POLITICAL SCIENCE 1003.10
INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Department of Political Science
The George Washington University

Fall 2013
Time: Tues/Thurs., 2.20 – 3.10pm
Room: 1957 E St. NW, #113
Office Hours: Tuesday, 3.30-5.30pm

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COURSE DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

This course is an introduction to the character, causes, and consequences of conflict and cooperation among states in security and economic affairs. The course is not purely theoretical, historical, or about current events. Rather, the approach taken here is that theory is necessary to make sense of historical and contemporary events, but also that theory is not very useful in the absence of knowledge of the past and present. Therefore, the course begins with a brief introduction to international relations theory, but proceeds in a chronological fashion, providing the historical background necessary for understanding international relations and highlighting how different theories help explain the historical cases.

After providing an overview of IR theory and examining a canonical example from ancient Greece – the conflict between Athens and Sparta culminating in the Peloponnesian War – the second section of the course turns to great power politics in Europe from the French Revolution to World War I. This part of the course examines the transformation in warfare wrought by the French Revolution; the Concert of Europe that helped keep the peace after the fall of Napoleon; the first period of globalization; European imperialism in Africa and Asia; and the causes of the First World War. The third section of the course takes us from world war to world war, looking at the nature of the post-World War I settlement; the causes and conduct of World War II; and the opening moves of U.S.-Soviet competition. Section IV studies the international politics of the Cold War, including international political and economic institutions; the effect of nuclear weapons on Cold War crises; competition in the Third World and the Middle East; the economic crises of the 1970s; and the end of the Cold War. The final section of the course focuses on the post-Cold War world, beginning with the debate over globalization and proceeding through the international politics of the environment; contemporary security issues like terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and humanitarian intervention; the rise of China; and crises in the European Union and the Middle East (Arab Spring).

No introductory course can adequately cover an entire field, and this one makes no pretense about being comprehensive. Nor do the readings on any given subject in the course constitute the last word on that topic. The goals of the course, rather, are to:

- Provide students with the necessary theoretical tools to analyze questions in international relations from multiple perspectives
- Enable students to compare and evaluate the explanatory power of competing theories
- Assist students in gaining the historical background needed to understand contemporary international events
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This is a challenging course, with an above-average workload. Do not make the mistake of equating “introduction” with “easy.” The course is fast-moving and covers a lot of ground, including a lot of history with which you may be unfamiliar. The general requirements for the course are as follows:

- **Attend Lecture.** Lectures take place from 2.20 – 3.10pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The lectures will reinforce and supplement the readings, but much of the material in lecture will not be contained in the readings.

- **Complete the Readings.** Put simply, you must be willing to read to succeed in this course. Often there are one hundred or more pages of reading per lecture. Doing the reading will also make it easier to follow the lectures (and, of course, the lectures will help you pick out the most important points in the readings). Common myths about the reading include: (1) believing that it is possible to catch up on the readings by cramming prior to an exam; (2) focusing on trivial details rather than the big ideas of each reading; and (3) thinking that it is not worth reading any of the assignments if you cannot read all of them. Be careful not to succumb to these myths. Commit yourself to keeping up with the readings; take careful notes; and distill the key arguments made by the authors. Questions to keep in mind while doing the readings are provided in the syllabus for each lecture.

- **Attend (and Participate in) Discussion Section.** All students must attend and actively participate in their discussion section each week. Sections are not another lecture period; they are intended as a time for students to engage with the readings. This is impossible if you have not read the material. Use the questions provided for each lecture as a guide to possible topics for discussion. Your TA may also provide additional questions or ask students to come up with some to guide discussion. A list of the times and locations of all discussion sections is provided on the last page of the syllabus.

ASSIGNMENTS AND EVALUATION

There are five main components to the final semester grade.

- **Participation (15%):** Students are expected to attend every lecture and section meeting as well as do all of the required reading. Participation grades will be based on:
  - Section Attendance (5%)
  - Participation in Discussion (10%)  

- **Three Response Papers (10%):** due in hard copy in section the weeks of September 16-20, October 14-18, and November 18-22. These short (2 pages maximum) papers will respond to specific questions distributed by the teaching staff.

