SYLLABUS

A Short Description

This seminar has two broad objectives:

First, it will provide an in-depth understanding of the nature of cooperation and conflict in the post-9/11 world by focusing on selected topics in three broad areas: security, economic, and institutional and transnational issues. The seminar will focus on (a) the changing nature of international order in the wake of President Trump’s America First policy and his administration’s departure from American commitment to global leadership in the last seven decades and (b) the effectiveness of America’s counterterrorism efforts since 9/11.

Second, it will provide an opportunity to each one of you to learn about how to (a) write a good review essay, (b) formulate a research question in international relations, (c) do in-depth research, including data collection, (d) write the first draft of a paper, and (e) produce a well-argued and properly-documented thesis. I will provide guidance and feedback to you at each step of the way—from topic selection to writing an outline, to data collection and formulation of an argument and thesis statement. It will be an involved process different from anything you have experienced in other political science courses.

Format and Requirements of the Seminar

The seminar will meet twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday at 2:20-3:50. I will assume your familiarity with the basics of international relations since you have taken POLS 170 and other 200- and 300-level courses in political science. However, I may refresh your memory, if needed, about basic concepts and history of international relations since World War II.

Prepared class participation is expected of all of you. I will expect you to come to the class prepared, having finished all the required readings and with your critical thoughts on the readings for class discussion. Usually I will introduce the topic and provide a broad framework for class discussion, which will be followed by one or more student presentations on the assigned readings. In your presentation you are expected to provide a critical evaluation of the major points/arguments in the readings. I will keep class discussion focused on the topic of the day and clarify the readings where necessary. Toward the end of the class I will restate the major points arising out of the readings and discussion, and their significance for the seminar.

You are expected to attend all class meetings during the semester. Your absence from class—even once—will affect your grade unless there is an emergency. Since all the members of this class are seniors, I expect you to be responsible and self-motivated.

There will be no exams in this class. You are expected to write a 25-page research paper, due on December 8, the last day of classes. The topic of your paper must be chosen, in consultation with the instructor, before September 14. Your paper outline (title, main argument and important sources) will be due on September 26 and the short paper (5 pages) on October 10. You will present the findings of your preliminary research in class during the last 2 weeks of the semester. (More about this in the August 24 organizational meeting.) Also, you will be
responsible for leading class discussions at least two times during the semester and write two reading response essays. The reading response essays will provide a critical analysis (not a simple summary) of the readings and will be due one week after the oral presentation. Please note that you are required to write only two response essays regardless of the number of class presentations you might give.

The term paper will carry 40% (30% final paper and 10% short paper) and the reading response essays 20% toward your final grade. The remaining 40% of your grade will be based on (i) presentation of required readings (20%), (ii) class participation (10%), (iii) presentation of research paper (5%), and (iv) outline of the paper (5%).

Course Requirements

1. Seminar Paper 30%
2. Short Paper 10%
3. Paper Outline 5%
4. Reading Response Essay 1 10%
5. Reading Response Essay 2 10%
6. Presentation of Required Readings 1 10%
7. Presentation of Required Readings 2 10%
8. Presentation of Research Paper 5%
9. Overall Class Participation 10%

Total: 100%

Important Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 14</td>
<td>Paper topic approval deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 26</td>
<td>Paper outline due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>Short paper due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One week after class presentation</td>
<td>Reading Response Essay 1 due in class</td>
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<tr>
<td>One week after class presentation</td>
<td>Reading Response Essay 2 due in class</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 8</td>
<td>Seminar Paper due in my office at 10:00 a.m.</td>
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Academic Integrity. I will follow the university policy on academic integrity and plagiarism, as stated in the Student Handbook.

Academic Integrity

_**Academic integrity refers to the ethical standards and policies that govern how people work and interact in the academic enterprise at a college or university. These standards and policies attempt to do more than define and condemn what is wrong or unethical; they also attempt to provide a foundation for the mutual trust and individual responsibility necessary in a healthy academic community.**_

_Both faculty members and students have the responsibility of upholding the principles of academic integrity. Faculty and staff members should create an environment in which honesty is encouraged, dishonesty discouraged and integrity is openly discussed._
Plagiarism

Using the words or ideas of another writer without attribution, so that they seem as if they are your own. Plagiarism ranges from copying someone else’s work word for word, to rewriting someone else’s work with only minor word changes (mosaic plagiarism), to summarizing work without acknowledging the source.

