalism in Afghanistan and its fundamental role in Afghan society. The Taliban regime in the 1990s. Al Qaeda: ideological concept and terrorist activity. The events of September 11, 2001 in the United States and the war in Afghanistan (2001-2015). Islamist resistance in the country nowadays.

Topic 8. The role of the Islamic factor in regional conflicts in the Middle East.

Religious aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Role of Palestinian radical groups: Hamas, Islamic Jihad and others. Israel’s military operations against Hamas. The war between Israel and Hezbollah (2006). Sunni-Shiite contradictions and their impact on regional processes: Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988); Shiite protests in Bahrain (2001); The Houthi movement in Yemen. Rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran as Sunni and Shiite centers of power. The role of radical Islamists in the civil war in Syria (2011-2019) and in the war in Afghanistan (2001-2014). The Islamic State (IS) and its impact on regional stability.

CONTENT MODULE III. THE ISLAMIC FACTOR IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA AND BEYOND THE TRADITIONAL ZONE OF ISLAM.

Topic 9. The countries of South and Southeast Asia.

History of Islam in the region. The Islamic factor in Pakistan and Bangladesh. The role of M.A. Jinnah. Islam and democracy in Pakistan. The influence of the Islamic factor on the foreign policy of the country. Jamaat-e-Islami and its impact in the region. Muslim community of India; Hindu-Muslim contradictions in the country. The role of religious factor in India-Pakistan conflict. The Kashmir problem. Islam and politics in countries of Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei.

Topic 10. Europe and North America.

The demographic, social, economic and political role of the Muslim communities in Europe. Muslim movements and parties, their influence on domestic and foreign policy of European countries. Models of integration of Muslims in Europe and their limitations: French assimilation model, British model of multiculturalism and others. The spread of Islamophobia in Europe; the role of ultra-nationalist parties and unions. Muslim communities and Muslim institutions in the United States and Canada. The impact of the events of September 11, 2001, on the American Muslim community and foreign policy of the United States. Evolution of Washington’s approaches toward the Arab-Muslim world. The problem of Islamic radicalism in the United States and Europe. Islam and Muslim community in Ukraine.

Topic 11. Russia, China and Central Asia.

Islam in Central Asia and the Caucasus during the Russian Empire and the USSR. Islamic movements in the post-Soviet space in the 1990s. The Islamic factor in the Russian Federation. Conflicts in the North Caucasus and the role of Islamic radicals. National-religious policy of the Russian Federation. The role of Islam in the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan). Socio-economic problems and the potential of radical Islamism in Central Asian countries. Hizb ut-Tahrir.

Topic 12. Sub-Saharan Africa.

History of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa. Interaction of Islam and traditional African culture. The features of Islamic tradition in sub-Saharan Africa. Anti-colonial resistance under the slogans of Islam. Postcolonial Muslim societies in Africa. The role of Islam in the formation of African statehood. Muslim communities in African countries. Political trends in African Islam. Islamic radicalism in sub-Saharan Africa: Nigeria, Somalia, etc.

4. Structure of the discipline

Names of topics	Number of hours									
	Full-time					Correspondence form				
	Total	including				Total	including			
		Lec tur es	Pra ctic als	Lab	Indepe ndent work		L	P	Lab	IW
Content module 1. Islam as a world religion. The phenomenon of political Islam.										
Topic 1. The role of Islam as a world religion.	10	2	-		8					
Topic 2. The phenomenon of political Islam.	10	2	-		8					
Topic 3. The Muslim world as a subject of world politics.	10	2	2		6					
Topic 4. The problem of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism.	10	-	4		6					
Total in module 1	40	6	6		28					
Content module 2. The Islamic factor in the countries of the Middle East										
Topic 5. The Arab countries of the North Africa.	10	-	2		8					
Topic 6. The Arab countries of the Western Asia.	10	2	-		8					
Topic 7. Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan.	10	2	2		6					
Topic 8. The role of the Islamic factor in regional conflicts in the Middle East. Sunni-Shia contradictions.	10	-	4		6					
Total in module 2	40	4	8		28					
Content module 3. The Islamic factor in Southeast Asia and beyond the traditional zone of Islam										
Topic 9.	10	2	2		6					

The countries of South and Southeast Asia.										
Topic 10. Europe and North America.	10	-	4		6					
Topic 11. Russia, China and Central Asia.	10	2	4		4					
Topic 12. Sub-Saharan Africa.	10	-	2		8					
Total in module 3	40	4	12		24					
Total hours	120	14	26		80					

5. Topics of seminar classes

According to the curriculum seminar classes are not provided.

