



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Spring Quarter 2018 Descriptions

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INTS 1500 – Contemporary Issues in the Global Economy

Specialization: CORE

Introduction to a range of pressing problems and debates in today's global economy, such as global economy, global markets, and the global commons. Students will have a good understanding of the policy challenges posed by global economic integration and of the theoretical frameworks for understanding the functioning of the global economy.

INTS 1700 – Introduction to International Politics

Specialization: CORE

Central concepts and major theories that assist in organizing an understanding of international politics including balance of power, international organizations, foreign policy decision making, and conflict theory; application to current topics.

INTS 2468 - Resolving Conflict by Negotiation

Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Social conflict is a national and global issue often expressed in violent ways culminating in shootings, civil war, and international terrorism. It is easier to escalate conflict than diffuse it, and easier to fight rather than negotiate, situations that often lead to frustration and insecurity for disputants.

This course examines approaches and mechanisms of conflict resolution within the context of personal, cultural, and political barriers to understand why parties continue to fight or manage to solve their differences through settlement and reconciliation, and teaches techniques of conflict resolution, essential skills for progress and prosperity in the modern world.

INTS 2701 – Topics: Civil-Military Relations

Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights; International Development and Health

This course attempts to provide an understanding of democratic transitions using new approaches and methodologies. In order to approach democracy, one must pay attention to both institutional and non-institutional dynamics. Considering civil-military competitions, social movements, and political behavior is no less important than studying elections, political campaigns, constitutions and state institutions.

Throughout the term, we will conduct a comparative study to understand “civilian control” as one of the defining factors of democratization. Despite the wealth and diversity of academic writing on democratization, it is still difficult to explain the lack of democratic transitions in some states.

INTS 2703 – Topics: Global Corporate Accountability & Social Responsibility

Specialization(s): International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

The course introduces students to the growing corporate accountability movement with an emphasis on social responsibility. It traces the evolution of this movement and outlines the different approaches of stakeholders including corporations, NGOs, affected communities and labor unions. Numerous case studies are examined that focus on trade, global warming, and TNCs in the extractive, clothing and pharmaceutical industries. The case studies illuminate how the dynamic among stakeholders impacts corporate practices, and serve as topics for in-class discussions. Numerous global governance mechanisms designed to improve corporate behavior are covered.

Guest lecturers consisting of practitioners will appear (via Skype). The course should be of special interest to those seeking eventual careers in corporations, international organizations, NGOs, labor unions, social accounting firms and certification bodies.

INTS 2708 – Contemporary U.S. Foreign Policy

Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

When the United States first won its independence, its leaders sought to avoid at all costs the countless problems awaiting any country engaging in foreign affairs. Indeed, John Quincy Adams, in 1821, warned the United States of the dangers of "going abroad in search of monsters to destroy." In September of 2002, however, as American forces occupied one country and prepared to invade another, the Bush Administration released its National Security Strategy of the United States, which states: "To contend with uncertainty and to meet the many challenges we face, the United States will require bases and stations within and beyond Western Europe and Northeast Asia, as well as temporary access arrangements for long-distance deployment of U.S. forces."

How did we go from isolation to empire? In this course, we will attempt to answer this question by exploring the progression of American foreign policy from its emergence out of isolation to its current stage of interventionist superpower. We will also identify and discuss key issues that are driving America's conduct abroad as well as evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the given policies addressing these important issues. By the end of the class, students should have a solid knowledge of the major themes and developments in the history of American foreign policy as well as the ability to reflect critically upon on-going foreign policy debates.

INTS 2715 – Introduction to Comparative Politics

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

This course offers an introduction to the comparative study of political systems throughout the world. In the years following World War II, social scientists traveled extensively to newly decolonized regions of the world to examine societies there. Many found conditions so distinct from those of the western world that they warranted new models of political development. The distinguishing of development patterns in remote regions from those of western nations became the origin of modern comparative politics.

The course considers both the impact of internal and external variables on political development. Internal or "domestic" variables include ideology, geography, economics and culture, while external variables include "globalization" and international conflict. Class includes understanding and critique of models of political development including classical liberal, authoritarian, communist, post-communist, "late" development, and social democratic models. It also includes discussion of possible new models in light of globalization and other factors.

INTS 2975 – Global Issues Research Practicum

Specialization: CORE

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Designed for mid-level international studies majors, this class aims to deepen students' historical and contemporary knowledge of global relations and dynamics, refine understandings of important ideas and concepts, and further develop key skills integral to continued success in the Department and the field more generally. Specifically, students will learn foundational social science research methods and skills early in the quarter. Students will then apply these skills to a variety of projects in several topical areas. The course further focuses on a core set of skills necessary for continued student success in international relations: research, writing, presentation and inter-personal communication, and critical thinking.

