



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Spring Quarter 2016 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 2370 – Knowledge 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 2701 – Topics: Civil Military Relations (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security, & Human Rights; International Development & Health*)

Civil-Military Relations 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 2708 – Contemporary U.S. Foreign Policy (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; 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 2975.1 – Global Issues Research Practicum (SEC 1) (*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 Methods and Design (*Specialization(s): Required for Departmental Distinction and University Honors Program students*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700; must be an 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 the discipline of international studies provides multiple methods of inquiry, we will also explore quantitative and qualitative methods that may be used to gather and analyze evidence.

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 19th 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 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 outcomes in the Middle East over the next decade.

INTS 3140 – Russian Identity (*Specialization(s): 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 both domestic and 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 3560 – Globalization and International Security (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

Globalization moved a long time ago from social science concept to omnipresent buzz word, but with increased usage has not always come increased understanding. Globalization is the increased participation, and consciousness of that participation, by individuals in global, that is to say trans-regional or transnational, networks. Today's globalization is made possible in large part of dramatic and continuing changes in technology, but its impacts are social, economic, political, and potentially military changes in perception, in scale, in magnitude, and in threat. This course will specifically concentrate at the intersection of global networks, the technology that makes them possible today and tomorrow, and current political and military

security challenges to include national and internal state security, global terrorism, global insurgency, and cyber warfare.

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 policies 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 politics 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.

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

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

Ending conflict is one of the great dreams and great challenges facing the global community today. This course will examine approaches to mitigating and ending inter- and intra-state conflict. This course will look at the short and long term diplomatic and military strategies used to end conflict, and then explore the social, economic, and psychological tools available to not only end hostilities, but to build lasting peace.

INTS 3701.1 – Topics: Gender and Politics in a Comparative Perspective (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics*)

Why are men overrepresented in politics around the world? Throughout the quarter, we will consider innovative ways to achieve equal political representation. You will read classic and modern scholarship to better understand the theoretical feminist frameworks used to study the political representation of women. You will learn more about women's political representation in different countries such as the United Kingdom, Rwanda, or India. And, most importantly, we will engage with representatives of local, national, and international women's organizations to learn from their perspectives and gain a look behind the scenes of the women's movement for equal representation.

INTS 3701.2 – Topics: Regional Trade Agreements (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

Regional trade agreements are an increasingly important force in today's international system; today, almost all countries in the world are involved in at least one. What are the goals of these regional agreements, how have they been successful, and how have they fallen short? This class will look at regional agreements starting with the EU and then move into developing regions around the world including Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia. It will look at the theories behind forming such agreements, differences/similarities between various agreements, and finally, what effects, if any have these agreements had.

INTS 3702.1 – Topics: International Law and Human Security (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

Conflict is no longer merely about securing borders and maintaining sovereignty; it is also about human security. Nations cannot be secure if their people are not secure. Where there is inequality and discrimination, violence, poverty, lack of education, lack of economic opportunity, political oppression, environmental disasters, and other destabilizing factors, there is a risk of conflict. The human security approach broadens the scope of security analysis and policy from territorial security to the security of people. International law is a powerful tool for advocacy. This course will examine the current international legal frameworks related to human rights and human security, including civil and political rights, economic, social, cultural, and economic rights, gender equality and women's rights, and humanitarian intervention. It will consider how these frameworks are and should be put into practice as tools for inclusive development, peace, and security, using current issues, examples, case studies, and best practices.

INTS 3702.2 – Topics: Advocacy and Action (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

What is advocacy? How do we do it effectively? How does it impact policy and practice? What is the process for engagement at different levels – from grassroots to government? This course will explore these questions in depth from a practitioner's perspective and offer ways that students can put their knowledge into practice. The course will be highly interactive, with practical exercises based on today's most pressing issues, and interaction with advocates and policymakers.

INTS 3702.3 – Microfinance and Sustainable Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health*)

This class provides an overview of the fundamentals of microfinance and its evolution from microcredit for poor micro entrepreneurs into an array of financial services and strategies to support sustainable development. Microfinance includes credit, savings, and micro-insurance services for small entrepreneurs, and is an important "piece of the puzzle" in broader financial inclusion and sustainable economic development strategies. With billions in donor and private capital and serving more than 180 million poor clients (2012, World Bank), microfinance has become well-known for its rapid growth, innovation, and social entrepreneurship. We will focus on microfinance as a sustainable development strategy in many different contexts, identifying market segments, opportunities and limitations, and impact/outcome goals. Simultaneously, we will balance the "macro view" by examining individual MFIs and use an analytical framework to understand how their products and business strategies are based on their target markets and clients. We will also focus on the characteristics of well-managed MFIs, the trade-offs and synergies between financial sustainability and depth of impact, and review the drivers and innovations shaping microfinance in the future.

INTS 3703.1 – Topics: Comparative State Building (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

The modern state is of central interest to students of political science, Latin America, development, sociology, and public policy. For some, the state is an instrument of repression and domination; for others it is the shepherd of development. For all, it has been the fundamental unit of national political authority for at least the last two hundred years. This course explores the nature of state authority and the processes by which different types of states emerged at different moments in world history and in different regions of the world, as well as how the nature of states has evolved over time. We explore the modern states that emerged first in Western Europe, and then the transplantation, imposition, and emergence of state authority in other regions, including Africa, East Asia, and Eastern Europe. The second half of the course focuses entirely on Latin America, highlighting the way in which states emerged and shifted over time in that region through close study of particular cases. We end the course with a consideration of the nature of state authority in the current world characterized by more intense flows of people, goods, capital, and ideas.

INTS 3705 – Topics: Civil Society, Non-State Actors in a State System (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

Civil Society is a term used to refer to the broad range of voluntary associations in society. From political parties to bowling leagues, Human Rights Watch to the Catholic Church, 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, including "uncivil society" groups like al Qaeda, to assess the relevance of these non-state actors in a state system.

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.