International Studies Courses
Autumn 2019

- 2050 Introduction to China & Japan
- 2100 Introduction to Latin America
- 2200 Introduction to the Middle East
- 2500 Introduction to Development
- 2800 Introduction to Peace Studies
- 3350 Introduction to Western Europe
- 3400 The Analysis & Display of Data
- 3450 Human Rights
- 3661 The City & Culture
- 3700 Introduction to Intelligence
- 3701 Homeland Security
- 3850 Introduction to Globalization
- 4242 Incomplete Democracies: The (Un) Rule of Law in Latin America
- 4251 Crime & Corruption in Contemporary Europe
- 4320 Energy, Environment and the Economy
- 4532 Food Security & Globalization
- 4535 International Economic Development
- 4560 Cooperation & Conflict in the Global Economy
- 4597.01 World Population, Food and Environment
- 4700 Terror & Terrorism
- 4701 Development & Control of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- 4704 The 9/11 Attacks
- 4800 Cultural Diplomacy
- 4801 Model United Nations
- 4803 Peacekeeping & Collective Security
- 4806 Intelligence for Diplomacy: Assessing Leadership Style
- 5051 East Asia in the Post Cold War Era
- 5701 Advanced Intelligence
This course provides an introduction to the historical and social development of China and Japan. The primary focus of the course is to demonstrate the contemporary similarities and differences between the two countries in regard to geography/ecology, social structure, religious beliefs, politics, and economics. This course will provide adequate preparations for students interested in pursuing other course work in the culture area of East Asia.

Note: Approved to fulfill the GE Social Science, and International Issues course.
This course explores the contemporary societies of Latin America and the main features in the development of the economies, politics, and cultures of the region. A transdisciplinary approach, which combines the use of different methodologies from the humanities and the social sciences, will allow us to map out the historical, ethnic, social, and political processes that have shaped diverse geocultural formations in the region. Although the course follows a loosely historical trajectory of the 20th Century, it is organized around the unfolding of geopolitically overdetermined geocultural areas. Each module will focus on selected political and/or cultural topics of social and historical relevance. Through this journey, we will understand the complex dialectics between change and continuity, the emergent and the residual, modernity and traditions, as well as the articulation between regional cultures and local practices, nation states and global actors, high culture and popular culture, folklore and pop, political agents and civil society, subcultures and countercultures, ethnicity and class, gender and age. Students will be encouraged to address topics relevant to their major(s) in an interdisciplinary manner.

Note: Fulfills the GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
This course presents the student with a multi-disciplinary analysis of the issues involved in the modern-day transformation of the Middle East. The course begins with a discussion of aspects of the traditional culture relevant to life in the Middle East today and then devotes the bulk of its attention to the problems of rapid change as experienced in this century including most recent developments. Disciplinary perspectives normally represented in the course include anthropology, history, international relations, literature and religion.

Fulfills the GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
Introduction to Development Studies

Dr. Omar Keshk
MW 2:20 – 3:40 PM
Room 2015, McPherson Chemical Laboratory
Class #: 26560
Credits: 3

This course introduces the beginning student to the field of development studies. The subject of development studies is the development process in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The definition of the concept "development" is controversial, but its core idea is improvement in human well-being. Economics has been the leading discipline in development studies, but historians, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists and others have also made major contributions to the field.

Fulfills the GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
Introduction to Peace Studies

Prof. Benjamin McKean
TR 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Room 260, Pomerene Hall
Class #: 19392
Credits: 3

This course provides a comprehensive overview of the quest for peace. It traces major issues in the field of peace studies and it introduces a variety of strategies to achieve peace. Students are encouraged to explore the numerous dimensions of violence and the prospects for peace in our world today. It is hoped that by gaining a deeper understanding of the global dialogue on the meaning of peace, students will be able to participate in creative thinking about how humankind might build societies based on non-violence, social, political, and economic well-being, social justice, and ecological balance.

Fulfills the GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
This course presents an introductory overview of Western Europe. It chronicles and compares modern Western European societies in terms of politics, economics, history, and culture (art and music).

**Note:** GE Social Science, and International Issues course., or GE History course.
The ability to manipulate, analyze, and present data is an essential career tool in the 21st century. Students in this class will be taught the basics of data presentation and analysis, as well as, how to use the most common software packages available (EXCEL, SAS, SPSS, Stata and R). Upon completion of the course, students will be able to analyze and present data using the most common software packages in the private and public sectors as well as academia.

Prerequisites: None. Fulfills the GE Data Analysis course.
This course provides an introduction to the question of human rights. Throughout the semester, we will examine the conceptual history as well as the practice of human rights through interdisciplinary texts.

