

## **INTS Fall Quarter 2023 Course Descriptions**

**Updated 5/10/2023**

### **INTS 1500 – Contemporary Issues in the Global Economy**

**Specialization:** Required Core

An 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 gain 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:** Required Core

This course critically examines the nature of contemporary global society. It is designed to familiarize students with the broad parameters of international politics and takes into account numerous methodological and theoretical perspectives. The course explores both the historical development of international politics and how the business of international politics is "done." The course examines issues such as war and peace, human security, the politics of climate change, and international human rights. The overall goal of this course is to introduce students to the field of International Politics and to make them conversant about the major issues facing the global system in the 21st century.

### **INTS 2180 – Politics of Development**

**Specialization (New):** Global Health and Development

**Specialization (Old):** International Health and Development

This course seeks to answer an overarching question that plagues development studies: why are some countries poor while other countries are rich? Furthermore, we ask why poverty is persistent around the world, and how the economic, political, and social structures of a society can improve conditions of poverty within a country. We begin answering these questions by reviewing the history of development, especially development conceived since the 1950s, when the post-war world saw a need to rebuild societies in Europe, up to the present time, when human development became the focus in the decade following the end of the Cold War. The course covers the major documents promoting theories of development, as well as looks at the historical record of the implementation of development policies (noting the divergence between theory and practice). We consider specific case studies in the process of asking why some countries are poor and others are rich. Furthermore, we are concerned with the role of country policies and implementation practices, with the impact of international organizations (multilateral development organizations), and the influence of bilateral foreign aid, on development progress or decline within countries.

### **INTS 2370 - Globalization and the Knowledge Economy**

**Specialization (New):** Global Economic Affairs

**Specialization (Old):** Global Political Economy and International Politics

Much has been made of a new "knowledge economy" in which human capital has ascended to prominence over the traditional components of capital and labor. Further, the concept of "economic globalization" captures the realities of increasing interactions but exaggerates the notion of a single world economy connecting all producers, distributors, and consumers. In this class we examine the meaningful yet variable processes of increased knowledge diffusion and economic interaction to identify clusters of innovation, indicative of the knowledge economy. We then assess the applicability of

globalization on a sector/ industry basis to identify ongoing transformations and future implications for knowledge development.

### **INTS 2430 - History of the Middle East**

**Specialization (New):** Global Governance and Human Rights; International Peace and Security; Global Health and Development

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

This course treats the emergence of the modern Middle East in the modern period, roughly from the late 18th century to the present and examines the following topics: reformist attempts to meet the European challenge; the age of colonialism; the rise of nationalism; development strategies of socialism and capitalism; the impact of Israeli and Palestinian nationalism; the petroleum factor; the Islamic revolution in Iran; Saddam Hussein's Iraq; the Gulf War and the war on terror.

### **INTS 2708 Contemporary US Foreign Policy**

**Specialization (New):** Global Economic Affairs; International Peace and Security; Global Governance and Human Rights

**Specialization (Old):** Global Political Economy and International Politics; 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 2760 - Epidemics, Pandemics, and Panic**

**Specialization (New):** Global Health and Development

**Specialization (Old):** International Health and Development

Sickness has terrorized humankind for centuries. Be it the Black Death, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, or the flu, diseases sweep through society leaving death and destruction in their wake. At times, it is the microbes that cause the greatest amount of suffering. Smallpox, for example, is believed to have killed 200-300 million people in the 20th century alone. But at other times, it is the people, who respond with ignorance and fear, that exacerbated the situation and inflict untold pain. Public policies which punished the poor for their poverty resulted in a million plus deaths during the Irish Potato Famine is one such example. Likewise, community responses couched in fear and victim blaming left tens of thousands to die from HIV/AIDS before serious public efforts to attack the disease began. Although illness brings out the worst in humanity, it also brings out its best. It was the pain and suffering from smallpox that led to the creation of the vaccine, a tool that saved millions of lives. It was belief in the benefits of a smallpox-free world that led mortal enemies to work together during the Cold War to eradicate this threat. This

course will examine threats to the health of people around the world, it will look at the scientific tools available to protect our health and will explore how both biological and social factors contribute to successes and failures of such efforts. This course is designed for those who do not have any background in public health, biology, or in public policy but are fascinated by how global society shapes and is shaped by the most humble or living things—microscopic organisms. Throughout the class, you will learn the basics about biological factors that influence the spread of disease and learn about medical and social tools we have to control the same. We will examine public and policy response to ancient and modern plagues. Case studies include Black Death, Smallpox, influenza, HIV/AIDS, famine, and emerging biological threats.