- **Midterm Take-Home Examination I (20%):** 8 pages maximum, due October 3 at 2.20pm in hard copy in class and electronically on SafeAssign. The essay question will be distributed via Blackboard on September 26.

- **Midterm Take-Home Examination II (20%):** 8 pages maximum, due November 7 at 2.20pm in hard copy in class and electronically on SafeAssign. The essay question will be distributed via Blackboard on October 31.

- **Final Examination (35%):** Thursday, December 12, 3.00 – 5.00pm. Cumulative, closed-book final exam, consisting of short answer questions and essays.

Instructions will be circulated on how to submit your essay to SafeAssign. Note that your paper must be submitted to SafeAssign before class begins, and that your paper is not considered “turned in” until you have provided both a hard copy and an electronic copy.
BOOKS

The following books are required reading and are available for purchase at The George Washington University Bookstore and many online outlets.


ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

All of the journal articles and book chapters listed below in the required reading are available online on E-Reserve. These texts are easily obtained through the Blackboard site that has been established for the class. Click on “Blackboard” from the “My GW” page (http://my.gwu.edu), log in, go to the page for this class, and click on “E-Reserves.” There are folders for each lecture; inside the folders, readings are listed by the author’s last name.

POLICIES AND RESOURCES

- **Class Policies**
  - **Papers:** All papers for this course are expected to be double-spaced, written in 12-point font, have margins of at least 1 inch on all sides, and be stapled. Deviations from this standard are easy to detect and will affect your grade.
  
  - **Late Papers and Extensions:** Late midterm exams will be accepted up to 24 hours after the deadline, but one letter grade will be deducted. Papers that are more than 24 hours late will not be accepted and will be given a grade of zero. Exceptions will be made only in cases of incapacitating illness or extraordinary personal or family emergency; if you find yourself in such a situation, consult the instructor and your TA as soon as possible to discuss an extension. Extensions involving illness require documentation from a physician. Late response papers will not be accepted for any reason. The purpose of response papers is to synthesize material from lecture and the readings on your own before section. If the paper is not turned in on time, you will receive no credit and no opportunity to make up the assignment.
  
  - **Religious Holidays:** Although students are expected to attend every lecture and discussion section, exceptions will of course be made for religious holidays. Students who know they will miss class owing to observance of a religious holiday need to notify the instructor during the first week of the semester.
  
  - **Exams:** Students must take the final exam at the time and date assigned by the Academic Scheduling Office. Students who have three final exams on one day may petition for one of them to be rescheduled. Note that this must be done at least three weeks prior to the last day of classes: see http://registrar.gwu.edu/final-exam-schedule.
  
  - **Technology:** Laptops are allowed in class for note-taking purposes only, not for checking e-mail, Facebook, surfing the web or online shopping. Note that the use of laptops is a privilege that can be taken away if it is abused! The only cell phones allowed in class are those that have been turned off. If your cell phone rings during lecture, I will answer it for you.
  
  - **Email:** Email facilitates certain behaviors that students should avoid. First, always check the syllabus or ask a classmate before emailing the instructor or your TA with a procedural question; often, the answer has already been provided for you. Do not expect to receive a response to a question like “when is the midterm due?” Second, students should communicate professionally with the teaching staff, avoiding informal salutations, casual language, and sloppy punctuation and
spelling. We will not respond to disrespectful or inappropriate emails. Third, please keep your communications brief. Complicated questions or issues are best discussed in person in office hours or by appointment.

- Study Groups: Students may form study groups to help them better understand the material. However, study groups should not be used as a “division of labor” device whereby students read only some of the assignments while relying on others to summarize the remaining articles or chapters for them. Use the reading questions and key terms to help guide you through the readings. These questions and terms are not comprehensive, however, and are meant only to help you prepare for sections and exams.