6. Topics of practical classes

No s/p	Topic name	Number of hours
1	The religious factor in the Arab-Israeli conflict. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The religious aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict. 2. Hamas. 3. Hezbollah.	2
2	The Islamic factor in regional conflicts in the Middle East. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The Islamic factor in Algeria. The civil war of 1991-2002. 2. Peculiarities of the religious factor in Lebanon. The civil war of 1975-1990. 3. The role of Islamic political movements during and after the “Arab Spring”: the cases of Tunisia and Egypt.	2
3	Sunni-Shiite contradictions and their impact on regional affairs. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The Sunni-Shia factor in Yemen. The civil war and Houthi movement (2014-2025). 2. The role of Islamist movements in the civil war in Syria (2011-2024). 3. Sunni-Shiite contradictions and their impact on regional stability. Confrontation between Iran and Saudi Arabia.	2
4	The Islamic factor in the Arabian monarchies and in Afghanistan. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The role of Islam in the Arabian monarchies: the cases of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain. 2. The peculiarities of the Islamic factor in Afghanistan. “Taliban”.	2
5	The Islamic factor in Central Asia. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The role of Islam in Central Asia: the cases of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. 2. “Hizb ut-Tahrir”.	4

6	The Islamic factor in Southeast Asia. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Southeast Asia: the cases of the Philippines and Thailand. 2. “Jamaa-Islamiya”: ideology, activities and regional influence.	2
7	The Islamic factor in Europe nowadays. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. The Islamic factor in France, Great Britain and Germany: a comparative analysis. 2. The Islamic factor in the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden): a comparative analysis. 3. European models of integration of Muslim communities: assimilation, multiculturalism, etc. 4. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Europe.	4
8	The Islamic factor in Ukraine. 1. The Muslim community of Ukraine: history and current state. 2. Muslim institutions of Ukraine and their role in the public life of the country.	2
9	The peculiarities of Islamic factor in the USA, Canada and China. <i>Questions for discussion</i> 1. Muslim community and Muslim institutions in the United States and Canada. 2. The Islamic factor in China. The Uyghur problem.	4
10	The Islamic factor in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. 1. Peculiarities of Political Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa. 2. The problem of Islamic radicalism: the cases of Nigeria and Somalia.	2
	TOTAL	26

7. Topics of laboratory classes

According to the curriculum laboratory classes are not provided.

8. Independent work

No s/p	Title of the topic/types of tasks	Number of hours
1	Topic 1. The role of Islam as a world religion. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. The origins of Islamic culture and civilization. 2. Main branches in Islam.	8
2	Topic 2. The phenomenon of political Islam. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. Islam and the state. 2. Modernization and democratization in Muslim world. 3. Ideological trends in Islam: reformism, fundamentalism and modernism.	8

