

## **INTS Fall Quarter 2022 Course 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

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

### **INTS 2235 – Gender and International Relations**

Old Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights

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

The study of gender and international relations (IR) is multi-faceted and complex. Both in theory and in practice, gender inheres in all aspects of IR—from globalization, to development, to security and human rights. Conversely, the ideas and processes that comprise the international political realm directly impact the everyday lives of women and men all over the world. What is it like to be a woman in post-Taliban Afghanistan? Why is homosexuality taboo in Iran, but not in many other parts of the world? Did Soviet communism really promote gender equality? These are only a few of the questions that we will address over the ten weeks of this course. After an introductory discussion of the broad implications of gender for international political issues and vice-versa, we will embark upon a quest to unravel the ways in which gender identities and sexualities come to be defined and practiced in different times and places, while simultaneously considering how these same identities constitute the contexts in which they are situated. Our journey will begin in Ancient Greece, where we will explore meanings of love and sexuality as presented by the great philosopher Plato. Continuing on this historical expedition, we will venture to the Soviet Union to investigate the construction of gender and sexuality under communism, before embarking on a contemporary trip to the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia. At each stop along the way, we will endeavor to discover the mechanisms through which gender and sexuality are constructed, and reflect critically upon what these diverse constructions mean for the lived realities of men and women in different parts of the world.

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

Old Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics

New Specialization(s): Global Economic Affairs

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

### **INTS 2490 Introduction to Global Health**

Old Specialization: International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

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

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 2605 Nuclear Weapons in International Security**

Old Specialization: International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights

New Specialization(s): International Peace and Security

What role do nuclear weapons play in international politics? Why do states develop nuclear weapons? How are these weapons used in different crises? This course is an introduction to different themes in nuclear politics. The course will introduce students to the history of nuclear weapons, theories of nuclear deterrence, crises, non-proliferation, and disarmament. We will examine the nuclear weapons choices of different states, including those who have developed nuclear weapons, and those which have chosen to give them up. We will also assess if the international nuclear non-proliferation regime has been successful in attempting to spread nuclear weapons. The course will train students to pay attention to theoretical debates on nuclear weapons and how they speak to policy considerations and assess these arguments using historical empirical evidence. The course will also use these tools to assess current nuclear challenges with regard to U.S.-China competition, and the different crises involving North Korea, Iran, Russia, India, and Pakistan.

### **INTS 2708 – Contemporary U.S. Foreign Policy**

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

New Specialization(s):

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 2760 Epidemics, Pandemics, and Panic**

Old Specialization(s): International Development and Health

New Specialization(s): Global Health and Development

Sickness has terrorized humankind for centuries. Be it the Black Death, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, or the flu, diseases sweep through society leaving death and destruction in their wake. At times, it is the microbes that cause the greatest amount of suffering. Smallpox, for example, is believed to have killed 200-300 million people in the 20th century alone. But at other times, it is the people, who respond with ignorance and fear, that exacerbated the situation and inflict untold pain. Public policies which punished the poor for their poverty resulted in a million plus deaths during the Irish Potato Famine is one such example. Likewise, community responses couched in fear and victim blaming left tens of thousands to die from HIV/AIDS before serious public efforts to attack the disease began. Although illness brings out the worst in humanity, it also brings out its best. It was the pain and suffering from smallpox that led to the creation of the vaccine, a tool that saved millions of lives. It was belief in the benefits of a smallpox-free world that led mortal enemies to work together during the Cold War to eradicate this threat. This course will examine threats to the health of people around the world, it will look at the scientific tools available to protect our health, and will explore how both biological and social factors contribute to successes and failures of such efforts. This course is designed for those who do not have any background in public health, biology, or in public policy but are fascinated by how global society shapes and is shaped by the most humble or living things—microscopic organisms. Throughout the class, you will learn the basics about biological factors that influence the spread of disease, and learn about medical and social tools we have to control the same. We will examine public and policy response to ancient and modern plagues. Case studies include Black Death, Smallpox, influenza, HIV/AIDS, famine, and emerging biological threats.

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

Specialization area: CORE

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

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

## **INTS 3020 – Introduction to the Middle East and Islamic Politics**

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

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

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The contemporary politics of the Middle East cannot be understood without some debate of the West's relationship with the region and the associated view of the Orient that grew out of this relationship. In light of this reality, the state system that has emerged in the region since the demise of colonialism will form a suitable framework in which to understand the major themes of this course. The first major theme to be discussed is the impact of colonialism on the region, particularly in the latter half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. In this section of the course we will explore the nature of political rule and government and the prevailing economic motive behind this imperial and colonial relationship. The second theme of this course will explore political ideologies, both secular and religious. A historical overview of this development will be explored in the context of current theories of nationalism posited by authors such as Benedict Anderson, Eric Hobsbawm and Ernest Gellner. The final section of this course will briefly explore the theme of democratization and its discontents in the Middle East. The focus will be on recent debates about democratization that have been promoted from outside the region as a means of combating tyranny within the region, particularly the perceived anti-democratic nature of

political Islam. In conclusion, this course will critically evaluate the widely held assumption that interprets the instability of the Middle East as a sui generis truth rooted in the cultural essence of Muslim societies.