- Grade Appeals: Grades in this course are not negotiable, but if you believe an error has been made in the grading of your assignment, you may appeal. The appeals process is as follows:
  - You must wait 24 hours before you may appeal.
  - Submit your appeal in writing to your TA along with the graded assignment. Your TA will respond in writing.
  - If you still believe your work has been mis-graded, you may appeal to the professor. Submit your graded assignment, your original appeal, and your TA’s response.
  - Appeals may result in a higher grade, no change, or a lower grade.
  - Behave in a respectful manner throughout the process. The teaching staff recognizes the importance of grades to students, but losing your cool will not help your case.

- Ideological Perspectives: I do not care what you think, I care that you think. My mission is to get you to think critically about important issues in international relations, not convince you that my view is right. There are no right or wrong views, only better or worse arguments. Good arguments require sound logic, solid evidence, and a consideration of alternative explanations.

- Plagiarism, Cheating, and Academic Integrity. According to the university’s Code of Academic Integrity, “Academic dishonesty is defined as cheating of any kind, including misrepresenting one’s own work, taking credit for the work of others without crediting them and without appropriate authorization, and the fabrication of information.” For the rest of the code, see http://www.gwu.edu/~ntegrity/code.html. In general, I expect that you will not lie, cheat, steal, or otherwise conduct yourselves dishonorably, and will do something if you observe others engaging in such conduct. All work you submit for this course must be your own; you must properly cite your sources in any written assignment no matter where you find them – that includes on the internet. I will not tolerate any form of academic dishonesty. If you are found to have cheated on any assignment, the likely minimum punishment is a failing grade for that assignment. The case may also be referred to the Office of Academic Integrity at the instructor’s discretion, depending on the severity of the offense. If you have questions about what constitutes proper use of published or unpublished sources, please ask the instructor or your TA.

- Disabilities. GW’s Disability Support Services (DSS) provides and coordinates accommodations and other services for students with a wide variety of disabilities, as well as those temporarily disabled by injury or illness. Accommodations are available through DSS to facilitate academic access for students with disabilities. Additional information is available at http://gwired.gwu.edu/dss/.

- Counseling. The University Counseling Center (UCC, 202.994.5300) offers 24/7 assistance and referral to address students’ personal, social, career, and study skills problems. Services for students include crisis and emergency mental health consultations, confidential assessment, counseling services (individual and small group), and referrals (see http://counselingcenter.gwu.edu/about).

- Security. If we experience an emergency during class time, we will try to stay at this location until we hear that we can move about safely. If we have to leave the classroom, we will meet in Rawlins Park (across E Street from the Elliott School) in order to account for everyone and to make certain that everyone is safe. Please refer to Campus Advisories for the latest information on the University’s operating status: http://campusadvisories.gwu.edu/.
COURSE CALENDAR

Part I. Introduction

1. August 27 (T)  Course Introduction
2. August 29 (R)  Overview of IR Theory
3. September 3 (T)  An Example from the Ancient World: Athens vs. Sparta

Part II. From Napoleon to World War I

4. September 5 (R)  The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, 1789-1815
5. September 10 (T)  The Concert of Europe and Bismarckian Realpolitik
   September 16-20  First response paper due this week in section
7. September 17 (T)  European Imperialism to 1914
8. September 19 (R)  The Rise of Germany and the Path to World War I
9. September 24 (T)  IR Theory and the Causes of World War I

Part III. From World War I to World War II

10. September 26 (R)  The Interwar Period: Collective Security and the Great Depression
11. October 1 (T)  The Origins of World War II
12. October 3 (R)  The Conduct of World War II
   October 14-18  Second response paper due this week in section
13. October 8 (T)  The End of World War II and the Origins of the Cold War

Part IV. The Cold War

14. October 10 (R)  Postwar Political and Economic Institutions: The UN and Bretton Woods
   October 14-18  Second response paper due this week in section
15. October 15 (T)  The Nuclear Revolution and Early Cold War Crises
16. October 17 (R)  Dominoes and the Third World: Korea and Vietnam
17. October 22 (T)  The Middle East: Three Crises
18. October 24 (R)  Economic Crises of the 1970s
19. October 29 (T)  The End of the Cold War and Its Consequences

