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.

Prerequisites: None. GEC-R AND GE Social Science, and International Issues course.
Introduction to the Modern Middle East

Dr. Omar Keshk
MW 11:10 AM - 12:30 PM
Room 676, Biological Sciences Bldg.
Class #: 27093
Credits: 3

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 GEC-R AND GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
RUSSIA: FROM COMMUNISM TO CAPITALISM

Dr. Tatyana Nestorova  
WF 2:20 PM – 3:40 PM  
Room 140, Jennings Hall  
Class #: 27106  
Credits: 3

Learn about Vladimir Putin's Russia, how it compares to its predecessor, the Soviet Union, and where its immediate future lies. The course will focus on the Soviet political model, the meaning of the Soviet experience and the collapse of the Communist system. Students will also be able to gain an insight into the Cold War and current U.S.-Russian relations. Another goal is to learn about the lives of ordinary people and how to assess the current Russian government and society.

GEC-R AND GE Social Science, and International Issues course.
Introduction to Development Studies

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. 0604 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 GEC-R AND GE Social Science & International Issues requirement. 0604
Is there enough food for everyone in the world? Are human numbers increasing faster or slower than food supplies? Where are people going hungry and why? Does globalization help people eat better, or does it create food insecurity? Questions and issues of this sort are addressed in this class.

This course addresses trends in the consumption and production of food. Specific objectives reflect a general focus on the allocation of edible commodities and the resources used to produce same. We will look at how changes in food demand relates to improvements in living standards, as well as, examine the impact of technological improvement both on agriculture and on the human and natural resources harnessed for crop and livestock production.

Prerequisite: None. GEC social science and international issues course.
This course provides a comprehensive overview of the quest for peace. It traces major issues in the field of peace studies and 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 GEC-R AND GE Social Science & International Issues requirement.
This course introduces students to the broader experience of globalization by examining cultural representations in relation to the circumstances and conditions of the globalization process. The course is organized chronologically, and divided into four units: the period before European hegemony; the era of European colonialism and imperialism; the period of decolonization and modernization; and the contemporary context. These units serve to highlight continuities and changes in the globalization process. Questions of empire, migration, various types of networks, and the relationship between local lives and larger political and economic systems are central to all units. With the onset of European colonization and imperialism, however, the scale and nature of the interdependency of different areas of the world changed dramatically. The broad timeframe of the course allows a systematic discussion of these changes. The course pays particular attention to the ways in which human lives are affected by different aspects of globalization. Class discussion centers on cultural texts and other artifacts, which will be analyzed in light of various background readings.
Introduction to Intelligence

Anita Bucknam  
TR  2:20 PM – 3:40 PM  
Room 250, Pomerene Hall  
Class #:  31040  
Credits:  3

Prof. Frank Stratman  
MW  5:30 - 6:50 PM  
Room 250, Pomerene Hall  
Class #:  19031  
Credits:  3

Among the important consequences of the tragedies of 9/11 have been a renewed emphasis upon the importance of intelligence gathering and analysis for the protection of modern societies and a critical concern for the problems and dangers inherent in such a complex and uncertain enterprise. This class will provide the student with a comprehensive introduction to the intelligence arts and intelligence cycle. After a brief historical introduction to the U.S. intelligence system, the “nuts and bolts” of intelligence collection, analysis, covert action and counterintelligence will be explored.

Prerequisites: None.
Introduction to Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a federal executive department of the United States government responsible for ensuring the national security and physical safety of the United States. The mission of the DHS is to secure the United States against terrorism and protect against natural disasters.

The DHS was established on November 25, 2001, by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, in response to the September 11 attacks. Its goal is to coordinate and direct the efforts of all branches of the federal government, and certain private and non-governmental organizations, to ensure that the United States is prepared for and protected against all threats and hazards.

The DHS is composed of 15 agencies and offices, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). It is headquartered in Washington, D.C., and is the largest agency in the U.S. government.

The DHS plays a crucial role in safeguarding the American way of life by protecting the country against terrorism and enhancing border security, ensuring' homeland national security and resilience, and safeguarding critical infrastructure and key resources against cyber and physical threats.

