



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Spring Quarter 2015 descriptions

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 2160 – Labor in the Global Political Economy (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics*)

This course will explore and examine the role of labor in different parts of the global economy. According to world systems theory (Wallerstein et al.), there is a global division of labor into three zones: (1) core (essentially the wealthier, high-tech, highly industrialized economies), (2) periphery (generally, but not always, those that provide basic food stuffs and unprocessed raw materials to the richer countries), and (3) what is referred to the 'semi-periphery' (countries that have elements of both the core and the periphery, which tend to be 'in the middle' economically, so to speak). In each of these three zones of the global economy, labor tends to function in quite different ways in terms of wages and working conditions, technical pre-conditions (education of the work force), etc. In a similar light, many manufactured products today are not made in one place, but are the products of this global division of labor. Often *one part of the manufacturing process* begins in one zone, but the refining and final manufacture takes place somewhere else – making the process truly global. The global division of labor is made possible by increasingly cheap transportation costs and cheap sources of energy. Consequently, the course will examine the processes of the global division of labor, how it seems to influence global production and its fundamental dynamism (but also instability), as production moves from one part of the world to another.

INTS 2370 - Global Political Economy (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics*)

This course provides theoretical discourse on the political and economic dynamics of markets and governments, the changing economic and political role of the U.S. in the international arena and the post-Cold War trend towards globalization while focusing on the tension between national security and the global economy.

INTS 2708 – Contemporary U.S. Foreign Policy (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & 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 critically reflect upon on-going foreign policy debates.

INTS 2715 - Introduction to Comparative Politics (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & 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 - 21st Century Global Governance (*Specialization area: CORE*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

In the 21st century, more and more international cooperation will be required to confront problems of international interdependence, many of which arise from globalization (increased trade, migration, and communication). This course examines problems that spill across international boundaries and can’t be solved by governments acting alone. From weapons of mass destruction to infectious diseases, from global climate change to preserving the world’s commons (oceans, Antarctica), there are many modern issues that require international cooperation and collective solutions. This course investigates contemporary challenges that require international cooperation, and analyzes what is known as transnational issues, their importance for global society, and the international “regime” that has developed in recent years to manage them. The course ends with a look at future directions in global governance.

INTS 3000 - Research Methodologies (*Specialization(s): N/A – required for Departmental Distinction and University Honors Program students*)

PRE-REQUISITES: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

This course is designed for advanced undergraduates, especially honors students and dual degree students who intend to write a thesis. It will provide an overview of general methodologies related to independent scholarly research in international affairs and in the social sciences. At the end of the course students will have a basic understanding of the appropriate methods for dealing with their studies and interests in

International Studies, based on a broad overview of both qualitative and quantitative social science methodologies. In addition, students will develop a thesis proposal for their INTS thesis project.

INTS 3014 – Illicit Markets (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course explores the relation between illicit networks, security, and the state in the global economy. We study the links between what is considered formal and informal, and legal and illegal, in order to examine what official views obscure in the everyday relations of transnational activities. The material largely examines illegal practices from the ground-up from the perspectives of everyday civilians, communities, and those involved in extra-legal activities. We begin with a critical examination of the categories of “illegal,” “illicit,” “the state,” and “corruption.” We reveal these categories as cultural and political constructs rather than as pre-existent neutral categories of analysis. Some questions we ask are: Who applies these definitions? How have they changed and what interests do they serve? Are distinctions between “illegal” and “illicit” useful or do they obscure the power of the state to determine legitimacy? Are some activities inherently illegal? Moreover, we explore the impacts of state security and militarization efforts on extra-legal networks and experiences of insecurity.

INTS 3080 – U.S. and the Middle East: Special Relations (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The Middle East has been a focus of U. S. interests since the 18th century, from encounters with the Barbary pirates to the founding of major universities, such as the American University of Beirut. Until World War II, these interests were primarily private in nature, with little involvement by the governments of the countries involved. Private relationships, however, laid the groundwork for the strategic and economic alliances of the post-War period. U. S. involvement in the development of the Saudi oil industry, for example, went well beyond commercial bonds, as ARAMCO engineers, with U.S. government approval, constructed much of the Saudi infrastructure. The U.S. invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq have added two comparatively new, and extremely complex, relationships to the traditional ones. This class will examine the nature of U.S. special relationships in the Middle East, with emphasis on five countries: pre- and post-revolutionary Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. It will then evaluate how these relationships continue to have an impact on regional affairs, particularly on post-occupation Iraq and Afghanistan. During the course of the class, students should gain an overview of the historical record, as well as an appreciation of how the Middle East has served in the past as a crucible for the interplay of external interests. In addition, students should acquire a detailed knowledge of the studied countries, enabling them to present a paper and an oral presentation on likely opportunities and outcomes for U.S. policy in the Middle East over the next decade.

