



UNIVERSITY of
DENVER

JOSEF KORBEL SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Bachelor of Arts Program

Summer 2019 Course Descriptions

SUMMER SESSION ONE (4 weeks): June 24 – July 21, 2019

INTS 1500 – Contemporary Issues in the Global Economy (Online) *(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.

PPOL 2710 – Demography of Public Policy (Online)

"Demography is destiny." The consequences for American public policy are profound. America is aging, but becoming more diverse. A society in the midst of dynamic change is a society full of possibilities, but vulnerable to conflict. Values become indeterminate, with traditional communities vying for legitimacy with emergent cultures. Social movements, often populist in nature, challenge the established political order. This course focuses on the delineation of effective public policies to deal with demographic challenges, including (1) immigration policy; (2) the process of assimilation; (3) education; (4) geographic realignment; (5) competitive advantage of the United States relative to the European Union, Russia, and China. This course counts toward the Scientific Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

SUMMER SESSION TWO (4 weeks): July 22 – August 16, 2019

INTS 1700 – Introduction to International Politics (Online) *(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 2704 - Topics: Culture & Identity in World Politics (Online) *(Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security and Human Rights)*

How can a cartoon represent both humor and distain? How can it become a symbol for freedom of speech and a trigger for violence? As recent episodes in Paris, Ukraine, Guinea and the US show, the symbolic importance attached to actions and artifacts vary and trigger very different responses. This course will examine how culture and identity influence the perception of world issues and reactions to them. We will look at the construction of meaning and how this meaning informs priorities and political action. We will also explore power dynamics and political voice.

INTS 3702 - Comparative Politics of the Middle East (Online) *(Specialization(s): International Development and Health; International Organizations, Security and Human Rights)*

In this course we will consider the political systems of the contemporary Middle East, with particular attention to forces of stability and change. Our methodology is comparative, meaning that we will compare, contrast, and make qualified generalizations about different national experiences within the context of Middle East area studies. The course introduces students to contemporary Middle Eastern politics. The goal is to provide students with historical background and theoretical tools to answer the following core questions: (i) Why does (or, did!) authoritarianism persist in the Middle East? (ii) What accounts for the rise and spread of popular uprisings in the Arab world since 2010? (iii) Why do some Middle Eastern countries suffer from high levels of political violence while others are spared? (iv) What accounts for the region's current economic underdevelopment? (v) Would the adoption of Western-style political institutions improve governance and stability in the region? We will evaluate possible explanations by scrutinizing the internal logic of theories, identifying their observable implications, and assessing them with data. All of these questions will be examined in the context of the ongoing Arab uprisings.

INTS 3703 – Topics: Women, War, & Peace (Online)

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.

8-WEEK SUMMER SESSION (8 weeks): June 17 – August 9, 2019

INTS 2701 – Topics: Epidemics, Pandemics and Panic (Online)

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, responding with ignorance and fear, who exacerbated the situation and inflicted untold pain. Public policies which punished the poor for their poverty resulted in a million plus deaths during the Irish Potato Famine are 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 it 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.

FALL SUMMER SESSION (9 weeks): June 17 – August 16, 2019

INTS 2470 – Crime and International Politics (Online)

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 networks. Topics include corruption, the drug trade, and human trafficking.

INTS 2975 – Global Issues Research Practicum (Online and Thursdays 10:00am-12:00pm via Zoom video) (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 3980 – Internships in International Studies

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