The DHS has a comprehensive approach to homeland security, focusing on preventing and preparing for terrorist attacks, protecting critical infrastructure, and responding to disasters.

The department's leadership is focused on protecting the American homeland, ensuring the safety and security of the United States, and promoting the interests of the American people.

The DHS is dedicated to working with all levels of government, the private sector, and the public to ensure that the United States is a secure and resilient nation capable of withstanding any threat or disaster.

The Department of Homeland Security is dedicated to leading the nation in preventing terrorism and enhancing homeland security, ensuring the safety and security of the country, its people, and its way of life.

By working together, we can ensure that the United States remains strong, resilient, and secure against any threats.

For more information, visit the official website of the Department of Homeland Security at https://www.dhs.gov.
This hands on course will focus on information security governance tools and processes. Students will learn the basic structures and activities used by Information Security professionals to manage information security and cyber risks which threaten us as individuals and organizations. This applied knowledge will enable students to understand the context of information security risks in the broader organizational, political and societal contexts. Course activities will include organizational and threat analysis, creation of continuity, threat mitigation plans, analysis of industry standards and frameworks, and investigation of cyber laws and regulations.
This course is designed to be a multi-faceted analysis of the rapid and large-scale growth of China's presence in the African continent, a clear indication of the expanding and deepening relations between China and Africa in the third millennia - year 2000 to now. Its fundamental objective is to investigate the interests, goals, and strategy driving China's Africa policy. To date, African countries and peoples have been subject largely to European and, later, U.S. influence and tutelage, but there is now a 'changing reality' as China positions itself to compete with the West for influence, access to agricultural land and strategic raw materials, and for a share of a goods and service market comprising 1.2 billion people. In a nutshell the Chinese are positioning themselves to carve out an economic and political space in Africa that might eventually sideline, perhaps even displace, Western influence there. Against the background of the continent's long colonial history, the hows and why of Chinese medium- and long-term economic and political strategies will be the principal focus of investigation.

Prerequisite: none.
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 (200) or Econ 2001 (200), or Permission of Instructor.
This course intends to extend understanding of the economic issues facing Middle Eastern countries. Building upon basic principles of economics, this course seeks to introduce students to current economic issues from a regional standpoint to shed light on cross-regional similarities and differences. After covering background information on the geography, culture, and social environment of the Middle East, the course will cover each country’s internal situation (e.g. growth, inflation, unemployment, fiscal and monetary policy) and external situation (e.g. import, export, foreign debt, and exchange rate policy). Throughout the course, we will also discuss current events and issues related to Middle Eastern countries.

Prerequisite: AED ECON 2001 or ECON 2001.
The primary objective is for you to understand how international trade theory and policy can aid business and trade policy decisions. The historical and future importance of international trade to the U.S. economy will be examined. You will apply concepts of international trade theory to a wide variety of issues fundamental to the success of business firms which operate within a global environment. You will develop a framework of thinking analytically about trade policy issues so you won’t fall prey to unscientific advocacy positions or simplistic thinking.

Prerequisite: AED Econ 2001, or Econ 2001, or permission of the instructor.
This course provides a broad introduction to the history of biological weapons and their current threat to national and global security. We will begin with a survey of the profound impact that disease has had on human history. From there we will analyze several of the most significant potential biological warfare agents in detail. We will then look at the history of biological warfare and the most significant biological weapon programs. We will conclude by looking at the greatest risks that biological agents pose today, including terrorism, new disease outbreaks, and the risks associated with recent breakthroughs in biology and medicine.
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.

Nicholas Dadzie
TR 3:55 PM – 5:15 PM
Room E024, Scott Laboratory
AED ECON Class #: 30264
INTSTDS Class #: 27088
Credits: 3

Source: Tennessee Dept. of Health.
Terror & Terrorism

Dr. Jeffrey Lewis
TR 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Room 309, Campbell Hall
Class #: 19030
Credits: 3

Dr. Jeffrey Lewis
TR 2:20 PM – 3:40 PM
Room 312, Cockins Hall
Class #: 27094
Credits: 3

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.

