



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Winter Quarter 2017 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 2180 – Politics of Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

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 postwar 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 2235 – Gender and International Relations (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*) (*Service Learning course*)

The study of gender and international relations (IR) is multi-faceted and complex. The ways in which gender and aspects of sexuality are constructed and implemented by those in power has real implications for the lived experiences of people around the globe. The course will introduce the theoretical underpinnings necessary to investigate, research, analyze, and understand the gendered nature of varied international studies topics. We will partner with a variety of Denver-area organizations, where students will gain first-hand experience with related issues. These experiences will illuminate the ways that gender, power, and politics intersect in our community. Students will also gain a better understanding of how and why the concept of gender matters for politics on both the local and international level. We will focus on analyzing and understanding gender as an analytic perspective which will provide us with a more holistic, thoughtful, and nuanced way of understanding politics, IR, and their impacts on the lives of actual human beings. Students will be paired with partners based on their interests and schedules. All work will take place during course meeting times or as part of normal

course preparation. Any additional time spend with the partner organization will be optional. Students should be prepared to work directly with the non-profit community, travel to the partner organizations on several occasions, and work remotely under the guidance of the partner organization.

INTS 2470 – Crime and International Politics (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

What constitutes a crime in one location may constitute a personal right, a survival strategy or legitimate business opportunity in another. So how then does one address criminality in a global society? This course explores the roots of transnational crime and both domestic and international response to criminal network. Topics include corruption, the drug trade, and human trafficking.

INTS 2490 – Introduction to Global Health (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

This class is an introduction to the field of global health and explores relationships between social, political, cultural, and economic conditions of mostly low and middle-income countries and their impact on health and health services. We will spend some time covering health issues in high-income countries as well. A major focus of the course is the evolution of primary health care and alternative strategies in global health. Topics addressed include: maternal and child health, nutrition, the rise of non-communicable diseases, water and sanitation, community engagement, global health agencies, and funding sources. The course presents an overview of the multiple factors that influence global health and emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to global health challenges.

INTS 2701 – Topics: Arab Transformation (*Specialization: International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

The Arab Spring that swept the Middle East in 2011 was a surprising answer to the conventional question stated by specialists of why there are no Arab democracies? The removal of Ben Ali of Tunisia, Mubarak of Egypt, and Qaddafi of Libya followed by massive protests that cornered Al-Assad of Syria and Saleh of Yemen led some scholars to believe that democracy is only a matter of time in the region! Few years later, however, Democracy did not advance much in the Arab region. Despite the relative success in Tunisia, the democratic transition has failed in Egypt with the intervention of the military in politics in the first, while different levels of national chaos and civil wars have erupted in Syria, Libya, and Yemen with high incidence of sectarian politics that caused violence, terrorism, and terrorism instead of the awaited democracy! In this context, one can simply wonder what has gone wrong to the Arab Uprisings?

The main aim of this course, therefore, is to explore the series of popular uprisings that took place in the Arab World during the last four years to understand the complexity of dynamics both at the national and regional levels that hindered the democratic transition in the region. What were the causes of these popular uprisings? Who has been leading the change and what future is awaiting the unpredictable region? How would these transformations affect regional and international power politics? Through lectures, readings, discussions, debates and students' research papers, we will try to find answers these questions and deeply analyze the events as they unfold.

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 3025 – Current Issues in Human Security (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course surveys the various debates, concepts, and issues clustered around human security. Human security is a relatively new concept that challenges the traditional, state-centric approach of "national" security. A more inclusive term, human security includes economic, environmental, and social concerns such as poverty, climate change, crime, and disease in addition to the traditional focus on conflict and political violence. This course will explore the development of human security as a term, focusing particularly on the emergence of human security as a category of global governance. It will also investigate a range of issues that challenge human security. Students will engage with these issues through assigned readings, class discussion, policy assessment, and in-depth case studies.

INTS 3040 – Technology and Development (*Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

From the classic works of Adam Smith and Karl Marx to contemporary analyses by noted development economists Jeffrey Sachs and William Easterly, the role of technology in fostering economic growth and wider well-being is firmly established. As the application of embodied knowledge, technology enables increased productivity, as well as new capabilities, goods, and services. While the role of technology in promoting human advancement is well established, the specific processes required for the effective development and use of technologies is less understood. Further, technological development varies considerably between developed and developing contexts with persistent inequalities hindering basic needs for billions.