3	Topic 3. The Muslim world as a subject of world politics. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. Islamic political actors. 2. Integration processes in the Muslim world. Pan-Islamism. 3. Organization of Islamic Cooperation.	6
4	Topic 4. The problem of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. The genesis of modern Islamic fundamentalism and its evolution. Moderate and radical fundamentalism. 2. Reasons for the spread of radical Islamist ideology in the countries of Muslim civilization. 3. The problem of Islamic radicalism after the events of September 11, 2001. 4. The phenomenon of Islamic State (IS).	6
5	Topic 5. The Arab countries of the North Africa. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. History of political Islam in Egypt. Muslim Brotherhood. 2. The Islamic factor in Algeria. The civil war of 1991-2002. 3. The role of Islamic political movements during and after the Arab Spring: the cases of Tunisia and Egypt.	8
6	Topic 6. The Arab countries of the Western Asia. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. The role of Islam in the Arabian monarchies. Wahhabism in the religious-political system of Saudi Arabia. 2. The Sunni-Shia factor in Yemen. The civil war (2014-2025) and the Houthi movement. 3. The religious factor in Lebanon. The civil war of 1975-1990. 4. Hezbollah: political platform and evolution of activities.	8
7	Topic 7. Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. Political Islam in Turkey: evolution at the beginning of the 21st century. 2. The role of religion in Iran after the Islamic Revolution of 1979. The doctrine of Wilayat al-Faqih. 3. Islamic traditionalism in Afghanistan. Taliban.	6
8	Topic 8. The role of the Islamic factor in regional conflicts in the Middle East. 1. The religious aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Hamas. 2. The civil war in Syria (2011-2020) and the role of the Islamist opposition. 3. Shiite-Sunni contradictions at the current stage and their impact on regional relations.	6
9	Topic 9. The countries of South and Southeast Asia. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. The role of Islam in the political and social life of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Jamaat-i-Islami. 2. The Muslim community and confessional contradictions in India. 3. The religious aspect of the India-Pakistan conflict. The Kashmir problem. 4. Political Islam in Indonesia and Malaysia. 5. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Southeast Asia: the	6

	case of Philippines. Jamaa-Islamiyya.	
10	Topic 10. Europe and North America. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. The Muslim community in Europe: demography, social and political role. European integration models. 2. The problem of Islamic radicalism in European countries. Perspectives for the dialogue of civilizations. 3. Muslim community and Muslim institutions in the USA and Canada. 4. The Muslim community of Ukraine and its role.	6
11	Topic 11. Russia and Central Asian countries. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. Islam in the political space of the Russian Federation. Radicalization of Islam and conflicts in the North Caucasus. 2. The Islamic factor in the countries of Central Asia: the cases of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Hizb ut-Tahrir.	4
12	Topic 12. Sub-Saharan Africa. China. <i>Questions for independent preparation</i> 1. Political Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and the problem of Islamic radicalism: the cases of Sudan and Nigeria. 2. The Islamic factor in China. The Uyghur problem.	8
	<i>One essay from the above list is chosen by the student at the beginning of the semester and sent to the instructor one month before the end of the course.</i> <i>The length of the essay: 10 pages.</i> <i>Characteristics of the content:</i> according to the content of the educational discipline. <i>Requirements for performance and evaluation:</i> the main purpose of the work is an in-depth study of important theoretical or applied questions of the discipline by preparing an essay (research). The development of such skills is important: independently formulate problem, determine the goal, main tasks, object and subject of research; search and select various information; process and analyze information; logically and successively present analysis results, do argumentative conclusions; Properly represent scholarly and reference material; publicly present performed work. The paper must be written by the student at the appropriate level corresponding to the modern state in development of the complex sciences, which study international relations. The topic of the work should be introduced in the context of modern scientific concepts, the main scientific terms should be used reasonably and appropriately. It is very important to highlight scientifically objective positions, to use real examples and reliable statistical information to illustrate and confirm theoretical positions. The opinions of domestic and foreign authors, their general theoretical and methodological approaches must be analyzed and systematized. The minimum amount of sources used is 15; at the same time materials from the internet sources can not make more than a third of the numbers in the list of sources; most sources should consist of published documents, articles and monographs. For design of footnotes in texts and final "List of references" APA style is used.	
	Total	80

As an independent work, the applicant can take professional courses/trainings, professional internships, online courses, civic education, receive a certificate on educational platforms, which can be counted as periodic, current and a fragment of the final control. The following courses are offered for consideration, which can be recognized as periodic, current control and/or bonus points (at the applicant's request):

