

# INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (INTS)

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## **INTS 1500 Contemporary Issues in the Global Economy (4 Credits)**

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 theoretical frameworks for understanding the functioning of the global economy.

## **INTS 1700 Introduction to International Politics (4 Credits)**

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 1988 Study Abroad Resident Credit (0-18 Credits)**

## **INTS 2160 Labor in the Global Political Economy (4 Credits)**

This course explores and examines 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 as 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 examines 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 (4 Credits)**

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 2181 Culture and Identity in World Politics (4 Credits)**

How can a cartoon represent both humor and disdain? How can it become a symbol for freedom of speech and a trigger for violence? As events in recent years in Paris, Ukraine, Guinea and the US show, the symbolic importance attached to actions and artifacts vary and trigger 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 its impact on priorities and political action. We will also explore power dynamics and political voice.

## **INTS 2235 Gender and International Relations (4 Credits)**

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 are addressed over the ten weeks of the course. After an introductory discussion of the broad implications of gender for international political issues and vice-versa, we 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. 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 (4 Credits)**

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 2380 Comparative Development Strategies (4 Credits)**

Why do people in some countries have so much, while people in other countries lack basic necessities? This course explores the field of development economics, exploring the challenges improving quality of life in poor countries. We look at national-level indicators and explore theories of aggregate economic growth. But we also zoom in on particularly pernicious challenges, including health, education, the environment, agricultural transitions, demographic shifts, and human mobility. Students are invited to act as development practitioners themselves, developing skills in data analysis as well as grant writing.

**INTS 2430 History of the Middle East (4 Credits)**

This course treats the emergence of the modern Middle East in the modern period, roughly from the late 18th century to the present and examines 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 2468 Resolving Conflict by Negotiation (4 Credits)**

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 2470 Crime & International Politics (4 Credits)**

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 2490 Introduction to Global Health (4 Credits)**

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 2590 U.S.-Russia Relations (4 Credits)**

This course combines study of Russia's history, political geography, and ethno-national composition, and political institutions to examine U.S.-Russia relations, with an emphasis on the period from the end of the Cold War to the present. We will focus on the issues around Russia's societal collapse at the end of communism in East and Central Europe, its post-Communist transition, U.S.-Russian cooperation, American and European democracy promotion efforts, Russia's response to EU and NATO expansion, Russia's determination of its foreign-policy interests, its interference in the domestic affairs of former Soviet Republics (its so-called "near abroad"), and other sovereign nations.

**INTS 2605 Nuclear Weapons in International Security (4 Credits)**

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 2700 Topics in Int'l Studies (4 Credits)****INTS 2701 Topics in Int'l Studies (4 Credits)****INTS 2702 Topics in Int'l Studies (4 Credits)****INTS 2703 Topics in Int'l Studies (4 Credits)****INTS 2704 Topics in Int'l Studies (4 Credits)****INTS 2708 Contemporary US Foreign Policy (4 Credits)**

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 on-going foreign policy debates.

**INTS 2715 Introduction to Comparative Politics (4 Credits)**

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 2725 Comparative Politics of the Middle East (4 Credits)**

In this course we will study the political systems of the contemporary Middle East, with particular attention to dynamics of stability and change. 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 there are no Arab Democracies? (ii) What accounts for the rise and fall of popular uprisings in the Arab world since 2010? (iii) What accounts for the region's current economic hardships? and (vi) Would the adoption of Western-style political institutions improve governance and stability in the region? We will evaluate possible answers to these questions by scrutinizing the logic of theories, identifying their implications, and assessing them with available data. All of these questions will be examined in the context of the ongoing Arab uprisings. Throughout the course, we will study three different topics; first, we will study the making of the Middle East; second, we will study a variety of dynamics shaping the current politics of the region; and finally we will tackle a number of case studies in the Middle East. Prerequisite: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 2760 Epidemics, Pandemics, and Panic (4 Credits)**

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 2780 Global Corporate Responsibility and Accountability (4 Credits)**

The course explores the role of corporate responsibility and accountability in a global context. Neoliberal globalization characterized by free trade has greatly expanded the role of global corporations in most countries. The practices and behavior of corporations are determining the quality of life for people throughout the globe. Yet there are few rules and laws that govern corporations on a global scale. While a corporation may exhibit social and environmental responsibility and respect human rights in one country, it may be a different matter altogether in the Global South where there are fewer restrictions on corporate behavior. Transnational corporations increasingly recognize that engaging in good practices to improve lives and communities extends beyond ethical and moral considerations. In many cases, corporations have been forced to change practices due to actions by civil society and governments. These actions have meant that corporations must consider monetary and reputational risks when considering the effects of their operations. These risks are increasingly built into business models to reduce expected and unexpected costs of community resistance and civil unrest. This has resulted in the "business case for global corporate responsibility." Against this backdrop are charges by NGOs and labor unions of corporations engaging in "greenwashing" and "blue-washing." The course seeks to expose students to various forms of corporate responsibility and accountability together with several global governance systems. The course will be useful to those students who are concerned about the ethics of global corporate investment and may want to work inside a transnational company. The course will also appeal to those who want to affect change through government or civil society organizations. It will also be advantageous to those interested in pursuing further study in this area. Finally, third party social auditing of transnational corporations is expanding, and the course provides some insights on work in this area.