Part V. The Post-Cold War World

20. October 31 (R)  Globalization, Again
   Second take-home midterm distributed via Blackboard
22. November 7 (R)  The Environment and Climate Change
   November 18-22  Third response paper due this week in section
23. November 12 (T)  Is the World Still Dangerous? Terrorism
   November 18-22  Third response paper due this week in section
25. November 19 (T)  Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention
27. November 26 (T)  International Relations in an Age of Crisis: The EU and the Arab Spring
28. November 28 (R)  NO CLASS: THANKSGIVING
29. December 3 (T)  NO CLASS: MAKE-UP DAY
30. December 5 (R)  Course Wrap-up and Review
31. December 12 (R)  Final Exam, 3.00 – 5.00pm
Part I. Introduction

1. **Course Introduction**  
   August 27  
   - No readings assigned.

2. **An Overview of IR Theory: Two Issues, Three Paradigms, Three Levels of Analysis**  
   August 29  
   *Note: This looks like a lot of reading, but each selection is fairly short.*  
   
   **Reading Questions**  
   - What are the core agreements and disagreements between liberal and realist approaches to IR?  
   - What distinguishes the three “levels of analysis” or “images” from each other?  
   - Can war ever be the product of rational decision-making? How?  
   - What are the causes of war in the spiral model versus the deterrence model?  
   - Is war a social institution whose usefulness is dying out?  
   - Is it possible for major changes in the structure of the international system to occur without war?  

**Key Terms**  
- Anarchy  
- Realism  
- Liberalism  
- Democratic Peace Theory  
- Three images  
- Polarity  
- Commitment problem  
- Private information  
- Issue indivisibility  
- Hegemonic war  
- Spiral model and deterrence model

3. **An Example from the Ancient World: Athens vs. Sparta**  
   September 3  
   
   **Reading Questions**  
   - What were the basic similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta?  
   - What is Thucydides’ favored explanation for the cause of the war?  
   - Which level of analysis and theoretical perspective (realism, liberalism, etc.) do you find most compelling to explain the war?  
   - Do you see anything relevant to modern international relations in this ancient history?
Part II. From Napoleon to World War I

4. The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars  September 5


Reading Questions
- What is the difference between “absolute” and “real” war for Clausewitz? What prevents real war from approaching the absolute?
- What is the governing principle that guides the level of effort in warfare?
- What differentiates European warfare prior to the French Revolution from warfare thereafter?
- Why didn’t the European great powers balance effectively against France until 1813? In general, when do states prefer to balance or buckpass?

5. The Concert of Europe and Bismarckian Realpolitik  September 10


Reading Questions
- What is international stability?
- Which of the three periods discussed in the reading – 1815-1854 (the Concert of Europe), 1870-1890 (Bismarckian Realpolitik), or 1890-1914 (the pre-World War I era) – was the most stable?
- Which of the major theories we encountered in Week 1 are most helpful in explaining periods of peace in nineteenth century Europe?
- Are the causes of stability the same today as they were in the nineteenth century?
6. The First Globalization: The Expansion of World Trade in the 19th Century

- Frieden, *Global Capitalism*, 13-55, 80-123.

**Reading Questions**

- What is globalization? Which factors were the most important in the rise of globalization and free trade in the nineteenth century?
- What is Frieden’s argument about the relationship between nations’ integration into the global market and their economic development?
- Does international trade encourage or discourage war?
- What is a hegemon and what does Stein mean by the “hegemon’s dilemma”?
- What sort of international system most encourages trade? Is a hegemon required?

**Key Terms**

- Globalization
- Mercantilism
- Specialization/division of labor
- Gold Standard
- Repeal of the Corn Laws
- Cobden-Chevalier Treaty
- Comparative advantage
- David Ricardo
- Hegemon
- Hegemonic stability theory
- King Leopold
- Heckscher-Ohlin theory
- Stolper-Samuelson theory

7. European Imperialism to 1914


**Reading Questions**

- What are the key arguments for imperialism made by Hobson, Lenin, and Masergh? Do the authors disagree? If so, about what?
- Why did Bismarck change his mind about the value of colonies?
- What was new about the “new imperialism” of the late nineteenth century?
- What is social imperialism?
- How did imperialism in Africa affect relations between states in Europe?