Specifically, we will address the terror of the French Revolution, anarchism and revolutionary terrorism in 19th century Europe, terrorism in Latin America, European domestic terrorism in the 1960s and 1970s, national liberation and separatist movements, Middle Eastern terrorism, and the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States.

Prerequisites: None.
No country’s history and development have been as deeply characterized by technological development and enthusiasm as have those of the United States. In the twentieth century, science and technology were integral parts of the transformation of America from a rural, agrarian state into the greatest economic powerhouse in the world. During this exact same time science and technology played a key role in transforming America into the greatest military power in world as well. American science and technology are rightly credited for helping to bring the Cold War to a relatively peaceful end, and unsurprisingly in the decades since the Cold War, American policy makers have continued to assume that superiority in these areas will provide America with a political and military edge for the foreseeable future.

This course critically examines the relationship between science, technology, and American power from the post-Civil war years until the present day. It will provide students with an understanding of what science and technology are and why they have stamped this country to such an extent that many scholars refer to America as “technology’s nation.” It will also explore the ongoing assumption that “superiority” in technology—usually assumed to mean the newest, most complex, and inevitably most expensive technology—will always be advantageous for America, especially in light of recent conflicts in which less sophisticated technologies have provided battlefield advantages for non-state forces.
Intelligence for Diplomacy: Assessing Leadership Style

Dr. Robert Woyach
WF 12:45 PM - 2:05 PM
Room 140, Jennings Hall
Class #: 28350
Credits: 3

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: Sophomore standing or higher.
Prof. Magda El-Sherbini
MW 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Location: Room 2003, Evans Lab
Class #: 27105
Credits: 3

Changes in creating, accessing, and using information are happening within a global context and are driving forces in societies around the world. This course introduces students to critical thinking about the knowledge creation process in its global and societal contexts. We will examine issues, trends, tensions, policies, theories, and practices related to the varying ways information is used and knowledge is produced in different societies, the impact of communication technologies, the divides that affect individuals’ and societies’ access to knowledge, and the emerging “commons” of globally distributed information and knowledge.

Prerequisites: none

International Studies 4850
The main objective of this course is to provide students with the introductory understanding on the Korean peninsula. While we look at various theoretical explanations, this course will focus on the nature of North and South Korean regional rivalry and its global impacts. We will examine various security issues including the North Korean nuclear threat, military alliances, and reunification prospects. In addition, we will discuss several economic issues such as the differential growth paths and recent economic and financial woes in both Koreas.

Prerequisites: none.
Globalization & Latin America

Prof. Abril Trigo
TR 2:20 PM – 3:40 PM
Room 191, Mendenhall Lab
IS Class #: 34333
Spanish Class #: 20874
Credits: 3

This course explores some of the current debates on globalization in Latin America and recent and interrelated transformations in the economies, politics, and cultures of the region. Three specific "problems" will be examined from several disciplinary perspectives: drugs and drug trafficking, the supposed dissolution of the nation-state, and the rise of indigenous movements. Students will be encouraged to address topics relevant to their major(s) in an interdisciplinary manner. The course is designed around a series of lectures by experts in their fields. This course is cross-listed with Spanish, but is taught in English.

Prerequisites: Sophomore Standing or Higher.
Contemporary Issues in the Middle East

SPRING 2019

Dr. Alam Payind
TR 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Room 213, Campbell Hall
IS Class #: 27084
NELC Class #: 23874
Credits: 3

This course has developed out of the consensus among Middle East experts that a proper understanding of recent events in the Middle East requires more than a casual or narrowly-focused knowledge of the cultural, social, historical, economic, religious and political background of these events. This course will provide students with an opportunity to study, through an in-depth interdisciplinary approach, one of the world’s most complex yet important regions which, except for its crises, is virtually ignored in the news media of most Western countries. This course will seek to illuminate the host of factors underlying contemporary issues in the Middle East and in some North African and Central Asian countries. The first 15 minutes of each session will be devoted to discussions and analyses of daily developments in Middle Eastern countries.