**INTS 2790 Ethics and International Affairs (4 Credits)**

This course examines the following: social science and ethics, power-rivalry and capitalism versus human rights and democracy, the dimensions of poverty, what role the World Bank plays, the laws of the people, the two classes of human rights, national interest, and tolerance. At the end of this course, 1) students will have listened to the voices of indigenous, Black, and Latin women describing the oppression their communities have faced, 2) thought deeply about the "solidarity-dividend" (Heather McGhee) available to all including white folks in college education, health care, and every aspect of economic and social wellbeing, 3) have an understanding the role of settler colonialism and colonialism in the initial emergence and reemergence of fascism, and 4) understood the characteristic features, from Nazism to Putin to today in America, of the anti-democratic and inhuman Right.

**INTS 2810 Racism and Resistance: Denver and Beyond (4 Credits)**

Our country and our University have achieved some great things. But our history is also one of genocidal racist misogynies, starting at DU and in Denver with the Sand Creek Massacre and the later rule of the KKK and "eugenics." Listening to the voices and responding to the actions of those whose humanity has long been denied is a first step to creating a genuine democracy which upholds the equal basic rights of each person (what is foreshadowed - though only for some - in the First Amendment). Growing out of discoveries about this history in the University Report on John Evans and the Sand Creek Massacre as well as a new manuscript, "Murderous Bigotries," which relies on extensive research in the DU and Denver Public Library Archives, this course will honor first and foremost the voices of those long denied or forgotten who worked, mainly from below, to challenge these oppressions. It will also identify the destructive consequences for all of us of "'white' supremacist" misogyny.

**INTS 2930 Contemporary Latin American Politics (4 Credits)**

This course provides an introduction to the study of Latin American politics. It is designed to provide students the opportunity to better understand how Latin American societies and political systems are organized and the major issues facing these governments and their citizens. Although a wave of democratic transitions in the 1980s and 1990s transformed most Latin American countries into electoral democracies, the extent to which countries can be said to have fully democratic regimes varies widely today.

**INTS 2975 Global Issues Research Practicum (4 Credits)**

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 2988 Study Abroad Resident Credit (0-18 Credits)****INTS 3000 Research Methods & Design (4 Credits)**

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 (4 Credits)**

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 3003 Politics of Germany (4 Credits)**

Through this course we begin to engage and understand Germany's past, present, and future developments in defining identity and how identity influences internal and external politics. We conduct the course in the politically-charged eastern German regions of Berlin and Saxony where both historic and current events carry additional relevance, including the rise and fall of fascism, post-Cold War divisions, the hope and realities of reunification, and ongoing debates concerning national identity.

**INTS 3009 Culture and Politics in Japan (4 Credits)**

The main aim of this course is to understand how the political culture of Japan has impacted both its domestic and foreign policy. The course analyses the Japanese political culture within its historical context, highlighting the question of how the culture of Japan interacted with other dynamics (such as history, economy, social and political forces) to shape modern Japanese politics both at home and abroad. Social and political actors such as conservative political parties, the bureaucracy, and the business community are closely analyzed. Special attention is given to study how Japan was caught between different geostrategic-cultural orientations such as "Westernism" and "Asianism" and the impact of these factors on Japan's postwar foreign relations. In this context, the course is looking to see how the defeat in WWII has impacted both the political culture and foreign policy in Japan. Through this summer visit to Japan (Tokyo and Hiroshima), students will meet scholars of Japanese political science and public administration, diplomats, members of political parties, NGOs, and the business community. Moreover, visits to historical sites, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (Hiroshima), the Diet (the Japanese parliament), and both modern and historical cities in greater Tokyo area are also planned to get primary data for better understanding Japanese politics and culture.

