INTS COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Please note that this list is subject to change, and that not all courses are offered every academic year.

CORE COURSES (REQUIRED OF ALL INTS MAJORS):

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 2975 - 21st Century Global Governance (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.

UPPER-DIVISION COURSES:

INTS 2030 – International Violence (Specialization: International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
This course centers on the nature, character, strategies and termination of the range of forms that political violence takes in the early 21st century - violence used to achieve political ends, be it by states, the international community, or non-state actors. After a general discussion of the lexicon of security, force, war, and war termination, each of five forms of political violence are explored beginning with a discussion of the fundamentals, an exploration of the current context and character of the form, and then a discussion of counter-strategies and broader political/societal considerations. The course ends with a similar three-part discussion of the political/military realities and necessities of violence termination.

INTS 2160 – Labor in the Global Political Economy (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics)
This course will explore and examine the role of labor in different parts of the global economy. According to world systems theory (Wallerstein et al.), there is a global division of labor into three zones: (1) core (essentially the wealthier, high-tech, highly industrialized economies), (2) periphery (generally, but not always, those that provide basic food stuffs and unprocessed raw materials to the richer countries), and (3) what is referred to the ‘semi-periphery’ (countries that have elements of both the core and the periphery, which tend to be ‘in the middle’ economically, so to speak). In each of these three zones of the global economy, labor tends to function in quite different ways in terms of wages and working conditions, technical pre-conditions (education of the work force), etc. In a similar light, many manufactured products today are not made in one place, but are the products of this global division of labor. Often one part of the manufacturing process begins in one zone, but the refining and final manufacture takes place somewhere else – making the process truly global. The global
division of labor is made possible by increasingly cheap transportation costs and cheap sources of energy. Consequently, the course will examine the processes of the global division of labor, how it seems to influence global production and its fundamental dynamism (but also instability), as production moves from one part of the world to another.

INTS 2180 – Politics of Development (Specialization: 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 post-war 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)

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 2270 – Sustainable Energy (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

This course will examine the political and policy problems, national and international, involved in trying to create a sustainable energy system. We will begin by learning about how to think about energy as a system, how it is made up of interlinked technological, political, social, and economic components. After discussing what is unsustainable about the current system, we will delve into the challenges of changing the system to a more sustainable one. In addition to learning about some alternative energy technologies, we will study how different countries, and international agreements, are trying to push the system into a new direction. This field is moving very rapidly. For that reason, students will learn about diverse sources of information on energy and energy policy, from mass media to think tank and government reports to more traditional journal articles and books.

INTS 2320 - European Union (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

Some observers argue that European economic integration is quickly leading to the creation of a European super-state for the first time in history. Using approaches from both international and comparative political economy, this course will examine the extent to which this is true. Four issue areas to explore are the introduction of a common currency (the Euro), trade, the welfare state, and European Union enlargement. Throughout, the course will address whether changes in European economic arrangements in fact lead to cross-national harmonization, or whether the political consequences are rather new manifestations of national styles.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 2370 - Global Political 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 2380 – Comparative Development Strategies (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health)
The course is comparative in nature, discussing the development of the First World in contrast to those development paths now being advocated for and implemented by the Third World. Are developing countries really constrained in their ability to implement the sorts of policies common in the First World during the late 18th and 19th Centuries? What are the differences and similarities between First World development theory and practice, and Third World development theory and practice? What are the implications of these comparisons for development policy today?

INTS 2430 – The History of the Middle East (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500, INTS 1700 & INTS 2975
This course treats the emergence of the modern Middle East in the modern period, roughly from the late 18th century to the present and will examine the following topics: reformist attempts to meet the European challenge; the age of colonialism; the rise of nationalism; development strategies of socialism and capitalism; the impact of Israeli and Palestinian nationalism; the petroleum factor; the Islamic Revolution in Iran; Saddam Hussein's Iraq; the Gulf War and the war on terror.

INTS 2470 – Crime and International Politics (Specialization: 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 2500 - International Health and Development (Specialization(s): International Development & Health)
Investment in health and investment in development work symbiotically in the production of economic and human well-being. This course focuses on how different global actors understand, measure and impact health and human development. Students examine the interaction between development policy and health interventions at international and community levels. Students are introduced to data sources and methods to explore health and development.

