1. IR and the Foundations of the Vth Republic
- The legacy of the French Revolution: Jacobinism and Universalism
- Decolonization
- Nuclear Power
- Permanent member of the UNSC
- Founding member of the European Communities

The two logics of French Foreign Policy
- The position of “small great power” explains oscillations between:
  - Independence and sovereignty (sovereignism)
  - Cooperation in international institutions and regimes (EU, NATO, and NPT in particular).
  - Domestic cleavages on nuclear power, immigration, EU, Free trade
  - Cooperation prevails over independence: international leadership through cooperation; inflexions.

2. 3 periods of French FP:
- The Gaullist period 1958-1969: Decolonization, relations with former colonies, independence in the Western block
- 1993-2007: Euroscepticism, alter-globalization, multilateralism. Back to independence, or erosion of leadership?
3. French European Diplomacy: From leader to follower, and return?
- From 1992 to 2005
- The increasing tension between contradictory goals

4. Institutional adaptation to the EU
- Constitutional Changes
- Governmental structures
- Decentralization and Europeanization

5. The Europeanization of Public Policy
- Monetary and Fiscal Policy: From Statism to supply-side economics
- Public Services: Protecting republicanism
- Agriculture: market, subsidies and protest
- Equal employment policy: Equality through Europe
- Patterns of policy adaptation

6. Public opinion and political cleavages
- From support to distrust with European integration
- Cartellisation and fragmentation in the partisan system
- Social movements and protest

7. The paradoxes of French Foreign policy
- 1st paradox: “doing better, feeling worst”
- 2nd paradox: universalism versus parochialism
- 3rd paradox: the deficit of political debate on FP

8. Structural constraints on French FP
- The external dependency on globalization
- Political culture: sovereignism versus communism as the corner-stone of left-right alignments.
- The limits of semi-presidentialism: Foreign Policy, transparency and populism

Conclusions and Perspectives
- A new generation in power
- Emerging countries and the revival of bilateral relations
- Persisting domestic pressure on protectionism
- Farewell to “Europe-Power”?