**INTS 3013 Corruption – A Global Epidemic (4 Credits)**

Corruption is a ubiquitous phenomenon in all political systems, whether democratic or authoritarian - from illegal campaign contributions and lobbying tactics in America, to vote buying and hijacking elections in Africa, from rigging official government-issued macroeconomic reports in Europe, to securing safe havens for drug, arms, and human trafficking in Latin America and Asia. This class explores corruption from a comparative and international perspective and raises questions such as: What is corruption and how is it measured? What are its causes and effects? Do they vary across countries or regions in the world? When and how does it impede economic opportunity and can it actually lead to efficiency gains? Through what mechanisms does it erode political legitimacy and democratic institutions? What are the "human" costs of corruption? In asking these questions, the course features a number of documentaries and tries to evaluate how conditions for and outcomes of corrupt behavior are similar and different across Europe, North America, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In addition to the issues related to corruption, the class will also offer a critical review of the contemporary recommendations for "fixing" the problem. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3014 Illicit Markets (4 Credits)**

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 3016 Global Governance (4 Credits)**

The term "global governance" is often associated with the deepening of globalization. Many parts of what we see as global governance, though, from international law to international organizations to international regimes to international norms have longer histories. The architecture of global governance has often been assumed to be nation states organized into international organizations but in the last 30 years we have witnessed an increasing range of different actors and forms. In this course, we will examine these various actors and forms and how they interact in the governance of three issues areas: climate change, business/security/human rights, and cyber. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3017 The Revolutions of Black, Brown, and Indigenous Peoples: Violence and Nonviolence (4 Credits)**

This course focuses on revolutions of black, brown and indigenous people in the Americas, ones historically forgotten in academia, as well as the issue of violence and nonviolence in the Chinese, Indian, Tibetan and South African revolutionary movements. It will set this glaring omission and rich discussion in the context of the eugenics which marked the study of international relations and sociology, including of revolutions, in the United States in the 1920 and 1930s and whose influence continues until now. We will begin from Robert Vitalis's surprising *White World Order*, *Black Power* which underlines the central role of W.E.B. Dubois in challenging these racist disciplines. We will also read Aldon Morris's *The Scholar Denied* on Dubois' founding of an anti-racist American sociology and how, for political reasons, this came to be denied by the famous, egregiously racist "Chicago" school of Robert Park. We will begin from the great struggles – black soldiers on both sides in the American Revolution and how black Patriots played the decisive role on the American side, benefiting all revolutionaries (Gilbert, Black Patriots and Loyalists), the great insurrection of people who were enslaved which made Haiti (CLR James, *Black Jacobins* and Elizabeth Fick, *The Making of Haiti*), and the role of pardos (blacks) and indigenous people in Venezuela (Robin Blackburn, *The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery*) – in the New World. We will trace the role of those who were enslaved in forging many great revolutions – each of which is vital to creating a free society for all - which have been hidden academically and historically, by a kind of amnesia. We will then explore the debates about violence and nonviolence central in mass uprisings against colonial racism and domination in China, Tibet, India, and South Africa. We will consider explanations of why such major revolutionary movements have been long "forgotten" in academic study and ask what new light these revolutions cast on the standard trajectory of European revolutions. At the end of the 19th century, W.E.B. Dubois, for example, refers to the "color line" in projecting twentieth century movements. In academia, the past is often interpreted in a "too European" and, unselfconsciously, "White" (often "forgetting" colonialist and racist crimes...; hostile to ordinary white folks) idiom. In addition, we will discuss the revolution from below in China - rarely considered with dispassion or even sympathetically, though Theda Skocpol and William Hinton do - as well as the oppression/ethnic cleansing of minorities in China, particularly in Tibet. We will thus contrast some strengths and weaknesses of regimes emerging from violent revolutions in the Americas, Haiti, and China, and look at attempts to forge mass nonviolent revolutions and learn from/modify Gandhi in India, Tibet and South Africa. We will also compare movements of indigenous people in the Americas, Palestinians, and Tibetans against settler colonialism. Finally, we will ask to what extent the nonviolent transition to a new regime actually limits future oppression and violence in India and South Africa. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3020 Introduction to Middle East and Islamic Politics (4 Credits)**

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 forms 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 century and first half of the twentieth century. In this section of the course we 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 explores 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 briefly explores the theme of democratization and its discontents in the Middle East. The focus is 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3021 Introduction to Islam and Politics (4 Credits)**

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 and have spread politically elsewhere in world politics. 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 elections in the last three decades and many 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3025 Current Issues in Human Security (4 Credits)**

This course surveys the various debates, concepts, and issues clustered around human security. Human security is a relatively new concept that challenges the traditional, state-centric approach of "national" security. A more inclusive term, human security includes economic, environmental, and social concerns such as poverty, climate change, crime, and disease in addition to the traditional focus on conflict and political violence. This course will explore the development of human security as a term, focusing particularly on the emergence of human security as a category of global governance. It will also investigate a range of issues that challenge human security. Students will engage with these issues through assigned readings, class discussion, policy assessment, and in-depth case studies. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3030 Sports and International Politics (4 Credits)**