**INTS 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703 and 2704 - Topics in International Studies**
Note: these course numbers indicate special “topics” courses that are added to the regular INTS curriculum periodicaly at the discretion of the department, and generally focus on special developments, debates or trends in international affairs. These courses are generally offered only once. In that event that a course is offered more than once, please be aware that the designated course number is subject to change.

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 2770 - Introduction to International Law (Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

This course aims to introduce students to the basic contours, tenets, and principles of international law (IL). Topics considered include IL’s history; subjects, including states, peoples/nations, individuals, and international organizations; the interplay of international and municipal law; the developing law of state responsibility; and contemporary topical issues and developments in international law such as human rights and humanitarian law; international environmental law; inter-state courts and tribunals; the International Criminal Court; and the use of force.

INTS 2930 - Latin American Culture, Politics and Society: A Contemporary Approach (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health)

This course is dedicated to a search for the cultural and social continuity that can inform and transcend the economic and political disunity and fragmentation of the Latin American world. Despite the huge historical obstacles related to the long authoritarian traditions of the Pre-Colombian and Iberian Empires, a genuine rediscovery of cultural and social values can provide Latin America with the necessary economic and political convergence to successfully implement models of development related to its own cultural actuality.

INTS 3000 - Research Methodologies (Specialization(s): N/A – required for Departmental Distinction and University Honors Program students)

PRE-REQUISITES: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

This course is designed for advanced undergraduates, especially Departmental Distinction students that intend to write a thesis in INTS. It will provide an overview of general methodologies related to independent scholarly research in international affairs and in the social sciences. At the end of the course students will have a basic understanding of the appropriate methods for dealing with their studies and interests in International Studies, based on a broad overview of both qualitative and quantitative social science methodologies. In addition, students will develop a thesis proposal for their INTS thesis project.

INTS 3020 – Introduction to the Middle East and Islamic Politics (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500, INTS 1700 and INTS 2975

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.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 3080 – U.S. and the Middle East: Special Relationships (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 3120 – Global Social Movements (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

**PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700**

It is not only the economy that has become ‘global’ in the past 600 or so years. So have the social movements that spring out of the contradictions in the system. In some cases these social movements are the result of developments in one country (French, Russian Revolutions). But there is also a phenomenon of movements of a world-wide character that emerge more or less at the same time all over the world. These movements are not particularly new. One can cite the anti-slavery movements of the late 18th and early 19th century, the anti-colonial movements of the 20th century as examples. More recently there are a series of social movements that are global in character – the environmental movement, the peace (anti-nuclear, anti-war) movement, the movement to combat AIDS, and many human rights movements (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch), which are international in character. Some of the interesting theoretical questions concerning social movements include: What are the factors in the global economy that trigger global social movements? What is ‘the social chemistry’ that results in the creation of a global social movement? Why is it that global social movements seem to have an almost organic quality about them (they are born, mature, grow old and often die)? How have the powers-that-be responded to global social movements across time (absorption, repression, etc.)? What determines the success, the failure of a global social movement? What seem to be the direction/characteristics of global social movements today? This course examines such questions and more. It will explore a few ‘universal’ movements, either because they happened across the world at about the same time (revolution of 1848, 1968) or because, like the French or Russian Revolutions, they started in one place but spread because they were global in character.

INTS 3130 – International Relations Theory (Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & 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 will 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.

INTS 3171 – Political Economy of the European Union (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

**PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700**

Some observers argue that European economic integration is quickly leading to the creation of a European super-state for the first time in history. Using approaches from both international and comparative political economy, this course will examine the extent to which this is true. To unpack the debate, we will explore four issue areas, including the introduction of a common currency (the Euro), the Common Agricultural Policy and global trade, European Union enlargement and the evolution of a common defense policy. Throughout, the course will address whether changes in European economic arrangements in fact lead to cross-national harmonization, or whether the political consequences are rather new manifestations of national styles.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 3245 – Population Politics and Development (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course will examine past and future global population trends, with an eye on the theories, techniques and abuses of limiting population growth beginning with the early 20th Century Eugenics movement, the Birth Control movement of the same period, looking at its evolution in the Post-World War II period. In the Post-WW II period, we will look at the factors leading to the postwar population explosion, finishing off with current and future trends. Throughout the course, we’ll explore how population theories have been connected to economic development and GNP, and how it has affected, or tried to effect, global demographic patterns. Along the way, we’ll study the Eugenics movement in the U.S.A and Nazi Germany, the post-war attempts at birth control as a result of new technologies and some of the more famous case studies: Post-World War II sterilization campaigns in Puerto Rico, the birth control movements in China and India, and recent cases of sterilization abuse (Native Americans in the 1970s, Peru under Fugimori). We will end by looking at the different predictions for population growth in the coming decades.