Name of the educational platform, name of the online course, short description, link ¹	Competencies and learning outcomes that are being developed	Number of hours
Coursera, Constitutional Struggles in the Muslim World The course is dedicated to the study of Muslim societies in different countries of the world. Students will learn what motivates Muslim youth from Tunisia to Tehran, what is the political goal of Islamists from Mali to Chechnya, why the ideology of secularism has declined, and what is an Islamic state. The language of instruction of the course is English, with the option of automatic online translation into Ukrainian after registration. https://www.coursera.org/learn/muslim-world	IC; RN2; RN6; RN7; RN13.	80

9. Teaching methods

Verbal: lectures (problems-focused, lectures with analysis of specific situations, etc.), explanation, discussion, discussion of problem situations.

Face-to-face: including multimedia presentations, demonstration, method of direct observation, presentation of the results of own research.

Practical: role-playing games; performance of individual tasks (preparation and public presenting of essays).

10. Forms and types of assessment

Methods of continuous assessment: oral survey, evaluation of the performance of individual tasks (essays), presentation of the results of individual tasks.

Final assessment: Exam (in oral form).

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Evaluation on a national scale	Theoretical training	Practical training
Excellent	fully absorbs the educational material, freely, independently and presents it during oral presentations and written answers; deeply and comprehensively reveals the content of theoretical issues, while using normative, mandatory and additional literature; draws independent conclusions, reveals cause-and-effect relationships; independently finds	deeply and comprehensively assesses the essence of practical/calculation tasks, while using normative, mandatory and additional literature; can reasonably choose a rational way of performing the task and evaluate the results of his own practical activity; performs creative tasks and initiates, new ways of their implementation; freely uses acquired

¹ The applicant can independently choose resources that will correspond to the academic discipline. To be enrolled as a periodic, current or fragment of the final control, the applicant must submit a document confirming non-formal education, a program, and a description of the competencies and learning outcomes formed during non-formal education. The teacher has the right to verify the level of the listed competencies and learning outcomes.

	additional information and uses it to implement the tasks set before him. The acquirer of education is able to distinguish the essential features of the studied subject by means of synthesis and analysis, identify cause-and-effect relationships, form conclusions and generalizations, freely operate with facts and information.	theoretical knowledge when analyzing practical material; shows a creative approach to the performance of individual and collective tasks while working independently.
Good	has a sufficiently complete command of the educational material, presents it reasonably during oral presentations and written answers, while using normative and mandatory literature; when presenting some issues displays not enough of depth and argumentation, applies knowledge to solve standard situations; independently analyzes, summarizes and systematizes educational information, but certain insignificant inaccuracies and minor errors are detected.	correctly solved most of the calculation / test tasks according to the sample; has stable task performance skills.
Satisfactorily	Has command of the educational material at the basic level or reproduces a certain part of the educational material with elements of logical connections, knows the basic concepts of the educational material; has difficulties in dealing with the essential features of the studied material, during the identification of cause-and-effect relationships and the formulation of conclusions.	can use knowledge in standard situations, has elementary, spotty skills in performing tasks. Solved half of the calculation/test tasks correctly. The acquirer of knowledge has complications in dealing with the essential features of the learned material; struggles when identifying causal relationships and formulating conclusions.
Unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking exam	possesses educational material superficially and fragmentarily (without ability of argumentation and justification); unsystematically singles out random features of the subject; does not know how to perform the simplest operations of analysis and synthesis; makes generalizations, conclusions; significant mistakes are made during the answer.	does not sufficiently solves practical tasks, while allowing significant inaccuracies, correctly solves individual calculation/test tasks with the help of a instructor, lacks formed skills and abilities.
Unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	does not display knowledge of the educational material.	performs only elements of the task, needs constant help from the instructor.

11. The final assessment questions

1. The origin of Islamic culture and civilization. Branches of Islam.
2. The phenomenon of political Islam. Islamic political actors.
3. Processes of integration in Muslim world. Pan-Islamism. Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
4. Islam and the state. Peculiarities of modernization and democratization in Muslim world.
5. Ideological trends in Islam: reformism, fundamentalism and modernism.
6. The genesis of modern Islamic fundamentalism and its evolution. Moderate and radical fundamentalism.