This advanced undergraduate course in international studies explores the complex connections between sports and international politics in the past and present and sport's relationships to international peace, both historically and in contemporary times. At the heart of this contribution is the need to examine sport as an international issue, to explore its relationship to the protection and advancement of human rights (to include gender equality and the rights of those with disabilities), and to critically examine the role of sport in fostering community-level social cohesion and inclusive national unity. Participants in the course will gain a critical knowledge of the origins, background, and issues in global sport, especially the Olympic Games, and a critical awareness of the potential opportunities and obstacles for sport in social development. Learning outcomes are attained through faculty presentations, guided discussions, and student-led research. The course is designed as a research colloquium in which participants develop and share a research dossier on course topics with a capstone seminar to integrate learning and share findings on historical and contemporary issues at the intersection of sport, power, profit, and peace.

**INTS 3040 Technology and Development (4 Credits)**

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

**INTS 3111 Migration and Development (4 Credits)**

This course will discuss the multifaceted relationships between human migration and development. We will explore both the ways that development influences migration and the ways that migration, in turn, shapes development. While the course will be global in scope, we will pay particular attention to the way that these global processes impact communities locally, applying our classroom learning to economic and social development challenges faced by immigrants and refugees in the Denver area. The course will focus on how human mobility (and immobility) affects prospects for economic and social development on three levels: the development of (a) the communities and countries people leave, (b) migrants themselves, and (c) the communities and countries that people enter. We will also consider modern barriers to mobility and the economic and ethical implications of modern migration management regimes. Students will be actively involved in their learning through group projects, debates, and reflective writing.

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3121 Women, War, and Peace (4 Credits)**

Conflict is gendered: it both shapes and is shaped by the gendered roles people play in society. 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 will not take up arms. This story encourages us to expect women to be the victim and to ignore or treat as aberrant women who are perpetrators of violence themselves. This story also ignores the reality that the male/female dichotomy does not represent the full continuum of gender expression. The processes of peace-building 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 who fight. Post-conflict environments are structured by peace agreements. When agreements are written by particular men, institutions and social structures tend to maintain the same kinds of gender bias that existed during conflict. This class will explore a range of issues guided by the question: how are conflict and post-conflict processes gendered? 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 and the implications for people who challenge these categories. This class focuses on the gender elements of these processes through a range of mostly recent cases.

**INTS 3127 The Rise and Fall of Great Powers (4 Credits)**

This course provides the student with a fundamental understanding of the great powers that have shaped our world. The course delves into historical events and personalities and serves as a basis for the student to recognize and analyze analogous factors and personalities in our modern world. Class time consists of a series of lectures and discussions about assigned books, articles and film, designed to help students understand events and figures that continue influenced our lives. It also will provide the student with valuable tools to more accurately assess prospects for the future of major global powers.

**INTS 3130 International Relations Theory (4 Credits)**

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 3205 Comparative Politics of the Middle East (4 Credits)**

In this course, we will study the political systems of the contemporary Middle East, with particular attention to dynamics of stability and change. 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 there are no Arab Democracies? (ii) What accounts for the rise and fall of popular uprisings in the Arab world since 2010? (iii) What accounts for the region's current economic hardships? (vi) Would the adoption of Western-style political institutions improve governance and stability in the region? We will evaluate possible answers to these questions by scrutinizing the logic of theories, identifying their implications, and assessing them with available data. All of these questions will be examined in the context of the ongoing Arab uprisings.

**INTS 3210 Political Violence and its End (4 Credits)**

This course centers on the nature, character, strategies and termination of the range of forms political violence – violence used to achieve political ends be it by states, the international community, or non-state actors – takes in the early 21st century. After a general discussion of the lexicon of security, force, war, and war termination, each of the 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 centering on a leading book on the subject, 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3212 Civilian Protection in Armed Conflicts (4 Credits)**

There are many courses on security topics. Civil wars, terrorism, violence, genocide, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, humanitarian intervention, human security...the list goes on. This course is different. This course is about the protection of civilians in wartime. Civilian protection is one of the great challenges of our time. The means of violence have been distributed and small groups of people are able to inflict harm as never before in human history. Yet there are also emerging and cutting-edge procedures and technologies available to the "protectors." Civilian protection is a new perspective on security that differs from existing treatments of this topic. We will begin the course with an overview of theories of violence and legal and ethical frameworks governing the use of force. We will consider issues such as what it means to be a civilian, and what normative and strategic considerations motivate decision-makers to take protective actions. The rest of the course is organized by the different actors that might provide protection. We will consider (theoretically and empirically) how various actors throughout society, from state actors, to international organizations, to illegal armed actors, to NGOs, to civilians and their communities—the would-be victims of violence—can either promote or restrain the use of violence. We will also consider the conditions under which the protection of civilians is most feasible as well as research methods for analyzing populations and their protection strategies. In their final projects, students will analyze the threats of violence faced by a particular population and design appropriate protection strategies and policies to deal with them. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3215 Major Issues in International Security (4 Credits)**