### **INTS 3225 Terrorism**

Old Specializations(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights

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

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

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

### **INTS 3425 Political Psychology**

Old Specializations(s): Global Political Economy and International Politics; International Development and Health

New Specialization(s): International Peace and Security; Global Economic Affairs

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

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

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

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

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

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course asks students to critically explore contemporary debates about the global food and farming system with an eye to understanding its structure, operation, ideological basis, and impacts on people around the world. Of special interest in the course is the manner in which the global food and farming system both creates and aggravates global inequalities. Students will focus partly on theories of and ideas about the role of agriculture in the economy, society and the development process, the appropriate structure and orientation of agricultural production and distribution, the role of the state in directing food production and distribution, and the nature of justice for farmers and eaters. Students will further engage a spectrum policy

debates and case studies that practically illustrate the workings of the global food and farming system and the harsh contradictions that underpin it. Among other topics, students will be exposed to debates about food prices, hunger and famine, obesity, commercial production and agribusiness, the peasantry and subsistence farming, biotechnology, free agricultural trade, Fairtrade, agricultural pollution and agriculturally-induced climate change.

### **INTS 3591 – Contemporary African Security**

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

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

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The end of apartheid in 1993 signaled a critical juncture for African liberation and security. The fall of South Africa's repressive regime marked a new era in African statehood and security apparatus. Apartheid posed the most threat to sovereignty especially for Southern Africa countries and undermined independence on the continent. With the new African National Congress government led by the Nelson Mandela, African countries were poised to focus on development and regional integration to cement cooperation, economic growth and improve the wellbeing of the African people. However, the new epoch coincided with novel challenges to statehood and security as the continent was quickly ravaged by civil wars. Today the continent continues to face numerous security challenges that are interwoven in contemporary global problems like climate change and the rise non-states actors. Using an interdisciplinary approach, this course assesses contemporary security challenges in Africa such as terrorism, insurgency and piracy by examining the causes and institutional frameworks put in place to address them.

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

Old Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics

New Specialization(s): Global Economic Affairs

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500, INTS 1700 and B- or better in ECON 2030, ECON 2610, or equivalent undergrad course

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 3980 – Internships in International Studies**

PRE-REQUISITES: PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700; must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

Experience is an important asset when applying for any job. As you will find after graduation, the job market is incredibly competitive, and becoming more so. Gaining real world experience during college will make you a much stronger candidate when seeking that first position after graduation. Through INTS 3980, you have the opportunity to earn between 0 and 5 quarter credit hours for internships of 100 hours or more. The internship portfolio facilitates a students' academic, professional, and personal growth by providing documentation and representation of the internship experience. Elements of the portfolio will help bridge academic experience with career possibilities, and provides an opportunity for self-reflection through your experience. Analysis of your internship will help identify areas of success and points where you could improve overall. The objective of all aspects is to enable you to be more competitive in a global job market. Internships require departmental approval and must be undertaken during the quarter in which you register for credit. The BA Program in INTS will not award credit retroactively for internships completed prior to the quarter in which students are registered. Note: INTS 3980 is available to INTS majors only.

### **INTS 3990 – Thesis**

Specialization(s): N/A – required for Departmental Distinction

PRE-REQUISITES: PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700; must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

The INTS thesis project is an original contribution to the understanding of issues relevant to international studies and to at least one of the specialization areas in INTS. The thesis is not meant to be a report or survey of literature of an area of interest. Instead, the thesis goes well beyond a typical class paper in both depth and length, and represents a rigorous, analytical, and complete work of research and analysis. The thesis must feature original research and should critically investigate a theoretically informed hypothesis, using critical and scholarly sources to support an evaluation of the research question. The INTS thesis must show clearly the following elements: excellent critical thinking and writing quality, coherent presentation, and adherence to the general guidelines set forth by the department and faculty advisor.

### **INTS 3991 – Independent Study**

PRE-REQUISITES: PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700; must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission. During your time at DU, you may develop an interest in a field not fully addressed in the classroom; therefore, we encourage you to explore your ideas further by proposing independent study projects with your professors. Independent study projects are a great way to work closely with a professor on a very specific issue of your choice. For example, you may take the United Nations course, but then wish to delve deeper into the subject by pursuing an independent study project about the African Union Mission to Somalia. Independent study projects give you the flexibility to study topics that are not offered as regular courses.