The course is organized around in-depth historical case studies, each of which exposes key events and processes in global history. The cases are also chosen to illuminate concepts, ideas, dynamics, and patterns in international relations that continue to surface in contemporary global affairs and debates, and have ongoing relevance looking forward into the 21st century.

INTS 3000 – Research Methods & Design

Specialization(s): Required for Departmental Distinction and University Honors Program students

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700, INTS major, and receive departmental permission.

This course is designed for advanced International Studies majors, including Department Distinction, that intend to write a thesis in INTS. It introduces students to the fundamental elements of social science research and will serve as a workshop to complete a literature review and write a research proposal. The basis of any scientific investigation is the research proposal in which you formulate a question and design a process by which you will explore that question through a systematic collection and analysis of evidence.

The design process is the same whether you are writing a short class research paper, or are conducting a major research project, such as a thesis. The manner in which evidence is gathered and analyzed, however, will vary based upon the research question, research goals, and resources. We will therefore go through the process of research design. Because international studies provides multiple methods of inquiry, we will also explore quantitative and qualitative methods that may be used to gather and analyze evidence. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700. Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

INTS 3130 – International Relations Theory

Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course examines the important classical, behavioral, and post-behavioral theories of international relations, and the nature of theory in international relations. Topics include the role normative theory; levels of analysis, structure-agent relationships, and concepts of foreign policy behavior and decision making; utopian/neo-liberal and realist/neo-realist theory, and democratic peace theory; theories of power and its management; theories of integration, cooperation, conflict, war, and geopolitical and ecological/environmental relationships; constructivism; systems theory; regime analysis; the relationship between theory and the international system in the early 21st century; traditional and contemporary paradigms of the international system.

INTS 3431 – International Futures

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Countries vary in relative levels of income, wellbeing, and stability for a variety of reasons, often involving complex interactions that limit our ability to divine a single, general explanation. That said, social science theory, data collection, and quantitative methods have improved significantly over the past several decades providing novel insights into complex, systemic, interactions. These relationships not only help to understand past outcomes but also indicate potential future trajectories under variable scenarios. Using the International Futures (IFs) system, we can begin to understand “where we’ve been”, “where we’re headed”, and “where might we want to be”.

INTS 3621 - Comparative Democracies in Western Europe

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course is a comparative study of democratic governments in Western Europe and how these polities are structured and function, particularly with regard to the regulation of conflict. Democracy is the institutionalization of conflict, but democratic regimes vary with regard to the ways that they structure the arenas within which conflict is expressed. Presidential vs. parliamentary systems, as well as fragmented multi-party systems vs. majoritarian two-party systems, for example, are extremely important distinctions that have important consequences for the nature of politics within a society. So, too, are the nature of political parties and the dynamics of party systems and the shape and structure of the public opinion and major political attitudes.

The study of Western Democratic polities, however, requires some retrospective historical analysis of the nature of the conflicts emerging since the creation of the Modern States. Many of the present conflicts in Contemporary Democratic Regimes are still legacies from the long lasting and conflictual emergence of the contemporary States. We also spend some time in analyzing retrospectively.

INTS 3630 – Global Environment

Specialization(s): International Development and Health

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The linkages between social change, economic change and alterations to ecosystems have been apparent, if not overtly acknowledged, throughout history. It was not until 1987, however, with the publication of Our Common Future, that such linkages were couched in terms of development and explicitly placed on the international development agenda. The idea appears simple--environmental change, patterns of social change and economic development, social and political factors operate together and impact local, national, regional and global ecosystems. But impacts of the change in any one sector are seldom confined within national boundaries. How then does one address environmental issues across different regulatory, political, institutional and geographic scales?

This course examines the connectivity between diverse elements of our planet's ecosystem, explores how a change in one element can have immediate and long-term impacts across local and global territory, and looks at strategies to create greater harmony across environmental, social, political and economic interests.

INTS 3670 – Sustainable Development & Tourism

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

In 2006, a record 846 million tourists travelled internationally spending US \$733 billion in their travels. This course explores the motivation behind developing the tourism industry, especially in low and middle income regions, and examines the diverse outcomes of the same. The central question we address is whether or not tourism is a viable means of creating and sustaining improvements in the quality of life for host communities. Case studies include eco-tourism, island tourism, medical tourism, and sex tourism.