This course begins (in Part I) by considering the threat that created the field of "security studies" following the second World War: the origins and evolution of the nuclear danger. Part I ends with an assessment of the most dangerous manifestation of that threat in several decades: North Korea's acquisition of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles. We turn next to addressing (in Part II) a question that seemed answered since the dawn of the nuclear age, when the United States moved from its defeat of Fascism in World War II to the containment of communism in the Cold War, to expanding the zone of free market democracies during the post-Cold War era: What does the United States seek to secure? Even if all could agree on the nature of particular security threats and the fundamental goals of security policy (as occurred for the United States after the attack on Pearl Harbor), enormous challenges confront the formation and implementation of national security strategy and policy. Part III of the course will identify and evaluate those challenges, using the 2003 decision to invade Iraq as a case study of the enduring problems that confront national security policy-making. We finally turn (in Part IV) to analyzing a series of current issues, including the threat posed by violent Islamist organizations, the consequences of U.S. disengagement in the Middle East, the impact of changing technology on the international security environment, (drones, surveillance, cyberwar, hybrid warfare), and the risk of conflict between the United States and two other major powers: Russia, and China. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3218 Intelligence Analysis and the U.S. Policymaking Process (4 Credits)**

This course will provide an overview of the intelligence collection and analysis cycles, as well as the national security policymaking process. It will examine case studies in which both the perceptions and biases of analysts or policymakers resulted in intelligence failures, and discuss ways to avoid those misperceptions and counter biases. The course will conclude with a short simulation in which students will each play a member of the National Security Council, debating over the pros and cons of an important foreign policy decision.

**INTS 3220 Trafficking in Persons/Smuggling of Migrants (4 Credits)**

Through the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has developed a series of university modules with a focus on the subject areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, anti-corruption, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, firearms, cybercrime, wildlife, forest and fisheries crime, counter-terrorism as well as integrity and ethics. In recent years there have been few topics garnering as much widespread interest as trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM). These issues have attracted the attention of Governments, NGOs, International Organizations, the media as well as academia. While this attention tends to provoke vivid discussions in political circles, social networks and other media platforms, there is little solid understanding of TIP and SOM, the difference between them and their implications. Last Spring, I joined 12 other academics with expertise in human trafficking and human smuggling from around the world for a week in Doha, Qatar to create a syllabus primarily for the teaching of TIP and SOM at universities and colleges. The 14 Modules on TIP and SOM will provide students with a practically oriented, though still theoretically grounded, tool to understand these issues. Thanks to the inputs received from an additional 100+ academics from all around the world, the Modules' contents are substantively robust. This strength is reinforced with a series of illustrative examples and exercises aimed at generating debates and consolidating knowledge among students. Given the considerable safety risks posed by TIP and SOM and the related need to ensure that perpetrators are made accountable, the course relies heavily on a legal approach, acknowledging the importance of clarifying concepts and employing rigorous terminology. This notwithstanding, the course is also grounded in a multidisciplinary methodology, recognizing that the complexity of the trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling phenomena extends beyond the legal realm. Consequently, a comprehensive understanding of TIP and SOM is not possible without the convergence of various disciplines, expertise and perspectives, including the historical, economic, social, political, and gender prisms, that are all considered in developing the course. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3222 International Law and Human Rights (4 Credits)**

An introductory course examining the concept of human rights, including political, economic, social, and cultural rights. International, regional and national institutions, norms and procedures to protect individual and group rights are discussed. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3225 Terrorism (4 Credits)**

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 3347 China in the Global Economy (4 Credits)**

It is impossible to discern the 21st century without having some level of understanding of China, which now possesses the largest army in the world, the biggest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, and the greatest number of people. Chinese firms provide foreign direct investment (FDI) worth \$3.8 trillion in stocks by 2018 and Chinese policy banks fund official financing totaling around \$648 billion between 2000 and 2018. Chinese technology firms have launched some of the most widely used applications such as TikTok and Zoom. The Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China, and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council have been able to rewrite some of the global development architecture, launching the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Belt and Road Initiative. Global trade passes through Chinese land or maritime economic zones, comprising 12.4% of global trade in 2019. In security issues, the Chinese Ministries and the People's Liberation Army have been at the forefront of redefining norms, such as the responsibility to protect, global intervention, and the universal declaration of human rights. In climate change, Chinese electric vehicle companies have been at the front and center of these new carbon-free technologies, and renewable energy firms have made strides at limiting carbon emissions within the Chinese borders. China often produces the newest billionaires in the world, comprising individuals who are responsible for investments in online gambling or wildlife hunting. Prerequisite: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3365 African Development: Patterns, Issues and Prospects for the SDGs (4 Credits)**