### **INTS 2975 – Global Issues Research Practicum**

#### **Specialization:** Required Core

This is the third and final required course for all international studies majors. In the first two introductory classes, you acquired knowledge about international politics and the global economy. In this class, we investigate where that knowledge came from. How do researchers learn things about the political world? And how can you do this kind of research yourself? Students will learn about different types of international studies research, and will practice collecting and evaluating evidence from interviews, surveys, the written record, and quantitative sources. You will learn to ask a compelling research question, critically evaluate existing research on your subject, and find evidence that will help you answer your question. Your final project will be to design a research project that you could feasibly conduct in a future quarter. *Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.*

**All 3xxx-Level Classes Require INTS 1500 and INTS 1700 as Pre-Requisites**

### **INTS 3212 – Civilian Protection in Armed Conflict**

**Specialization (New):** Global Governance and Human Rights; Global Health and Development; International Peace and Security

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

There are many courses on security topics. Civil wars, terrorism, violence, genocide, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, humanitarian intervention, human security...the list goes on. This course is different. This course is about the protection of civilians in wartime. Civilian protection is one of the great challenges of our time. The means of violence have been distributed and small groups of people are able to inflict harm as never before in human history. Yet there are also emerging and cutting-edge procedures and technologies available to the “protectors.” Civilian protection is a new perspective on security that differs from existing treatments of this topic. We will begin the course with an overview of theories of violence and legal and ethical frameworks governing the use of force. We will consider issues such as what it means to be a civilian, and what normative and strategic considerations motivate decision-makers to take protective actions. The rest of the course is organized by the different actors that might provide protection. We will consider (theoretically and empirically) how various actors throughout society, from state actors to international organizations, to illegal armed actors, to NGOs, to civilians and their communities—the would-be victims of violence—can either promote or restrain the use of violence. We will also consider the conditions under which the protection of civilians is most feasible as well as research methods for analyzing populations and their protection strategies. In their final projects, students will analyze the threats of violence faced by a particular population and design appropriate protection strategies and policies to deal with them.

### **INTS 3225 - Terrorism**

**Specialization (New):** International Peace and Security; Global Governance and Human Rights

**Specialization (Old):** International Organizations, Security, and Human Rights

Over the last century, the term terrorism has been applied most often to the illegal use of violence aimed at governments—directly or indirectly—in an attempt to influence policy or to topple an existing regime. Terrorist acts are designed to create widespread fear across an audience far beyond their immediate victims in order to weaken the general sense of security in society, and to mobilize publics and pressure leaders to change. Historically, terrorism has been practiced by political organizations on the right and on the left, used by nationalist and religious groups, by revolutionaries, and by state institutions including military forces and intelligence services. Numerous definitions of terrorism have been proposed. Many are confusing and controversial owing to the value-laden basis of the concept and its intense stigma. Who seeks to be called a ‘terrorist’? This derogatory term is designated by its victims and ideological opponents. But it is not applied to all episodes of politically-based violence.

### **INTS 3347 – China in the Global Economy**

**Specialization (New):** Global Economic Affairs

**Specialization (Old):** Global Political Economy and International Politics

**Description forthcoming.**

### **INTS 3385 - Migrants and Refugees**

**Specialization (New):** Global Governance and Human Rights; Global Health and Development

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

This course begins with the pre-history and history of human migrations and moves to cover the era of European colonization and forced dispersal (and in some cases aggregation) of peoples in the Americas, Southeast Asia, and Africa. The "contemporary" (i.e., post-WWII) era then covers not only the movements of peoples from Central Africa, Southeast Asia, the Balkans, and elsewhere, but will highlight the achievements of immigrants and refugees in such areas as technology, the arts, and the field of human rights. Issues of ethnicity, nationalism, and political diasporas will bring the contemporary era to a close.