INTS 3310 - Disasters, Hazards and Response (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

While we have substantial literature on how countries and communities respond to internal natural and manmade disasters, we know much less about international response. Through concentration on a number of important catastrophes, the students will focus on the variables that explain how and why the international community responds to disaster with both vigor and, in some cases, little interest.

INTS 3385 - Migrants and Refugees: Humanity on the Move (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course begins with the pre-history and history of human migrations and moves to cover the era of European colonization and forced dispersal (and in some cases aggregation) of peoples in the Americas, S.E. Asia, and Africa. The “contemporary” (i.e., post-WWII) era then covers not only the movements of peoples from C. Africa, S.E. Asia, the Balkans, and elsewhere, but will highlight the achievements of immigrants and refugees in such areas as technology, the arts, and the field of human rights. Issues of ethnicity, nationalism, and political Diasporas will bring this the contemporary era to a close.

INTS 3390 – Gender and Development (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course looks at issues of international development from the dual perspective of gender analysis and cultural anthropology. While it is heavily based on political economy and assumptions about dependency and underdevelopment, it takes a strongly micro-level, case study approach as well. That is to say, while we are concerned about policy issues, we will expand our analysis to the women and their families whose day-to-day existence is at the heart of the topic. Finally, we will engage in gender training workshops to learn lessons of facilitation and participatory change in grassroots development.

INTS 3485 – The Role of Religion in International Affairs (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The role of religion in international affairs was largely unexplored by scholars prior to September 11th, 2001 when religiously based acts of terrorism shook the world. Since that time there has been an increased interest in examining religion in terms of its impact on the international system. Is religion a force for good or evil within the international system? How influential is religion in international politics? Does religion matter or is it merely background noise in our study of the international system. In short, this course examines the role of religion in international affairs with an eye toward understanding political violence, political economy and conflict resolution in terms of religion and religious actors.

INTS 3520 – Environment, Security and Conflict (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This class examines the intersection between the environment and security, and the ways in which “green” issues can lead to international conflict, either as underlying causes or as catalysts. The class looks at a variety of broadly defined environmental factors, including competition for scarce resources and environmental degradation that occur both naturally (e.g., desertification) and by the hand of man (e.g., the contamination of soil because of munitions, land mines, etc.). It considers the potential for weather modification as both a means of cooperation and as a military tool. We pay particular attention to an overriding environmental concern:

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 3530 – Feeding the World: The Politics and Economics of World Food and Agriculture (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
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 3540 – Contemporary China (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700
This course will provide an overview of the rise of China and its likely future course, focusing on five essential components: (i) the Legacy of the Past in which we will examine the legacies from the Imperial, warlord, Guomindang and Maoist traditions; (ii) the Chinese Economic Boom, which will examine the massive, and even unprecedented, Chinese economic boom unleashed by Deng Xiaoping’s Four Modernizations in 1978; (iii) Chinese Politics: Democracy, Nationalism and Foreign Policy, in which we will cover the People’s Republic of China path toward great power status, which differs dramatically from the path followed by the West. In this section we look at issues of democracy, nationalism and foreign policy as crucial to understanding China today; (iv) Chinese Culture Today, will explore the rapid modernization of Chinese culture in the last two decades, with emphasis on pop culture, commercial culture and movies; and (v) Rural China, in which we will consider the lives and the future of the majority of the Chinese population that still lives in the countryside but is undergoing massive transformation.