**Key Terms**

- Imperialism
- Social imperialism
- Overproduction/underconsumption
- Monopoly capitalism
- Scramble for Africa
- Maxim gun
- Adowa
- Boer War
- Meiji Restoration
- Sino-Japanese War
- Treaty of Shimonoseki
- Russo-Japanese War
8. **The Rise of Germany and the Path to World War I**


**Reading Questions**

- What were some of the crucial technological innovations of the second half of the nineteenth century, and how did they influence the conduct of war?
- What were the key diplomatic realignments among the European great powers after the dismissal of Bismarck? Why did they occur?
- What was the German war plan on the eve of the Great War? What were its political premises? Were these premises realistic?

**Key Terms**

- Alsace-Lorraine
- Reinsurance Treaty
- Splendid isolation
- Entente Cordiale
- First and Second Moroccan Crises
- Crowe Memorandum
- Bosnian Crisis
- Schlieffen Plan
- Weltpolitik
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- The Low countries
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance
- July Crisis
- The “blank check”
- Tirpitz’s “risk theory”
- Dreadnought

9. **International Relations Theory and the Origins of World War I**


**Reading Questions**

- According to Snyder, what was the source of the offensive war plans of great power militaries before World War I? What is Sagan’s view and how is it different? Which is more convincing?
- Can World War I be explained by a single “image,” or are multiple levels of analysis needed?
- Why does Copeland argue that “only Germany can be considered responsible for wanting and bringing on major war”?
- Is there a “rationalist” explanation for World War I? If so, what is it?
- Was World War I inevitable? If so, what kept it from breaking out prior to 1914?

**Key Terms**

- Offense-defense balance
- Security dilemma
- Cult of the offensive
- Parochial organizational interests
- Plan 17
- Preventive war
- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg
- Helmuth von Moltke (the younger)
- Russia’s “Big Program”
Part III. From World War I to World War II

10. The Interwar Period: Collective Security and the Great Depression         September 26


**Reading Questions**
- What were the main features of the Treaty of Versailles? Did the treaty help create conditions that destroyed the peace?
- What were the key features of the League of Nations? Why did it fail to prevent aggression and ultimately another world war?
- What caused the Great Depression? What role did the gold standard play in the Depression?
- According to hegemonic stability theory, how could the Great Depression have been avoided or shortened?

**Key Terms**
- Treaty of Versailles
- Collective security
- League of Nations
- Fourteen Points
- Self-determination
- Reparations
- Locarno Pact
- Gustav Streseman
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Hyperinflation
- John Maynard Keynes
- Smoot-Hawley Tariff
- Lender of last resort
- Great Depression
- Countercyclical lending

11. The Origins of World War II                    October 1


**Reading Questions**
- Would World War II have occurred without Adolf Hitler or Nazi ideology?
- How and why did the Allies appease Hitler in the 1930s? Were their decisions rational given the information available to them at the time?
- Why did Stalin agree to the Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact?
- Do you see the spiral model or the deterrence model as a better explanation for the outbreak of war? Is your judgment different for the causes of the war in Europe versus the causes in the Far East?

**Key Terms**
- Lebensraum
- Anschluss
- Rhineland
- Maginot Line
- Sudetenland
- Tripartite Pact
- Russo-Finnish War
- Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact
- Munich Agreement
- Clean slate debate
12. The Conduct of World War II


Reading Questions

- How was the conduct of World War II different from that of World War I? How was it similar?
- Why did the German blitzkrieg fail in the Soviet Union when it worked so brilliantly in France?
- Why was it so difficult to bomb military targets in Japan? Why was Japan such an inviting target for incendiary bombing?
- Is the era of bombing civilians over? Could such a thing ever happen again in contemporary wars?
- Is there such a thing as a “civilian” in total wars like World War II?