This is an undergraduate course on Development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It introduces the student to the main issues and themes confronting contemporary African development. It draws on literature from development economics, history, comparative politics, sociology, anthropology, geography and international relations, as well as a broad range of country case studies. The course reviews patterns of development in the SSA region. It then engages with the main theories of economic growth and development and evaluates their application to Sub-Saharan Africa. The main issues include the impact of Africa's geography, natural resources endowments and climate; the legacy of slavery and colonialism; independence, state formation and failure; patrimonialism, clientelism and corruption; Africa's economic crisis and reform efforts; foreign aid and debt; democratization and; reflections on Africa and the sustainable development goals. The course will equip the student with knowledge and skills to be a positive and effective player in the area of African development. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3385 Migrants and Refugees: Humanity on the Move (4 Credits)**

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, Southeast Asia, and Africa. The "contemporary" (i.e., post-WWII) era then covers not only the movements of peoples from Central Africa, Southeast 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 the contemporary era to a close. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3415 State Department Tradecraft (4 Credits)**

This is a foreign policy skills-based course designed to foster an ability to more effectively engage internal leadership, the press, and foreign audiences while working in a government context. Students will draft a range of communication products including policy memos, diplomatic cables, and talking points and practice essential oral communications skills ranging from negotiation, speaking to the media, and delivering briefings to officials. The State Department's communications model will be used as a template for engagement, but the skills will be broadly useful to any individual planning to formulate, implement, and educate on policy in executive and legislative settings. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3420 Climate Security (4 Credits)**

Since the dawn of agriculture (~7000 BCE), but rapidly accelerating in the industrial age (1750 CE to the present), humanity has conducted an uncontrolled experiment in bending the natural environment to fit human needs and desires. Despite the perceived distance that technology has placed between our physical environments and our daily lives, human interactions with our natural environment are still fundamental – and set to be disrupted by climate change, one of the most vexing issues of our time. It poses a wicked problem: a socio/cultural problem that is seemingly impossible to solve due to incomplete knowledge, the number of people and opinions involved, the large changes required, and the linked nature of the problem with other major social issues and problems. Since the end of the Cold War, much attention has been paid to the role of natural resources and environmental scarcity as a source of conflict, ranging from "water wars" between states sharing a common river basin to communal conflict between pastoralists and farmers in the Sahel and even the Syrian Civil War. This course will survey the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and human security, evaluate the expanding literature on environmental impacts on conflict, and address the emerging role of environmental stressors and climate change as US national security issues. Prerequisite: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3421 Environmental Justice Policy and Practice (4 Credits)**

Environmental justice (EJ) asks how we can ensure a fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the design, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. In short, how can we facilitate an environment where people live, work, and play exempt from unequitable allocations of environmental benefits (such as natural resource distributions) and harms (such as environmental health hazards). The course will present a historical overview of the EJ movement in the United States and its intersections with global EJ. It will cover the theoretical and practical methods used in environmental policy to assist government agencies, from the local to the global, in addressing immediate and long-term environmental justice challenges. Particular attention will be placed on the Colorado State legislature and how different environmental justice bills are designed and negotiated through the legislative session. Students will examine proposed bills and their relationships to social theories on EJ, diverse actors' interests and needs, and the appropriateness of the solutions presented to address specific environmental inequities. This will require group collaboration to examine specific EJ bills and produce in-class presentations and a policy brief that engages students critically with the course material and a real-world EJ issue. In short, with this course you will:

- Learn about the EJ movement history
- Create and share your own EJ story
- Explore issues in water access & air quality, food insecurity, access to nature and open spaces, and more
- Understand EJ policy in Colorado and beyond
- Analyze EJ policies in the Colorado State legislature

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3425 Political Psychology (4 Credits)**

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 3431 International Futures (4 Credits)**

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”. Prerequisites: INTS 1500, INTS 1700, and INTS 2975.

**INTS 3435 Political Economy of Globalization (4 Credits)**

This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of globalization and its differential impact on advanced and developing countries, using a wide range of literature from political science and political economy. The term ‘globalization’ connotes many different developments and processes and has become a leitmotiv of contemporary debate. It is an ‘essentially contested’ concept, which means that there are multiple meanings attached to it and that it has been heavily invested with normative claims. It can be used to capture the increasing speed and volume of communications, the spread of mass media, the growth of the internet, and the expansion in cross-border and transnational flows of goods, services, jobs, and capital. All of these things are important. But precisely because of the range of phenomena it is used to refer to, and because of its frequent deployment for ideological ends, the notion of globalization must be handled with care. Though it conveys a reality that needs to be understood, it is often used lazily by the media, as a means of avoiding blame by politicians and for personal aggrandizement by certain public intellectuals. All play on the fear of what lies beyond our control. As employed in this course, ‘globalization’ lies primarily in the domain of economics—and in the social and political implications of economic change. Globalization in this sense can be reduced to: • trade (the movement of goods and services across national borders); • direct investment (the purchase of factories or equipment abroad); • and capital flows (the movement of money across national borders).