7. The reasons for the spread of radical Islamist ideology in the countries of the Muslim civilization.
8. The problem of Islamic radicalism after September 11, 2001. Approaches to the problem.
9. The history of political Islam in Egypt. The Muslim Brotherhood.
10. The Islamic factor in Algeria. The civil war of 1991-2002.
11. The role of Islam in the countries of Arabian Peninsular. Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia.
12. The peculiarities of the religious factor in Lebanon. The civil war of 1975-1990.
13. Hezbollah: political platform and evolution of activities.
14. The religious aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Hamas.
15. The Sunni-Shia contradictions at the current stage and their impact on regional processes.
16. The role of Islamic political movements during and after the Arab Spring: the cases of Tunisia and Egypt.
17. Civil war in Syria (2011-2020). The role of Islamist opposition.
18. The phenomenon of "Islamic State" (IS).
19. The Sunni-Shia divides in Yemen. The civil war (2014-2020) and Houthi movement.
20. Political Islam in Turkey: evolution in the beginning of the XXI century.
21. The role of religion in Iran after Islamic revolution of 1979. The concept of Wilayat al-Faqih.
22. Islamic traditionalism in Afghanistan. Taliban.
23. The role of Islam in the political and social life of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Jamaat-e-Islami.
24. Muslim community and religious contradictions in India.
25. The religious aspect of the India-Pakistan conflict. The Kashmir problem.
26. The peculiarities of political Islam in Indonesia.
27. Islamic factor in Malaysia.
28. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Southeast Asia: the cases of the Philippines. Jemaah-Islamiyah.
29. Muslim community in European countries: demography, social and political role. European integration policies.
30. The problem of Islamic radicalism in Europe. Prospects of dialogue of civilizations.
31. Muslim community and Muslim institutions in the United States and Canada.
32. Islam in the political space of the Russian Federation. The radicalization of Islam and the conflicts in the North Caucasus.
33. The Islamic factor in Central Asia: the cases of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Hizb ut-Tahrir.
34. Political Islam in Tropical Africa and the problem of Islamic radicalism: the cases of Nigeria and Somalia.
35. The peculiarities of the Islamic factor in China. The Uighur problem.
36. The Muslim community in Ukraine and its social role.

12. Distribution of points received by students

Continuous assessment	Final assessment (exam)	Sum of points
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Content module 1 (current control at lectures and seminars)				Content module 2 (current control at lectures and seminars)				Content module 3 (current control at lectures and seminars)				Individual independent task ² / Professional course, training, professional internship, online course, civic education (3 ECTS, 90 hours)		
T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6	T 7	T 8	T 9	T 10	T 11	T 12			
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	40	100

Evaluation scale: national and ECTS

The sum of points for all types of educational activities	Rating ECTS	Evaluation on a national scale	
		for an exam, course project (work), practice	Credit is given on a pass- fail system
90 - 100	A	excellent	Passed
85-89	B	good	
75-84	C		
70-74	D	satisfactorily	
60-69	E		
35-59	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of retaking exam	Failed with the possibility of retaking
0-34	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory repeated study of the discipline

13. Methodological support

1. Zakharchenko A.M. The Islamic Factor in World Politics. Methodical Guidelines for the Study of the Academic Discipline for Students of the Second (Master's): Level of Higher Education, Specialty 291 "International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies". Odesa: Astroprint, 2023. 43 p.
2. Zakharchenko A. Syllabus of the Course "The Islamic Factor in World politics". Odesa: ONU. 6 p.

14. List of recommended literature

Basic

1. Cesari J. Political Islam: More than Islamism. *Religions*. 2021. № 12. P. 54-71.
2. Jones S., Vallee C., Newlee D. The Evolution of the Salafi-Jihadist Threat. *Center for Strategic and International Studies Report*. 2018. 49 p.

² The applicant chooses to complete an individual independent task or take a professional course/training, professional internship, online course, or civic education.

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