Key Terms

- Operation Barbarossa
- Operation Reinhard
- Einsatzgruppen
- Blitzkrieg
- Babi Yar
- Holocaust
- Concentration camp
- Treblinka
- Auschwitz
- Heinrich Himmler
- Strategic bombing
- Operation Meetinghouse
- Curtis LeMay
- Battle of Britain
- The Blitz
- B-29

13. The End of World War II and the Origins of the Cold War

- “A Report to the National Security Council – NSC 68,” April 12, 1950, 7-12 (part IV, “The Underlying Conflict…” ) and 48-60 (part IX, “Possible Courses of Action,” from “The First Course”).
- The Novikov Telegram, September 27, 1946.

Reading Questions

- Was the Cold War an inevitable by-product of the geopolitical situation and the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1945? Or were non-structural factors, like ideology and personality, the key drivers of hostility?
- Was the United States or the Soviet Union more responsible for the Cold War? Or were both equally responsible?
- Why did the United States launch the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan?
- What was the ultimate goal of U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union – containment or rollback?
- What does Ambassador Novikov get right in his telegram? What does he get wrong?

Key Terms

- Halford Mackinder
- Morgenthau Plan
- Yalta
- Potsdam
- Containment
- George Kennan
- Novikov Telegram
- Cominform
- Iron Curtain
- Spheres of influence
- NSC-68
- NATO
- Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
Part IV. The Cold War

14. Postwar Political and Economic Institutions: The UN and Bretton Woods  
October 10

- Frieden, *Global Capitalism*, 253-300.

**Reading Questions**

- How does the United Nations differ from the League of Nations in terms of its organization and its approach to collective security?
- What were the objectives of the GATT?
- What is an international regime? According to Keohane, why did such regimes emerge after World War II?

**Key Terms**

- Bretton Woods System
- GATT
- IMF
- World Bank
- Marshall Plan

- United Nations Security Council
- OECD
- European Coal and Steel Community
- European Economic Community

15. The Nuclear Revolution and Early Cold War Crises  
October 15


**Reading Questions**

- According to Jervis, how have nuclear weapons changed international politics?
- What is the stability-instability paradox?
- What was the nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in the late 1950s and early 1960s? How did it influence U.S. policymakers’ perceptions of the credibility of Soviet threats?
- Did Soviet missiles in Cuba actually change the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviets? If not, why were U.S. leaders so concerned about them?

**Key Terms**

- The Nuclear Revolution
- Mutually Assured Destruction
- Stability-Instability Paradox
- Hydrogen bomb
- First strike
- Secure second strike capability
- Hungarian uprising

- Bay of Pigs invasion
- Nikita Khrushchev
- Deterrence
- Compellence
- Berlin Crisis
- Cuban Missile Crisis
16. Dominoes and the Third World: Korea and Vietnam


Reading Questions
- Which factors best explain why the United States intervened in military conflicts in Asia?
- Do you agree with Thomas Schelling that a state’s reputation for upholding its commitments “is one of the few things worth fighting over?”
- Why did realists like Hans Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz oppose the Vietnam War?
- Why did the United States find it so difficult to prevail in Vietnam?

Key Terms
- Kim Il Sung
- Syngman Rhee
- Gen. Douglas MacArthur
- Inchon
- Ho Chi Minh
- Ngo Dinh Diem
- Viet Minh/Viet Cong
- Gulf of Tonkin
- Pleiku
- Rolling Thunder
- Tet Offensive
- Robert McNamara
- Domino Theory
- Credibility

17. The Middle East: Three Crises


Reading Questions
- Why did Egypt and Syria launch the Yom Kippur War after being so thoroughly defeated in the Six Day War?
- What have been the most important factors driving U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East over the last several decades?
- What problems did Israel’s conquest of the West Bank and Gaza in the Six Day War cause both for Israel and the broader Middle East?
- What has the role of the superpowers been in Middle East crises and wars?

Key Terms
- Gamel Abdel Nassar
- Golda Meir
- Anwar Sadat
- Camp David Accords
- Six Day War
- Yom Kippur War
- War of Attrition
- West Bank
18. Economic Crises of the 1970s: Oil, Bretton Woods, and Alternative Paths to Development


Reading Questions

- Why did the United States go off the gold standard in 1971?
- According to Frieden, what economic development strategies did many newly independent African and Asian states select and why?
- What were some of the problems associated with import substitution industrialization (ISI)?
- What caused the 1973 oil embargo? What were its consequences?