Prerequisites: INTSTDS 2200 or Junior Standing.

Mazoon Mosque – Oman – Jhong Dizon Flickr. CC 2.0
Link to image source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/japokskee/4204695947

Armenian Catholic Cathedral in Beirut, Lebanon
“St Elie – St Gregory Armenian Catholic Cathedral” by Jari Kurittu, from Flickr, licensed under CC BY 2.0

Synagogue in Alexandria, Egypt
“20111112_Egypt_0119 Alexandria Elyahu Ha-Navi Synagogue” by Dan Lundberg, from Flickr, licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0
This course has developed out of the consensus among Middle East experts that a proper understanding of recent events in the Middle East requires more than a casual or narrowly-focused knowledge of the cultural, social, historical, economic, religious and political background of these events. This course will provide students with an opportunity to study, through an in-depth interdisciplinary approach, one of the world’s most complex yet important regions which, except for its crises, is virtually ignored in the news media of most Western countries. This course will seek to illuminate the host of factors underlying contemporary issues in the Middle East and in some North African and Central Asian countries. The first 15 minutes of each session will be devoted to discussions and analyses of daily developments in Middle Eastern countries.

Prerequisites: INTSTDS 2200 (245) or Junior Standing.
Rebuilding Failed & Weak States

Dr. Rudolph Hightower
TR 9:35 – 10:55 AM
Room 185, Mendenhall Laboratory
INT STDS: 27098
PUBAFRS: 5322
Credits: 3

This course tackles the question of how to design policies and programs to rebuild failed and weak nation states into functioning, if not vibrant, democracies. In pursuit of this end, we will examine the causes of nation state failure, the trajectories or pathways to and from failure, and the ingredients purported to contribute to the consolidation of democracy. In addition, we will critically assess the policies and programs of international actors intent upon aiding the transition to democracy. In particular, we will examine the programmatic efforts of one of the primary development organs – the U.S. Agency for International Development – in three settings: Ukraine, Rwanda and Iraq. We will assess USAID’s current complement of programs in each of these three settings and make informed judgments about whether they should be expanded, changed, or abolished. Ultimately, we will examine whether attempting to rebuild failed and weak nation states is an activity worthy of undertaking at all. Maybe weak states should be allowed to fail.

Prerequisites: Sophomore Standing or Permission of Instructor.
This is a hands-on course. Students will learn how to apply critical thinking skills to current national security issues, and will learn, and practice, analytic techniques taught and used in the US Intelligence Community. They will practice writing short, focused papers designed to provide high-level US policymakers, especially the President, with detailed analysis on international events. Students will also learn oral briefing techniques as they are taught and used in the Intelligence Community, and will practice presenting analysis in a face-to-face, analyst-to-consumer format.

Course Goals:
• Develop skills in written communication, critical thinking, and oral expression.

Course Learning Objectives:
• Develop critical and analytic thinking skills
• Strengthen expository writing skills, including editing techniques
• Improve research methods, including an awareness of how to evaluate sources of information
• Enhance oral communication techniques

Prerequisites: 3700
International law is an essential dimension of global governance that affects and shapes the lives of people, the affairs of nations, and the condition of the planet. The objective of the course is to provide students with the foundational and structural forces of international law that shape the content and character of national and international relations. It will examine the complex and varied sources, traditions, customs, functions, and structures of international law and their significance in maintaining stability, order, communication, and continuity between nations, people, and international organizations.

Prerequisites: Sophomore Standing or Higher.
Children & War

Dr. Tatyana Nestorova
W F 11:10 AM – 12:30 PM
Room 2001, Evans Laboratory
UNDERGRAD Class #: 28332
GRADUATE Class #: 31006
Credits: 3

This is an advanced undergraduate/graduate course, organized as a seminar. Students will have the opportunity to learn about the global effects of war to understand and protect children exposed to war. We will focus on the use of child soldiers, on refugee children, on children born of war, and on the strategies to promote the wellbeing of children affected by war.

Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or higher.