INTS 3701.1 – Topics: Climate Security

Specialization(s): International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Since the dawn of agriculture (~7000 BCE), but rapidly accelerating in the industrial age (1750 CE to the present), humanity has conducted an uncontrolled experiment in bending the natural environment to fit human needs and desires. Despite the perceived distance that technology has placed between our physical environments and our daily lives, human interactions with our natural environment are still fundamental – and set to be disrupted by climate change, one of the most vexing issues of our time. It poses a wicked problem: a socio/cultural problem that is seemingly impossible to solve due to incomplete knowledge, the number of people and opinions involved, the large changes required, and the linked nature of the problem with other major social issues and problems.

Since the end of the Cold War, much attention has been paid to the role of natural resources and environmental scarcity as a source of conflict, ranging from “water wars” between states sharing a common river basin to communal conflict between pastoralists and farmers in the Sahel and even the Syrian Civil War. This course will survey the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and human security, evaluate the expanding literature on environmental impacts on conflict, and address the emerging role of environmental stressors and climate change as US national security issues.

INTS 3701.2 – Topics: Migration, Immigration, & Displacement in the Middle East & North Africa

Specialization(s): International Development and Health

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Migration has a long and important history in shaping the societies, cultures, economies, and politics of the region referred to as the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), with many countries simultaneously being points of origin, transit, and destination. In this course students will engage with academic studies, films, and journalistic accounts to help them understand the myriad migrations that have taken place over the last several decades in the region and the transformations that have resulted. The course is divided into three parts. Part I provides an analytical framework for approaching the class and a chronological history and overview of migration to, within, and from the region. Part II focuses on a selection of specific migrations from the postcolonial era, including the displacement of Palestinian refugees, North African migration to Europe, and labor migration to the Gulf States. Part III focuses on the more recent displacements of Iraqi and Syrian refugees in the twenty-first century, the impact of migration and diaspora politics on the Arab Spring, and the domestic impact of Europe’s attempts to manage migration in the wake of the 2015 refugee ‘crisis.’ By completing this course, students will gain an in-depth knowledge about the role of migration in the MENA region, and will develop an array of analytical tools for understanding the multiple drivers of migration as well

as the impact migration has on societies, domestic politics, international relations, and local and regional economies.

INTS 3702.1 – Topics: Africa in Global Politics

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

During the past 10 to 15 years, Africa has changed its position in global politics. From being mainly a political and economic development challenge, the continent is increasingly perceived as a security challenge to prominent international actors like the European Union, France, the United States and China. Terrorism and Islamic radicalization are perceived as the most acute and direct challenges whereas, the increasing migration from Africa into the European Union is perceived as a serious challenge to the social cohesion of many European societies. The immigration issue and Islamic radicalization is argued to be a crucial determinant of the remarkable growth in populist and racist movements in Europe. The course has two foci: one looking into the interests and concerns of core international actors in Africa and the other one looks into current development challenges of Africa.

The course introduces students to understanding Africa's position in global politics based on theories of international relations and theories on foreign policy making. By scrutinizing the interests and motives of the European Union, France, the United States and China for engaging with the challenges of Africa, the students are given the theoretical and analytical tools to understand Africa in international affairs. Using these tools to analyze a number of challenges facing African states is aimed at enhancing the understanding of the students of the complex challenges stemming from Africa and not least, the difficulties in producing adequate policy responses. Second, the course introduces students to understand the most challenging political problems facing the continent by locating these challenges within a theoretical understanding of African politics. Third, the course aims at giving the students an understanding of the possibilities and limitations of external intervention in Africa.

INTS 3702.2 – Topics: Gender & Global Health

Specialization(s): International Development and Health

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

In what ways does being born male, female, or intersex impact health outcomes? How do culture and society frame the discussion around sex, gender and health? This course will explore multiple theoretical and topical areas relating to gender and health to understand the differing social determinants of health for women and men in a global context. The theoretical portion of the course will provide an understanding of the social construction of gender and sex and their varied impacts on the health of populations and on the policymaking process. We will explore how different frameworks and theoretical perspectives shape common understandings of health; inform research; shape health interventions, and differently empower different groups within society. Topical areas we will investigate using a gendered lens include: poverty and health; obesity; cancers; sexuality and health; HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; violence against women; reproduction; and other current public health emergencies.

Because this course also serves the common curriculum society and culture/scientific inquiry category, we will also examine and critique the instruments and methods that are used to measure health as it relates to gendered concerns and the assumptions that inform the dominant global health paradigms.

