



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Spring 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 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*)

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 2703 – Topics: Forecasting Development & Political Risk (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health*)

Development and political risk remain important topics for students, academics, and practitioners within the field of international studies. 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 2708 - Contemporary US 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 ongoing 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; 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 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 3002 - International Trade and Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health*)

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

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 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3075 - Security Research and Policy Analysis (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

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 to 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 other with a 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 a much better position to both complete their short term academic goals and to participate in the security community after

graduation. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3130 - International Relations Theory (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3140 - Russian Identity (*Specialization(s): Elective only*)

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3575 - Agriculture & Rural Development (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health*)

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 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 or rural development and agrarian change and assess agriculture policy in low- and middle-income countries. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3621 - Comparative Democracies in Western Europe (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3630 - Global Environment (*Specialization(s): International Development and Health*)

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

INTS 3701 – Topics: Climate Security (*Specialization(s): International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

Among its many impacts, climate change is a serious threat to both human and US national security. From the Syrian civil war to increasing tensions in the Mekong Delta region, there is increasing evidence that climate change-linked issues of water and food availability are threat multipliers for armed conflict and population displacement, and are likely to play a large role in shaping US national security doctrine in the coming decades. This course surveys the various physical impacts of climate change and their links to US national security interests, as well as the threats they pose to food, water and livelihood security for residents of the developing world, and looks at policies and institutional responses that may mitigate some of these risks. This course is likely to be of interest to students interested in security studies, development, and environmental studies.

INTS 3702 – 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 3702 – Topics: Women, War, & Peace (*Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

Conflict is gendered: it affects men and women differently. Traditionally, men fight while women play supportive roles, men are perpetrators of violence while women are victims of this violence. However, this simple story is not only inaccurate, it limits our capacity to identify and analyze the full range of activities that men and women pursue during conflict. This story encourages us to valorize the warrior man and condemn men as cowards who do not take up arms. This story encourages us to expect women to be the victim and to ignore women who are perpetrators of violence themselves. This class will explore a range of activities pursued by men and women in conflict focusing on the question: how is conflict gendered? Gender is a social construct, treated as a dichotomy of identity through which we understand one through understanding the other. The focus will be primarily on women but in understanding the constraints of social structure on women, we also better understand the constraints on men. The processes of peacebuilding are similarly gendered as it is elites who sit down to discuss the cessation of violence and design peace agreements and these are nearly always men. Moving forward, post-conflict environments are structured by peace agreements. When agreements are written by men, institutions and social structures tend to maintain the same kinds of gender bias that existed during conflict. This class focuses on the gender elements of these processes through a range of mostly recent cases.

INTS 3703 – Topics: Introduction of Islam & Politics (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health*)

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 3708 – Topics: Comparative State Building (*Specialization(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights*)

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*)

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.