The goal of this course is, first, to develop in-depth knowledge of the scholarly literature on human rights, i.e., to understand that the evolution of the concept of human rights and its institutionalization was a complex and political process and that what we today understand as human rights is also a political construction. A second goal is to develop analytical and critical thinking skills that will allow students to discern different theoretical understandings of human rights and to critically assess competing claims about human rights.

Prerequisites: None.
Cities are one of humankind’s most richly complex inventions as spatial and cultural entities. In this course, we explore questions like: What make cities? How are cities shaped by global forces, like capitalism and modernity? How can we analyze them? Are there particular identities and cultures that cities foster into being?

We will also analyze how distinctions based on race, class, gender, and religion are lived through space. Contemporary urban development in Columbus and other global cities is a major topic, and we will explore how the contemporary language of creative economy and private-sector led spatial development generates topographies of exclusion, and complicates the maintenance of place-based identities for individuals and communities.
Intelligence gathering and analysis is critical for the protection of our country in a time of uncertainty and multiple global threats. This class will provide students with a comprehensive introduction to the US Intelligence Community and to the wider field of intelligence in general. After a brief historical introduction to the U.S. intelligence system, we will explore the nuts and bolts of intelligence collection, analysis, covert action and counterintelligence. Students will learn, and practice, writing focused papers aimed at giving US policymakers, from the President on down, the information about the world they need in order to make effective US foreign policy decisions. Prerequisites: None.
This undergraduate course provides students with a comprehensive overview of U.S. homeland security. It places homeland security in the context of overall national security and introduces students to the historic, current and emerging threats to strategic interests in the U.S. homeland, with particular emphasis on domestic and foreign terrorism. Students are also introduced to the organizations, laws, strategies, plans, programs and technologies that exist or are being developed to deal with current and future homeland-security challenges. As well, they are prepared to assess systematically, objectively and rigorously various homeland-security problems and issues and to develop and effectively communicate appropriate recommendations to responsible decision makers. Finally, the course acquaints students with government and non-government career opportunities related to various areas of homeland security.

Prerequisites: none
Globalization is perhaps the most widely discussed, and controversial, concept of the early 21st century. It has become a watchword among politicians, policy makers, political activists, academics and the media. A common claim is that it is the most profound change taking place in human affairs, a key force shaping our lives and affecting everyone on the planet in one way or another. It remains, however, an essentially contested concept.

Most people have at best a vague understanding of what globalization actually is or means, not least because the debates surrounding this idea are complex and often contradictory. This course is designed to introduce students to these debates and to explore globalization in all its aspects, economic, political, cultural, environmental and technological. Its aim is to provide a critical appreciation of the benefits and costs that contemporary globalization is likely to present for world society.

Note: Fulfills the GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
This course explores recent trends to combat corruption, consolidate liberal-democratic regimes and continued efforts to forge more robust rule of law in Latin America. We will also examine various forms of political violence including organized crime, police brutality & violence against police, death squads, electoral violence, state-sanctioned violence against political opponents and other human rights abuses (Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Caribbean). Examples of successes and failures from other Latin American nations in combating organized crime, reducing state-sanctioned violence and armed conflicts against the state are closely examined (Colombia, Central America). The inter-disciplinary readings focus on the institutional, social and legal underpinnings of political violence in the effort to consolidate electoral democracies in Latin America since the third wave of democratization. The course also delves into the history of how different types of regimes in Latin America (authoritarian and state-socialist) have shaped current institutional trajectories in terms of significant political violence (Venezuela, Nicaragua), episodic violence (Paraguay) and non-violence in electoral turn-over (Costa Rica, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador). We will pay particular attention to the social and institutional responses to the recent wave of anti-corruption movements in Latin America.

Prerequisite: None.
Learn about organized crime and corruption in post-Cold War Europe. The course will focus on the Italian mafia, Russian and East European organized crime. We will explore the topics of drug and human trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, political corruption, and the creation of kleptocracies where organized crime coexists with corrupt political elites. We will seek out the best approaches to fight corruption and organized crime globally and at the local level.
Global climate change is one of the most important global environmental, economic, and policy issues of our time. Even as the US Congress debates major legislation to address climate change, and the global community debates a successor treaty to the Kyoto Protocol, industries worldwide are voluntarily changing their business practices to account for their impact on the environment. Green practices and greenhouse gas policies are among the most widely discussed issues today. This course examines the many economic implications that climate change may have on society. The course begins with a global view of the energy system, economic growth, and the potential impacts of climate change on major sectors such as agriculture, forests, water resources and coastal communities. We then examine a wide range of business practices, technologies, and policies that may be used to combat climate change, and we assess the likely benefits and costs of the actions society may take.