**INTS 3485 The Role of Religion in International Affairs (4 Credits)**

The role of religion in international affairs was largely unexplored by scholars prior to September 11, 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3505 International Health and Development (4 Credits)**

Investment in health and investment in development work symbiotically in the production of economic and human well-being. However, what constitutes health and development varies across context, institutions, and geographies. This course will focus on the meaning, measurement, financing and delivery of inputs to human well-being and other aspects of development. This course will explore dominant models of health and development, what assumptions inform these models, and who is left unaccounted for within each. We will examine how macro-level decisions, decisions made by global or national institutions, impact both options and outcomes at the community and individual level. The exchange between development policies and health interventions will be explored. We will examine and critique the instruments and methods that are used to measure health and development and the assumptions that inform mainstream development and health paradigms.

**INTS 3530 Feeding the World: Global Food Security and Food System Sustainability (4 Credits)**

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 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 further engage a spectrum policy debates and case studies that particularly illustrate the workings of the global food and farming system and the harsh contradictions that underpin it. Among other topics, students are exposed to debates about food prices, hunger and famine, obesity, commercial production and agribusiness, the peasantry and subsistence farming, biotechnology, free agricultural trade, fair trade, agricultural pollution and agriculturally-induced climate change. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3560 Globalization and International Security (4 Credits)**

Globalization moved a long time ago from social science 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 by 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 specifically concentrates 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3562 Civilian Protection Practicum (4 Credits)**

The harm to civilians in contexts of armed conflicts presents an ongoing challenge for humanitarian and defense practitioners. These challenges are only expected to increase as the second- and third-order effects of the Coronavirus reverberate through the international system and spark new armed conflicts. While there are no prerequisites for this course, it is designed as a follow-on to the introductory course on "Civilian Protection in Armed Conflict." The course will enable students to put their insights on the protection of civilians into practice. Students will undertake collaborative research projects with a variety of U.S. and international humanitarian and defense organizations. Faculty and practitioner mentorship will help students learn how to advocate for ethical and evidenced-based protection policymaking. At the end of the course, students will brief their final research products to the practitioner clients. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3590 Politics in Africa: A Theoretical Approach with a Comparative Perspective (4 Credits)**

This course introduces 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 emphasizes 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 account for the continent's current marginality in the world and persistent underdevelopment. In addition, the course exposes students to the application and usefulness of general theories of development in comparative politics. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3591 Contemporary African Security (4 Credits)**

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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 & INTS 1700.

**INTS 3600 International Monetary Relations (4 Credits)**

We investigate the operation and evolution of today's international monetary system; the course will investigate both the politics and economics of international monetary negotiations, and will examine several key public policy debates that concern governments and investors around the world. The course will be an introduction to these timely and important issues, and will be organized around lecture, class debates, and discussion. Prerequisites: ECON 1020, INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3621 European Democracy in Crisis (4 Credits)**

This course is a comparative study of democratic governments in Western Europe, how these systems are structured and function, and more particularly the new challenges and problems that are emerging in the region: Euroscepticism, populism, support for right-wing parties, and political polarization. Democracy is the institutionalization of conflict, but democratic regimes vary in regard to the ways that they structure the arenas within which conflict is expressed. We will explore some of those institutional distinctions that vary across Western Europe such as Presidential vs. parliamentary systems, fragmented multi-party systems vs. majoritarian two-party systems, as well as the nature of political parties and the dynamics of party systems. The study of Western European democratic polities however requires some retrospective historical analysis of the nature of the conflicts emerging since the creation of the Modern State and the establishment of democracy. Because many of the present conflicts and problems in today's democratic regimes are legacies with roots in conflicts from the emergence of contemporary states, we will also spend some time in analyzing some of these historical conflicts.