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 3590 – Politics in Africa: A Theoretical Approach with a Comparative Perspective (Specialization(s): 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.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 3600 - International Monetary Relations (Specialization(s): 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 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 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 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 3660 – Post-Communism & European Integration (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500, INTS 1700 and INTS 2975

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 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 3670 – Sustainable Development and Tourism (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Health and Development; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

In 2006, a record 846 million tourists travelled internationally spending US $733 billion in their travels. This course will explore the motivation behind developing the tourism industry, especially in low and middle income regions, and examine the diverse outcomes of the same. The central question we will address is whether or not tourism is a viable means of creating and sustaining improvements in the quality of life for host communities. Case studies will include eco-tourism, island tourism, medical tourism and sex tourism.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
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, 3702, 3703, 3705 and 3708 - Topics in International Studies**
Note: these course numbers indicate special “topics” courses that are added to the regular INTS curriculum periodically at the discretion of the department, and generally focus on special developments, debates or trends in international affairs. These courses are generally offered only once. In that event that a course is offered more than once, please be aware that the designated course number is subject to change.

INTS 3731 – Comparative Health Care Policy (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700
Regardless of who we are, where we live, and what we believe, we are all born, we all age, and at various points in time, we all get sick thus making health a universal concern and a universal human right. While our concern about health may be universal, the experience of sickness and health is not. The reality of limited human and fiscal resources for health care provision creates a diverse landscape of choice and outcomes. Globally, nations are confronting a health care crisis as policy makers consider trade-offs between differing paradigms of public responsibility and resource allocation. A central concern for public policy is thus, “At what cost, health?” It is with this in mind that we will explore dominant models of health care financing and delivery. We will first look at the ethical, philosophical, and economic questions which underpin public healthcare policy. We will then explore the specific models of health care financing and delivery currently used in the United States. Next, we will compare the principles and mechanisms of health care in the U.S. to those in the United Kingdom. We will conclude by examining pluralistic health care (and change) in the context of resource poor nations.

INTS 3762 - Contemporary Russia (Specialization(s): International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)
PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700
This course will offer an understanding of the politics, economics, and society in transition in contemporary Russia. A review of the Soviet past will be incorporated, but it will concentrate mainly on understating the dynamics of the post-Soviet era.

INTS 3780 – The Ethical Foundations of the Global Economy (Specialization(s): 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 – The United Nations (Specialization(s): 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, and gives special attention to the activities of the UN designed to advance peace and security, human rights, development, international trade and finance, the environment and other areas of international interdependence.

Updated Summer Quarter 2013
INTS 3850 – Foreign Aid, Debt and Development (Specialization(s): Global Political Economy & International Politics; International Development & Health)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

This course analyzes third world debt relief including the role of major powers, the World Bank and IMF in creating debt and the relationship between debt relief and poverty alleviation. The effects of debt relief upon globalization issues will also be covered.

INTS 3900 – Global Humanitarianism (Specialization(s): International Development & Health; International Organizations, Security & Human Rights)

PRE-REQUISITES: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700

The purpose of this course is four-fold: (1) To provide an overview of the diverse array of events (both human-caused and natural) that trigger humanitarian responses; (2) to detail the methods used by first- and second-responders, as well as other humanitarians, as they deal with disasters; (3) to detail the methods used by human service professionals as they assist migrants and refugees; (4) to present the theories and premises essential to social science’s analyses of global humanitarianism. Therefore, extremely well-known “bellwether events” such as the 2001 attacks on New York, the 2004 S.E. Asian tsunami, and 2005’s Hurricane Katrina will be covered in depth. Less well-known events, such as New York’s “triangle fire,” the Bhopal gas explosion, and the Longmont, CO, airliner bombing also will be considered. Events associated with warfare, especially the forcible displacement of refugees, will be essential. Class lectures and readings will be grounded in understandings of human rights, community development, and social service. Humanitarian intervention (that is, civil – military cooperation in relief) will be considered in places as diverse as East Timor and Romania. Another key to the course will be the discussion of “practitioner profiles,” i.e., the careers of humanitarians working in various settings world-wide, and the discussion of “institutional profiles,” i.e., the operations of organizations such as the Red Cross and FEMA. Overseas case studies (Bosnia, Sudan, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Indonesia, and the U.S.) are also used.

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.

INTS 3980 – Internships in International Studies

PRE-REQUISITES: 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: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

The INTS thesis project will be 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: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.