INTS 3703.1 – Topics: Introduction of Islam & Politics

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Since the eruption of the 'Islamic Revolution' in Iran in 1979, 'political Islam' has influenced both public and academic debates. Though often accused of being 'anti-democratic' forces, Islamic political actors have dominated electoral politics in the Middle East. The Islamic Salvation Front "ISF" in Algeria, the Justice and Development Party "AKP" in Turkey, the Islamist Hamas in Palestine, Nahda in Tunisia, and Muslim Brothers in Egypt have all defeated their secular opponents in democratic election in the last three decades and some of them were ousted by military interventions. What is political Islam about? Is it harmonious with democracy? What are its intellectual, social and historical roots? How do Islamists behave when in power and opposition and why? These are some of the pivotal questions to be addressed in this course within a global context.

INTS 3703.2 – Data Science in International Relations

Specialization(s): International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course will teach students to data science skills in the context of international security and policy analysis. You will use the R statistical programming language to generate descriptive statistics, visualizations, and basic inferential statistics while using data on international conflict, human security, trade, development, and many other topics relevant to INTS. The course will culminate in a group presentation and report on a specific topic related to international studies. INTS 2975 (Global Issues Research Practicum) is required, or the consent of the instructor. There is no pre-requisite in terms of statistics or computer science, but students should be willing to engage with new and challenging content.

INTS 3705 – Topics: Consequences of Civil War

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This seminar will explore the consequences of civil conflict. You will learn about the scientific study of civil conflict and explore organized political violence and its consequences around the world. We will focus on the effects or legacies of civil war, looking at a broad range of consequences that impact individuals, social groups and governments in the aftermath of civil conflict. Students will read excerpts from scholarly work, news articles, and personal narratives to gain a greater understanding of the subject matter. As students become familiar with the impact of civil war, they will apply this knowledge to a specific civil war and analyze the effect of the conflict on some of the consequences covered in the class. In addition to helping develop writing and research skills, the course seeks to motivate students to consider the problem of civil war in a global context and what might be done to address needs of societies as they recover from conflict.

INTS 3708 – Topics: Comparative State Building

Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

How do societies that live under the boot of empires dream about founding countries of their own? What are the favorable and no-so-favorable conditions for state-building? What challenges and opportunities have

marked the processes of creating national societies and national economies in East Central Europe from the 19th century through the Cold War and its triumphant end till today?

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, countries in East Central Europe have experienced some twenty-five years of fascinating political, economic and social change as they have tried to rebuild themselves, undergone democratization, and transitioned to a free market. But the legacies of the region's dramatic and often tragic encounters with war and ideology in the 20th and 19th centuries are still shaping how East Central European societies respond to the new horizons following the collapse of the Soviet bloc.

This course is designed as an overview and analysis of the processes of state-building in East Central Europe from the eve of imperial independence in the late 19th century to the present day. We will learn about the condition of the states and nations of East Central Europe before WWI and how they embarked on their nation-building projects after the demise of the foreign empires, the Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian, and the Russian, that had ruled the region for 500 years. We will then discuss the onset of yet another foreign mode of control – communism – and we will learn how communist reality and Soviet hegemony was lived by the people of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, East Germany, Romania, and Bulgaria for over forty years.

After the initial wave of optimism after independence, the political chaos and economic backwardness of the interwar period 1918-1939; after the resistance, collaboration and murder of the Second World War; after the terror and senselessness of Stalinism; after the exhilaration and disappointment of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956, of the Prague Spring in 1968, and of Solidarity in Poland in 1981; after the gray monotony of decaying communism and the lonely voices of dissidents, we will come to the triumphant revolutions of 1989 and the challenges of the post-communist transition.

For many of these states, the project of building a liberal democratic state and a functioning market economy over the last twenty years can be considered an impressive success. For others, however, the transition has been undermined by political mismanagement, economic backwardness, and ethnic nationalism. We will weigh the roles of domestic actors and of international institutions in bringing about East Central Europe's successes and failures over the last century. At the end we will discuss some of the key outcomes, positive and negative, of the accession to another ("foreign") empire - the European Union, which ten of these post-communist states joined in 2004-07.

INTS 3952 – Human Rights in the Global World

Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

Pre-Requisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course will examine the nature, utility and effectiveness of international efforts to define, promote and protect human rights. Particular attention will be given to activities of the United Nations and related programs and agencies. The roles of governments, regional intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations will also be explored.