For additional information on this course, contact Professor Sohngen at Sohngen.1@osu.edu.

Prerequisite: AED Econ 2001 or Econ 2001 or permission of the instructor.
More than 800 million people in the world today are chronically undernourished and lack secure access to food. Why does hunger persist when world food supplies are more than adequate to feed everyone? What can be done to reduce hunger worldwide? This course addresses the conditions that enable or prevent people from having constant access to food. We examine who is hungry, where they are located, and how trends in hunger and extreme poverty have changed over time. The course pays particular attention to food security problems in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the global regions where hunger is most prevalent. But hunger is not limited to the developing world, and we also study food insecurity in industrialized countries, such as the United States. Ending global hunger would require only a small fraction of world GDP, and in the latter half of the course, we examine the resources and altered priorities that would make it possible to end hunger in our lifetime.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 2001 or Econ 2001, OR permission of instructor.
Economic Development in Developing Countries

Prof. Jon Einar Flatnes
TR 12:45PM – 2:05PM
Room 034, Lazenby Hall
AEDE Class #: 30640
IS Class #: 24242
Credits: 3

This course is designed to introduce students to the major problems of the developing world and to analyze them using the principles and concepts of development economics. It is aimed at students who want to develop an understanding of real world problems. Initially it will focus on problems of poverty, inequality, unemployment, rapid population growth, and rural development. Later the course will explore issues surrounding the globalization of trade and finance, the transition from former communist to market economies and the interface between sustainability of the environment and economic development.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 2001 or Econ 2001, or Permission of Instructor.
Cooperation & Conflict
in the Global Economy

Dr. Ida Mirzaie
T R 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Room 009, Ramseyer Hall
Econ #: 25843
INTSTDS #: 33999
Credits: 3

The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the means of conceptualizing and assessing the impact of the process known as GLOBALIZATION. The contemporary phase of growing economic interdependence of national economies will be put in the historical context of previous periods so that students can evaluate the extent to which the contemporary global economy is something qualitatively and quantitatively unique. Students will explore the major issues and debates regarding free trade.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 2001 or Econ 2001.01 or 2001.02, and Econ 2002. Cross-listed with Econ 4560.
This course addresses population growth and the challenges it poses – in particular, the challenge of providing everyone with an adequate diet while simultaneously conserving the natural resources on which agriculture and other economic activities depend. Since human numbers are increasing more rapidly in poor countries than anywhere else, special attention is paid to population growth and the prospects for environmentally sound agricultural development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The problems arising as a transition is made from communism to a market economy are examined as well since agricultural development has lagged, environmental deterioration has been pronounced, or both in many of the nations experiencing this transition.

This course fulfills the GEC-R AND GE Contemporary world requirement. Cross-listed with Agricultural Economics. Honors section, students must be enrolled in the university’s honors program.
Terror and terrorism have been prominent features of Western political culture since the French Revolution. For the most part, modern terrorism is of European origin, and the ideas, goals, and methods of European terrorists have inspired terrorists in non-Western nations. The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the ideology, motivation, and methods of numerous terrorist groups of the last two centuries in order to provide a basis for an understanding of contemporary terrorist organizations.
This course offers students an overview of the issues relating to atomic, biological, and chemical weapons, commonly referred to as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Since the end of the Cold War, the proliferation of these kinds of weapons has become one of America’s primary security concerns; thus an understanding of the weapons and their capabilities is an essential component of understanding national security more broadly.

This class will approach WMD from three angles. First, it will take a historical perspective, exploring the development and use of these weapons in past conflicts. Second, it will examine the scientific foundation of the most significant WMD threats. While not a science class, students must certainly have a basic understanding of the way that these kinds of weapons function in order to assess the threat that they represent. No prior science background needed.

Prerequisites: None
This course will explore the domestic and international impacts of the 9/11 terrorist attacks against the United States. During the class we will explore four different but interrelated “wars:” the war against the Taliban in Afghanistan and its spillover into Pakistan; the global campaign against Osama bin Laden’s al Qaeda movement resulting in bin Laden’s death in Pakistan in 2011; the American led war in Iraq, the subsequent breakdown of order, and the establishment of a powerful al Qaeda presence there; and the war on the homefront—the curtailment of civil liberties, the question of torture, the militarization of American society, and cases of domestic terrorism.

We will explore these four wars in a variety of ways. We will have some conventional readings and lectures to establish context. We will also read several memoirs and watch several films to try to understand how these facets of the post 9/11 world are being remembered and represented. Classroom discussion of films and memoirs will be an essential component of a strong performance in the course. There will be several medium-length written assignments as well.