Key Terms

- Import substitution
- Non-tariff barriers to trade
- Nationalization
- The Seven Sisters
- OPEC
- King Faisal
- International Energy Agency

19. The End of the Cold War and Its Consequences


Reading Questions

- Which factor is the most important in explaining the end of the Cold War – shifting power, changing ideas, individual leaders, or domestic politics?
- How did the Cold War affect European stability?
- Why do Van Evera and Mearsheimer disagree about the future of Europe? Whose argument do you think is more compelling?
- Which structure of the international system (unipolarity, bipolarity, multipolarity) is most stable?
- Has Huntington’s prediction of a clash of civilizations come to pass in the post-Cold War era?

Key Terms

- German unification
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Bipolarity
- Multipolarity
- Unipolarity
- Clash of civilizations
Part V. The Post-Cold War World

20. Globalization, Again


Reading Questions

- What are the major technological and political changes driving globalization?
- According to Frankel, which factors—other than tariffs or non-tariff barriers—prevent the world from being perfectly globalized in trade?
- Do you agree with Friedman that there is a “globalization system” that has replaced the “Cold War system”?
- Does globalization make everyone better off? Why?

Key Terms

- Washington Consensus
- NAFTA
- Mercosur
- Democratization of technology
- Democratization of finance
- Democratization of information

21. Globalization and Its Discontents?


Reading Questions

- According to Frieden, why did Africa largely get left behind by globalization?
- What do advocates of free trade tend to neglect in making the case that trade improves general welfare?
- Why does Rodrik suggest that the Bretton Woods system may have been preferable to the current WTO system of international trade?
- What are Stiglitz’s core criticisms of the IMF?

Key Terms

- Resource curse
- Dumping
- Failed states
- Mundell dilemma
- Stagflation
- Battle in Seattle
- Henry Martyn
- Fixed vs. floating exchange rates
- Capital controls
22. The Environment and Climate Change


Reading Questions

- According to Hansen, what “forcing agents” are most responsible for global warming, and what is likely to be the biggest consequence of a warmer Earth?
- What is the tragedy of the commons, and how can it be overcome?
- Why has international cooperation to regulate the emission of greenhouse gases and thereby manage global warming been so unsuccessful? How could cooperation be made more productive?
- Why was the Montreal Protocol so much more successful than the Kyoto Protocol?
- According to Victor, what are the three myths about how to solve climate change?

Key Terms

- Kyoto Protocol
- Copenhagen conference
- Tragedy of the commons
- Free-rider problem
- Montreal Protocol

23. Is the World Still Dangerous? Terrorism


Reading Questions

- What is terrorism? According to Hoffman, how has the meaning of the term fluctuated over time?
- What does Pape mean when he says there is a “strategic logic” of suicide terrorism?
- According to Pape, which kind of states are the most frequent targets of suicide attacks? Why?
- What are Moghadam’s principal criticisms of Pape’s argument? Are they persuasive? What is Moghadam’s own explanation for suicide terrorism?
- Does terrorism work?

Key Terms

- Terrorism
- Suicide terrorism
- Salafi jihad
- Tamil Tigers/LTTE
- Hamas
- Hezbollah
- PKK
- Al Qaeda
- Takfir
- Ayman al-Zawahiri
- Osama bin Laden
24. **Is the World Still Dangerous? Nuclear Proliferation**


**Reading Questions**

- Why do states build nuclear weapons? Which of Sagan’s three models do you find most persuasive?
- If nuclear weapons ensure a state’s security, why have so few states built them?
- Is the spread of nuclear weapons dangerous? Does it increase or decrease the likelihood of war? Is South Asia more or less secure now than India and Pakistan are overt nuclear powers?
- Is Iran likely to build the bomb? Can the international community do anything to stop it? What would be the consequences of an Iranian bomb?