### **INTS 3425 - Political Psychology**

**Specialization (New):** International Peace and Security

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

Political psychology provides an important lens for studying and understanding political phenomena and global patterns. It maintains that the study of individuals and groups is essential for understanding political behavior, and such study must go beyond rational actor assumptions to an understanding of how individuals and groups behave in political contexts and what influences this behavior. Political decisions and actions are ultimately taken by individual actors, whether they be leaders, elites, or average citizens. This course will explore this important area of theory and research lying at the intersection of several fields – psychology and political science of course, but also sociology, anthropology, organizational studies, and even neuroscience. Why do we see a rise in populism across many countries? How do atrocities and genocides occur? Why is developing peaceful and multicultural societies so difficult? How is voter choice influenced? Why do leaders do what they do? What does security actually mean to people? How is reconciliation achieved? The course will use a combination of readings, case studies, and discussions to enhance class members’ understanding and appreciation of the central concepts, theories, research methods, and applications of political psychology.

### **INTS 3530 - Feeding the World: The Politics and Economics of World Food and Agriculture**

**Specialization (New):** Global Health and Development; Global Economic Affairs; Global Governance and Human Rights; Global Environmental Sustainability

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

This course asks students to critically explore contemporary debates about the global food and farming system with an eye to understanding its structure, operation, ideological basis, and impacts on people around the world. Of special interest in the course is the manner in which the global food and farming system both creates and aggravates global inequalities. Students focus partly on theories of and ideas about the role of agriculture in the economy, society and the development process, the appropriate structure and orientation of agricultural production and distribution, the role of the state in directing food production and distribution, and the nature of justice for farmers and eaters. Students further engage a spectrum policy debates and case studies that particularly illustrate the workings of the global food and farming system and the harsh contradictions that underpin it. Among other topics, students are exposed to debates about food prices, hunger and famine, obesity, commercial production and agribusiness, the peasantry and subsistence farming, biotechnology, free agricultural trade, fair trade, agricultural pollution, and agriculturally induced climate change.

### **INTS 3600 - International Monetary Relations**

**Specialization (New):** Global Economic Affairs

**Specialization (Old):** Global Political Economy and International Politics

We investigate the operation and evolution of today's international monetary system; the course will investigate both the politics and economics of international monetary negotiations and will examine several key public policy debates that concern governments and investors around the world. The course will be an introduction to these timely and important issues, and will be organized around lecture, class debates, and discussion. Prerequisites: ECON 1020, INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

### **INTS 3701 - Topics: International Peace & Security Challenges**

**Specialization (New):** International Peace and Security; Global Governance and Human Rights

**Specialization (Old):** International Organizations, Security, and Human Rights

Description forthcoming.

### **INTS 3702 - Topics: Political Economy of Latin America**

**Specialization (New):** Global Economic Affairs; Global Health and Development

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

In any part of the world, the earth and its resources form a fundamental framework for economic development. The study of development in Latin America, exceptionally rich in natural resources, offers an opportunity to explore the interplay between the forces of economic development and efforts to achieve greater equity and ecological balance. In the first part of the class, we consider the legacies of colonialization and foreign intervention including uneven patterns of land ownership, internal divisions, tension between democratic and authoritarian forms of governance, and the role of social movements. We follow with a discussion of export-led development, which has prompted a surge in mining, lumbering, and other forms of extraction, along with environmentally disruptive commercial projects. While facilitating economic growth, urbanization, and some of the largest fortunes in the world, this approach to development has had adverse effects on the environment, human health, and prospects for

the survival of many indigenous and rural communities. At the same time, these communities together with their allies are fighting back by advancing economically sustainable alternatives.