INTS 3140 – Russian Identity (*Specialization(s): N/A, INTS elective credit only*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Russia, it has been said, is “a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma.” Embroiled in perpetual change and uncertainty, Russia has, for centuries, attempted to forge an identity that is uniquely its own. Through an exploration of literature, film, and select academic and political writings, we will endeavor in this course to unravel the complex and ever-changing dynamics of Russian identity, considering the implications of this constructed identity for international political processes. Taking a historical approach, we will look in particular at the ways in which categories of analysis such as class, religion, gender, and ethnicity have played into constructions of the nation, and investigate the ways in which these constructions have been carefully resisted in both historical and contemporary contexts.

INTS 3621 – Comparative Democracies in Western Europe (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & 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 will also spend some time in analyzing Western European Democracies retrospectively.

INTS 3630 – Global Environment (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Global problems require global solutions and there are few global problems that have the scope, scale and depth of environmental problems. Rising oceans, vanishing rain forests, dwindling potable water, dying coral reefs in endangered oceans, shrinking biodiversity and species are just a few of the global issues facing us. Then there is “the weather” and climate change. No doubt, the planet is undergoing powerful changes due to human activity; we are in the anthropocene. A simple question of huge complexity stares us in the face: Why is it so difficult to develop solutions to global environmental problems? Truly, there are a number of real and potential impediments. This class will explore the politics of the environment. We will examine how the natural environment impacts different societies and relates to political actions and decisions made globally, regionally and locally. Starting with theoretical perspectives, we will look at specific issues and the “interests” involved. Case studies will be used as a comparative tool to shed light on the reasons differing interests were either able or not to overcome the impediments and work out a solution. Two essential constellations of questions come out of this activity. The first group concerns the process and asks who was involved in the process? What factors can be identified as to the success or failure of arriving at a solution? Who benefited? The second group of questions revolves around evaluation and asks how effective was the solution? Did it accomplish what it was intended to? How should success be defined and who should define it? Can it be improved?

INTS 3692 – Conflict Resolution (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The persistent nature of violent conflicts today proves that resolving conflict is not easy. This course examines the complex causes and processes of conflict as well as processes for resolving them. Conflict resolution is a field that is both theoretical and practical and students will pursue theoretical understanding through reading and class discussion, practical skills through in-class simulation, and applied understanding in researching a case of their choosing.

INTS 3701 (Section 1) – Topics: Agriculture & Rural Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course addresses major political, economic, environmental and social aspects of agriculture and rural development in low- and middle-income countries. This includes the analysis of national agriculture and food policies as well as systems of food production, consumption and marketing at the local, national and international levels. We will examine the nature of food markets and the operation of agricultural commodity and factor markets and assess agriculture’s contribution to economic growth, employment and the improvement of welfare in regions with widespread rural poverty. The central role of environmental sustainability for agricultural development will be addressed from local and global perspectives, with a

particular focus on the complex interactions between international goals for sustainable development, agricultural modernization strategies of low- and middle-income countries, and the social and economic development prospects of small farmers and agricultural wage workers. Using a broad range of country case studies, we will use mainstream and heterodox approaches to analyze structural change in largely agriculture-based societies and those with large rural populations. The course will enable students to understand global trends of rural development and agrarian change and assess agriculture policy in low- and middle-income countries.

INTS 3701 (Section 2) – Topics: International Trade & Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course introduces students to the politics and economics of international trade. Special attention is paid to the relationship between international trade and economic development and to the experiences of developing countries in the international trading system. Alternative perspectives are introduced and applied, both historically and to a selection of contemporary issues that affect developing countries.

INTS 3702 (Section 1) – Topics: International Law (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The international environment is characterized by statehood – but also by issues, problems, and values that transcend national boundaries: accelerating environmental degradation; rapidly spreading violent extremism; an increasing appreciation of the responsibility to protect (R2P), and so forth. These realities of international political life have galvanized interest in global governance, most especially in the creation and implementation of international law. In this course we will explore the theoretical and conceptual foundations of law as an institution; engage the debate about its applicability to the international arena; and examine critically its operation in practice.