**Key Terms**

- WMD
- LEU and HEU
- Plutonium
- Security model
- Domestic politics model
- NPT
- Kargil War
- Brasstacks crisis
- Natanz
- Centrifuge
- Fordow

25. **Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention**


**Reading Questions**

- What is genocide? Why do states fail to intervene to stop genocide even though they are legally obligated to under the Genocide Convention?
- What is the responsibility to protect (R2P)? Is it a legal, normative, or political principle?
- Why is humanitarian intervention more common today than during the Cold War?
- Why does humanitarian intervention occur in some conflicts but not others?
- Why is Valentino skeptical of humanitarian intervention?

**Key Terms**

- State sovereignty
- Moral hazard
- Romeo Dallaire
- Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)
- Arusha Accords
- UNAMIR
- Srebrenica
- R2P
- Kosovo War
- Black Hawk down incident
- Slobodan Milošević
26. **The End of Unipolarity? The Rise of China**


**Reading Questions**

- What are the causes of hegemonic decline, according to Gilpin?
- Is the United States in decline relative to China? In what sense? Is that decline dangerous, in that it could lead to war?
- Does the rise of China necessarily threaten the United States? Are there factors that could reduce the likelihood of conflict between the two countries?
- Why might China feel threatened by the United States?
- Does economic interdependence make war more or less likely? Why?

**Key Terms**

- Hegemon’s dilemma
- Regional hegemon
- Free-rider problem
- Advantages of backwardness

27. **International Relations in an Age of Crisis: The EU and the Arab Spring**

- Eva Bellin, “Reconsidering the Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Lessons from the Arab Spring,” *Comparative Politics* 44, no. 2 (January 2012): 127-149.

**Reading Questions**

- According to Rosato, what explains why European states chose to integrate during the Cold War? What explains the fracturing of the EU today? Do you agree with his conclusions?
- According to Feldstein, what is the basic reason behind the crisis of the euro?
- How would leaving the euro zone give countries like Greece more freedom to deal with their economic crises?
- Is the Arab Spring a good or a bad thing – for human rights? Democracy? Internal conflict? Stability in the Middle East?
- What obstacles to democratization do Arab Spring countries face? Can these obstacles be overcome?
- Why did the Arab Spring revolutions succeed in some countries but fail in others?
- Is Berman’s optimism about the future of the Arab Spring warranted?

**Key Terms**

- Euro
- Treaty of Lisbon
- Maastricht treaty
- Currency devaluation
- Mohammed Morsi
- Hosni Mubarak
- Moammar Qaddafi
- Tahrir Square
- Bashar al-Assad
28. NO CLASS: HAPPY THANKSGIVING  
November 28

29. NO CLASS: MAKE-UP DAY  
December 3

30. Course Wrap-up and Review  
December 5

31. Final Exam  
December 12

- 3.00 – 5.00PM
DISCUSSION SECTIONS

Monday (Aparna Ravi)

- PSC 1003.30, 8.00 – 8.50am, Duques 362
- PSC 1003.31, 9.35 – 10.25am, Monroe 350
- PSC 1003.32, 12.45 – 1.35pm, Old Main 305

Tuesday (Jacquelyn Schneider)

- PSC 1003.33, 8.00 – 8.50am, Duques 362
- PSC 1003.34, 9.35 – 10.25am, 1957 E St. NW, 310
- PSC 1003.35, 11.10am – 12.00pm, 1957 E St. NW, 310

Wednesday (Trey Herr)

- PSC 1003.36, 8.00 – 8.50am, Monroe 350
- PSC 1003.37, 9.35 – 10.25am, Duques 251
- PSC 1003.38, 2.20 – 3.10pm, 2020 K St. NW, 26

Thursday (Amanda Alcorn)

- PSC 1003.39, 8.00 – 8.50am, Duques 362
- PSC 1003.40, 9.35 – 10.25am, 1776 G St. NW, 107
- PSC 1003.41, 11.10am – 12.00pm, Monroe 351

Friday (Brian Radzinsky)

- PSC 1003.42, 8.00 – 8.50am, Monroe 114
- PSC 1003.43, 9.35 – 10.25am, Government 101
- PSC 1003.44, 11.10am – 12.00pm, Duques 251