INTS 3565 – The Human Dimensions of Globalization (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course explores the effects of neoliberal globalization on the lives of individuals and their communities. In an increasingly interconnected world, how do everyday people and communities negotiate the opportunities, dislocation, and/or disjuncture's engendered by neoliberal globalization? Does globalization contribute to increasing global homogeneity or does it restructure difference and inequality in new ways? We explore how a ground-up view of globalization can highlight some of its contradictory effects. We discuss how globalization influences increasing inequality, restructures individual and group identities, as well as the relation between globalization and migration. From a ground-up perspective, we attune to growing global connections to understand how transnational commodity circuits intersect with individual lives and communities. We ask: How are commodity chains also cultural objects that shape, and are shaped by, how we see the world? Moreover, we pay attention to the development of grassroots networks and social movements that forge connections across borders to channel and/or challenge the current trajectory of globalization. We also find it imperative to understand the affective dimension-how do human beings think about their emotional relationships, families, and identities in relation to changing global dynamics? A central question we ask is: As everyday life becomes increasingly commoditized, how do people cope, find support and value, and reveal alternative ways of conceptualizing how we can all connect to one another?

INTS 3590 – Politics in Africa: A Theoretical Approach with a Comparative Perspective
(Specialization: International Development & Health)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course will introduce students to basic concepts and arguments in the study of contemporary African politics. The focus is on the politics in Africa post-independence. The course will emphasize theory in a comparative perspective as a way to understand politics in Africa. The basic question is whether politics differ so much in Africa as to be in a category by itself or is it simply a variation on patterns, habits and institutions found in other regions and countries in the world? The course goal is to provide students with important concepts so as to gain a better understanding of processes in Africa and the problems that in some fashion or other accounts for the continent's current marginality in the world and persistent underdevelopment. In addition, the course should expose students to the application and usefulness of general theories of development in comparative politics.

INTS 3600 – International Monetary Relations *(Specialization: Global Political Economy & International Politics)*

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500, INTS 1700 and ECON 1020 or SOCS 1310

The course investigates the operation and evolution of today's international monetary system, the political economy of international monetary negotiations, and several key public policy debates in the area of global finance (e.g., will the US dollar continue to be the world's currency, have the IMF and the World Bank responded appropriately to the global financial crisis, and what are the lessons of the current global financial crisis for the governance and regulation of financial markets). The course will be an introduction to these timely and important issues; it will be organized around lecture and class discussion.

INTS 3660 – States in Transition & European Integration *(Specialization: Global Political Economy & International Politics)*

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course examines post-communist transition, the process of EU and NATO enlargement, and the prospects for integrating East and West. Europe's recent transformation raises a number of critical questions concerning variation in democratic and economic outcomes across post-communist Europe, the relationship between democratic governance and free market enterprise, and the geostrategic underpinnings for creating a sustainable, peaceful European order. In keeping with these themes, the course will examine politics leading up to the revolutions of 1989, study competing approaches to understanding transition, assess a variety of political and economic outcomes, and consider the prospects for enduring European integration in the aftermath of EU enlargement. We take an eclectic approach that draws on both the comparative politics and international relations literatures. In this connection, we address multiple dimensions of transition and integration—political, economic and geostrategic. Together, the readings and meetings will provide 31 participants with a clear sense both of how individual states have fared in the transition and why, and the implications of continuing integration for the changing balance of power within Europe and globally.

INTS 3702 – Topics: Civil Society and Global Change *(Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)*

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

In the last 30 years, and especially after the end of the Cold War, the presence of civil society organizations (CSOs) in international affairs has become increasingly relevant. It is now widely recognized that global or transnational civil society plays a significant role in global governance. Formal and informal networks of social movements, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), epistemic communities, and other 'unofficial' agents now operate alongside of states and international organizations in an attempt to influence policy making in different areas. Civil society plays a role in agenda setting, international law-making and governance, transnational diplomacy (tracks II and III), and the implementation and monitoring of a number of crucial global issues. Such issues range from trade to development and poverty reduction, from democratic governance to human rights, from peace to the environment, and from security to the information society. In

fact, many have suggested that civil society now plays an indispensable role in the management of transnational problems and is to a large extent taking on the functions of the state.