Prerequisites: Sophomore standing or higher.
Cultural diplomacy (CD) is the exchange of performances and ideas across state borders with the intention of building political influence. This course takes a humanities approach, working through case studies as well as students' own intercultural experiences. By examining primary and secondary sources from a range of positions, students will learn to interpret the complex effects, at multiple levels, of intercultural initiatives.

We start by reminding ourselves that cultural diplomacy operates within a larger universe of cultural flows and transfers: mass and social media, popular culture and the arts, immigration, tourism, education, religion, commerce, social movements, etc. We also consider traditional state diplomacy as a kind of cultural performance with its own body of symbols and customs.

The first major unit of the course examines the state-sponsored CD of the twentieth century, culminating in Cold War ideological competition. Then we see the rise of alternative models of connection, emerging from both postcolonial and domestic resistance. In this context, non-state actors and grassroots groups began to conduct their own forms of CD. The last unit looks at the recent revitalization and re-shaping of both state and non-state CD in response to consumer capitalism, the globalization of public opinion, new media, and geopolitical shifts. We'll conclude with some reflections on the value and limitations of the culture concept in international affairs.

Prerequisites: Sophomore standing or higher.
An interactive diplomatic simulation of the political processes of the UN General Assembly focusing on selected global problems; involves class discussions, group projects, and significant student participation.
This course explores the theory and practice of international peace interventions and human security, two key multinational responses to international violence. Investigating specific cases in depth, we will try to better understand:

1. when peacekeeping, peacemaking, or peacebuilding and human security interventions are appropriate,
2. when they are likely to occur,
3. what constitutes success in these initiatives, and
4. the variables that affect success.

Special attention will be given to the comprehensive “peace architecture” approach which has evolved since the early 90s. The key goals of this course are to prepare students to: analyze the evolution of peace interventions/modalities and human security within the international community and the theoretical distinctions among intervention, human security, peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peace building; identify the conditions that allow durable peace and human security to occur and the conditions that enhance likely success; and evaluate the effectiveness of contemporary interventions in particular cases from an international politics, organizational, and interpersonal/social perspective.

Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or higher.
Within Western intelligence communities, the assessment of leadership style is one of several core foci for intelligence analysts. Leadership style assessments contribute to predictions of a leader’s likely behavior. More important, they guide efforts, in particular diplomatic efforts, to influence the decisions of political, military, and economic leaders. This course introduces students to key theories and research in political psychology used to explore leadership and decision-making style and that guide US intelligence analysts who assess foreign leaders. In their own research, students apply the ideas from this literature to analyze a particular leader’s style (motivation, operational code, thinking style, information environment, and decision making style) and hypothesize implications of that style for diplomatic efforts to engage and influence the leader. Thus, the course places students at the nexus between theory and research in political psychology, on the one hand, and the world of practice in intelligence analysis and diplomacy, on the other. Prerequisites: none.
East Asia in the Post-Cold War Era
Issues in Regional Security & Econ Development

In this class we will study the security and economic issues of East Asia since the end of the Cold War. This region’s contributions to the global economy have increased greatly since the early 1990s. With the rise of China, the continuing North-South Korea split and the arms races that affect both the regional and the global balance of power, East Asia is now a focal point of global diplomatic, military and economic affairs. Students interested in careers in international affairs will benefit greatly from our in-depth study of this region. Course requirements include two midterm exams and a final exam, a paper and an in-class presentation of your paper findings.

Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or higher, or permission of instructor.
This Russian Media course provides a comprehensive review of Russian media and politics.

In this course you will learn about Russian media, censorship, propaganda, online disinformation, freedom of speech, dissident movements and protests in Russia. This course is taught in English.

You will learn:
• How Russian disinformation works.
• How to analyze opinion polls conducted in authoritarian countries.
• Why fake news win people’s minds and hearts.
• How media and internet technologies can be used for democratic liberation or authoritarian control.

Approved for use in the Russian minor. Contact Andrew Spencer.4@osu.edu, for more information.
Today's US Intelligence Community faces many controversial issues while trying to deal with the multiple global threats that face the US. In this class we will discuss, in depth, such issues as the role of Intelligence Community activities within the US; the appropriate level of legal constraints on intelligence activities; and the uses, and misuses, policymakers make of intelligence. In addition to our full class activities, students will have multiple opportunities to work in small groups to discuss, and try to devise solutions for, those issues, as well as for some of the global threats facing the US and US interests today, such as the rise of China, Russian expansionism, and conflict in the Middle East. Students will also get hands-on practice discussing and analyzing current events, and preparing their analysis for presentation to US policymakers, including the President.

Prerequisite: International Studies 3700, or permission of department. Embedded Honors section.