**INTS 3625 Introduction to Contemporary Latin American Politics (4 Credits)**

This course provides an introduction to the study of Latin American politics. It is designed to provide students the opportunity to better understand how Latin American societies and political systems are organized and the major issues facing these governments and their citizens. In particular, this course will explore the establishment of democracy and the prospects for the consolidation of democratic regimes in the countries of the region. Throughout the twentieth century, economic, social and international factors contributed to political instability in the region and the establishment of non-democratic forms of rule. Although a wave of democratic transitions in the 1980s and 1990s transformed most Latin American countries into electoral democracies, the extent to which countries can be said to have fully democratic regimes varies widely today. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3630 Global Environment (4 Credits)**

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 3660 States in Transition and European Integration (4 Credits)**

This course examines states in transition in Europe and on its periphery. The central question the course asks is why, looking across the post-communist world, many states have joined the European Union and also the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations, while many others have held on to authoritarian means or rule or have been party to armed conflict. While Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and the Baltic States have acclimated themselves to many European Union rules relatively smoothly, Hungary has become the least democratic state in the Union. At the same time, Georgia, Ukraine and Russia are embroiled in protracted and in some ways interrelated conflicts, with democratic consolidation either seriously compromised or not even on the agenda. This course examines these diverging trends, drawing on a range of international relations and comparative politics approaches to explain highly variable outcomes across the region. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3670 Sustainable Development and Tourism (4 Credits)**

In 2006, a record 846 million tourists travelled internationally spending US \$733 billion in their travels. This course explores the motivation behind developing the tourism industry, especially in low and middle income regions, and examines the diverse outcomes of the same. The central question we 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 include eco-tourism, island tourism, medical tourism, and sex tourism. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3701 Topics in Int'l Studies (1-4 Credits)**

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3702 Topics in Int'l Studies (1-4 Credits)**

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3703 Topics in Int'l Studies (1-4 Credits)**

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3705 Topics in Int'l Studies (1-4 Credits)**

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3708 Topics in Int'l Studies (1-4 Credits)**

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3715 The Politics and Policy of Sustainable Energy (4 Credits)**

Energy is much in the news, with highly visible controversies over everything from hydraulic fracturing here in Colorado to oil pipelines to mountaintop removal for coal mining to raptor mortality at wind farms. These controversies range from local city ordinances to global treaties and involve everyone from environmental groups to governments to businesses of all sizes. It can be difficult to make sense of this cacophony of events. Where is the global energy system now, where is it going, and what will impede progress toward an energy system that will both serve human needs and protect the environment? Understanding these questions requires background knowledge that puts them into context and creates the opportunity to understand them more deeply. This course will introduce you to the politics and policies involved in sustainable energy, from the local to the global level. In order to make sense of those policies and politics, it will also introduce students to the basics of the energy system, including both conventional and alternative sources.

**INTS 3761 Diplomacy in the 21st Century (4 Credits)**

The course examines questions and dilemmas in the practice of contemporary statecraft and diplomacy. It will focus particularly on the changing nature of the tools available to states, the context in which they are used, and the players (including non-state actors) that are involved. The instructor will draw from recent experience to round out the topics discussed in class, and focus on the challenges of modern statecraft and diplomacy.

Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3780 The Ethical Foundations of the Global Economy (4 Credits)**

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 move back and forth between abstract theoretical debates (in economics and philosophy) and concrete, applied policy matters. For instance, we examine the current debate over "free trade" versus "fair trade." We 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. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3820 United Nations (4 Credits)**

This course provides an introduction to the United Nations and related agencies and programs. It examines the background and institutional arrangements of the UN System but gives special attention to the activities of the UN designed to advance peace and security. Case studies of UN responses to recent crises in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Western Hemisphere will be included. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3850 Foreign Aid, Debt and Development (4 Credits)**

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 are also covered. Prerequisites: INTS 1500 and INTS 1700.

**INTS 3952 Human Rights in the Global World (4 Credits)**

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.

**INTS 3975 Data Science in International Relations (4 Credits)**

Students will use research methods and data science tools to describe, analyze, and evaluate contemporary topics in international security. We will use the R statistical programming language to generate descriptive statistics, visualizations, and basic inferential statistics while using data on international conflict, human security, trade, development, and many other topics relevant to INTS. The course will culminate in a group presentation and report on a specific topic related to international studies. These tools will help equip students for additional coursework, research, and careers that use data science and quantitative analysis. There are no prerequisite in terms of statistics or computer science, but students should be willing to engage with new and challenging content.

**INTS 3980 Internships in International Studies (0-4 Credits)**

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 student's 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. Prerequisites: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

**INTS 3988 Study Abroad Resident Credit (0-18 Credits)****INTS 3990 Thesis (4 Credits)**

The thesis project is an original contribution to the understanding of issues relevant to international studies and to at least one of the concentration areas in international studies. The thesis must feature original research; that is, it must critically investigate a theoretically informed hypothesis, using sources to support an evaluation of the research question. The 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 faculty advisor. Prerequisites: Must be an INTS major and receive departmental permission.

**INTS 3991 Independent Study (1-4 Credits)**

In-depth study of a particular issue under the guidance of a professor. Prerequisite: prior agreement with department and permission from registrar.