The question that this course will address is how civil society organizations function across different conditions, contexts, sectors or regions, and what is their real impact on policy making, implementation and enforcement. The course will introduce students to the wide range of perspectives and literatures on global civil society organizations and transnational NGOs. It is designed to familiarize students with the organizational challenges facing these actors (governance, effectiveness, leadership, coordination, accountability, impact assessment, capacity building issues, etc.) as well as with the functions they perform. The course is organized around the following topics: it begins with an overview of the historical development of civil society in different parts of the world. It continues with addressing the role of domestic and global civil society in crucial areas such as development, security, democratic transitions, environment, and human rights. It proceeds to discuss the interaction between civil society on the one hand and international organizations and states on the other. Finally, civil society has positive as well as negative manifestations, and so the last part of the course discusses transnational criminal networks and extremist groups.

INTS 3703 – Topics: Asian Politics (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course studies historical, political, economic and social peculiarities of Asia that shape its domestic political processes and interstate relations. A special attention is given to study the state-crafting in selected countries including China, Japan, South Korea and India. It examines in particular the influence of Japan and China on regional and global affairs.

Asian Politics offers students an in-depth analysis of the politics of contemporary Asia. This course trains students to evaluate essential factors that shape and influence the development of social, economic and political structures in Asia. Students will be also required to write reports on other Asian countries and present their outcomes in the class.

By the end of the quarter students are expected to:

- Understand the political, social, and economic structures of Asian countries.
- Analyze the role of state and non-state actors in shaping Asian politics.
- Identify the domestic and foreign policy priorities of Asian countries.
- Contrast the strengths and weaknesses of different political structures in the region.
- Analyze the quality of democratic institutions and threats to democracy in Asia.

INTS 3705 – Topics: Corruption: A Global Epidemic (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

Corruption is a ubiquitous phenomenon in all political systems, whether democratic or autocratic - from illegal campaign contributions and lobbying tactics in America, to vote buying and hijacking elections in Africa, from rigging official government-issued macroeconomic reports in Europe, to securing safe heavens for drug, arms, and human trafficking in Latin America and Asia. This class explores corruption from a comparative and international perspective and raises questions such as: What forms does corruption take and how is it measured? What are its causes and effects? Do they vary across countries or regions in the world? When and how does it impede economic opportunity and can it sometimes lead to efficiency gains? Through what mechanisms does it erode political legitimacy and democratic institutions? What are the “human” costs of corruption? In asking these questions, the course features a number of documentaries and tries to evaluate how conditions for and outcomes of corrupt behavior are similar and different across Europe, North

America, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In its end it wraps up with a critical review of the contemporary recommendations for “fixing” the problem.

INTS 3708 –Topics: Major Issues in International Security (*Specialization: International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

INTS 3780 – The Ethical Foundations of the Global Economy (*Specialization: Global Political Economy & International Politics*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course explores the ethics that underlie the most pressing debates today in global economic policymaking. Most people know that economists typically endorse the policy of “free trade,” or the outcome of “economic growth.” Indeed, economists advocate these so often that it seems self-evident that these are obviously desirable. But why is this so? What is the ethical grounding for the economist’s stance on these matters? Unfortunately, economists themselves don’t often explore the ethical foundations that underlie their policy perspectives. They typically write as if these foundations are obviously correct and beyond doubt. But in fact, the ethical foundations of economics are hotly contested—both within economics and in philosophy and other disciplines. This course is intended to help students make ethical sense of contemporary global economic policy debates. To that end, we will move back and forth between abstract theoretical debates (in economics and philosophy) and concrete, applied policy matters. For instance, we will examine the current debate over “free trade” versus “fair trade.” We will see why most advocates for labor, women’s and human rights and most environmentalists demand fair trade, and why most neoclassical economists reject these claims and instead advocate free trade.

INTS 3820 – United Nations (*Specialization: International Organizations, Security & Human Rights*)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course provides an introduction to the United Nations and related agencies and programs. It examines the background and institutional arrangements of the UN System but gives special attention to the activities of the UN designed to advance peace and security. Case studies of UN responses to recent crises in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Western Hemisphere will be included.