INTS 3703 (Section 1) – Topics: Social Movements: Latin America & South Asia

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The past years have been witness to Occupy and Ferguson, reminding us of the power and innovation of popular sectors making their voices heard. To explore social movements, Latin America is a particularly useful place, as it has long been the site of popular protest and national revolution, and it is currently a region governed by a significant number of Leftist governments with important ties to social movements. This year, the course will extend its view to South Asia, where social movements have also played an important role in deepening democracy. This course addresses major theories of social movements, including classical, structural, new social movement theories, as well as approaches to contentious politics. These theories have attempted to answer fundamental questions of what triggers mobilization among excluded groups, how they overcome obstacles to stand up to oppression, what organizational strategies and tactics facilitate their action, and what changes they potentially trigger to basic rights, political institutions, capitalist accumulation, and identity formation. To explore these theories, the course examines individual cases of social movements. Cases serve further to express patterns of resistance to oppression that takes multiple forms, including intensified exploitation, dispossession of communities, and the denial of rights. In response, movements resist exploitation in the workplace, fight accumulation by dispossession, and practice insurgent citizenship.

INTS 3703 (Section 2) – Topics: Civil Society: From Local to Transnational (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Civil Society is a term used to refer to the broad range of voluntary associations in society. From political parties to bowling leagues, these associations serve as intermediaries between the people and the state. A strong, vibrant civil society is thought to underpin and sustain civic values and strengthen democracy while weak civil society often coincides with authoritarianism. This class will introduce theories regarding the role

of civil society in political life and explore a range of civil society organizations from local to transnational, looking at how “civil society” is relevant in an era of globalization.

INTS 3705 (Section 2) – Topics: Security Research & Policy Analysis (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The objective of this course is to improve the skills that any security professional, be they in the academic and/or the policy communities, needs to successfully address complex national and international security questions. These skills include the ability to analyze and assess the work of others in the field critically, the ability to construct and execute the analysis and research necessary address real world security questions, and the ability to articulate results, both in written and oral form, to a high professional standard. By developing an understanding of research method and design, students will have the foundational skills necessary to conduct security analysis. By both reading the work of others with an critical eye toward their method/design and seeking to use method/design to address real world security questions themselves as well as being tasked to present the results of these efforts, students should complete the course in much better position to both complete their short term academic goals and to participate in the security community after graduation.

INTS 3708 – Topics: Disaster Capitalism (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Using film, text, interview and a variety of media, students will consider, compare and contrast the evolution of disaster capitalism from Friedman’s legacy to Nongovernmental (NGO) influence in these business decisions. An applied service learning component is embedded to deepen students’ understanding and engagement with another community organization and the people it serves. Students will reflect on the two very different approaches to serving market needs and identify strengths and weaknesses of each.

INTS 3731 – Comparative Health Care Policy (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Regardless of who we are, where we live, and what we believe, we are all born, we all age, and at various points in time, we all get sick thus making health a universal concern and a universal human right. While our concern about health may be universal, the experience of sickness and health is not. The reality of limited human and fiscal resources for health care provision creates a diverse landscape of choice and outcomes. Globally, nations are confronting a health care crisis as policy makers consider trade-offs between differing paradigms of public responsibility and resource allocation. A central concern for public policy is thus, “At what cost, health?” It is with this in mind that we will explore dominant models of health care financing and delivery. We will first look at the ethical, philosophical, and economic questions which underpin public healthcare policy. We will then explore the specific models of health care financing and delivery currently used in the United States. Next, we will compare the principles and mechanisms of health care in the U.S. to those in the United Kingdom. We will conclude by examining pluralistic health care (and change) in the context of resource poor nations.

INTS 3952 - Human Rights in the Global World (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & 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.

NOTES REGARDING INTS SPECIALIZATION AREAS:

1. Beginning in Fall Quarter 2012, the following modifications to INTS specialization areas took effect:
 - “Global Political Economy” (GPE), was replaced by “Global Political Economy & International Politics” (GPE/IP)
 - “International Organization, Law and Human Rights” (IO/Law/HR) and “International Security and Conflict Resolution” (Sec/CR), were replaced by “International Organizations, Security & Human Rights (IO/Sec/HR).
 - In summary, as of Fall Quarter 2012, the following three specialization areas are be available to INTS majors:
 - Global Political Economy & International Politics
 - International Development & Health
 - International Organizations, Security & Human Rights
2. “Culture, Society and International Politics” is a specialization available only to majors that entered DU prior to Fall Quarter 2011 (AY 2011-12).