Books and Other Required Readings

The five books required for this course can be purchased at the University Bookstore.

2. Dan Caldwell and Robert Williams, Seeking Security In an Insecure World, Rowman and Littlefield, 3rd edition, 2016 (chapters will be available on Moodle)
7. The New York Times (on line edition)
8. Other required readings will be available on Moodle.

Schedule and Assignments

August 24

Organizational meeting and discussion of


Recommended Readings:


8/29 and 8/31

1. Post-9/11 World

The post-Cold War era, according to some observers, ended on September 11, 2001 when the terrorists attacked the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The Bush administration responded by declaring a war on terrorism, which was fought by many means--diplomatic, military, financial, intelligence, investigative, and other. The war on terrorism was similar to the policy of countering the threat of communism during the Cold War. President Obama, however, announced that the US was not engaged in a boundless “Global War on Terror,” but rather in a series of
persistent, targeted effort to dismantle specific networks of violent extremists that threaten America. And President Trump has announced that he wants to wage a more aggressive campaign against terrorist groups worldwide. Our discussion in this unit of the course will focus on a critical analysis of the military and other response of the U.S. to the 9/11 attacks. We will compare Obama’s approach to fighting violent extremists with that Bush’s war on terror and Trump’s pledge to fight Islamic terrorism.

Required Readings:

Anne Marie Slaughter Adapting, US Policy in a changing international system

Dan Caldwell and Williams, Seeking Security in an Insecure World, Chapters1, 9, 10-13

Discussion Leaders:

8/29 Eric Addy and Andrew Derringer

8/31 Andy Fournier and Sean Furman

Recommended Readings:

Graham Allison, Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe, Ch. 6.

9/5 and 9/7

2. America’s Primacy in Perspective

After the cold war America emerged as the lone superpower; it is leading the world on all dimensions of power—military, economic, and cultural. Some believe that America has the unique opportunity and, after the terrorist attacks, the determination to reshape the world. Others maintain that the world’s only superpower can’t go it alone. In other words it must work with its allies. The Trump administration wants to pursue an interest-based foreign
policy. Yet others argue that America’s power is likely to decline in the 21st century. We will examine the pros and cons of each position in this unit of the course.

**Required Readings:**

1. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Strategic Vision: America and the Crisis of Global Power, pp. 7-120 (available on Moodle)
2. Joseph Nye, The Paradox of American Power, Chapters 1, 2 and 4 (available on Moodle)

**Discussion Leaders:**

9/5 Jacob Lasky and Connor Reed

9/7 Andy Fournier

**Recommended Readings:**

“America Is In Decline,” *Foreign Policy*, July/August 2014

Flynn has a new book titled *The Edge of Disaster* (Random House, 2007). Please listen to the recent radio interview he gave to the National Public Radio. Here is the link:


9/12: Silent Research Day

9/14 and 9/19

**3. Religious Fundamentalism, Oil and International Politics**

There has been a resurgence of religious, especially Islamic, fundamentalism since the end of the cold war. Some scholars have argued that Islamic fundamentalism is a reaction against globalization and due to the absence of democracy and the existence of extreme poverty in many Muslim countries. Others have argued that after the cold war the new international conflict will not be ideological but rather cultural and civilizational, especially between
the Western and the Islamic civilizations. (A view help by many Trump supporters.) Yet others believe that the
civilizational conflict argument ignores the underlying cause of conflict between the West and the Muslim world—
that the West (read America) has supported and maintained undemocratic regimes in power in the Middle East in
order to have access to and control over the vast reserve of oil in the region. These three positions about the causes
of the rise of Islamic fundamentalism and the prevailing anti-Americanism in much of the Islamic world will be
analyzed in this unit of the seminar.

Required Readings:
1. Klare (Moodle)
3. Oil: The Long Goodbye (Moodle)
4. Doran (Moodle)
5. Howard (Moodle)
6. Caldwell, Ch. 5 (The Terrorist Threat)

Video: Islam and the West (BP 173.5.I83 1996) “Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, turmoil in the Islamic
world has continually generated foreign policy challenges for the West. Will the conflict between the Islamic world
and the West replace the Cold War as the fundamental political problem of our time? Is the Islamic world a
monolith, or will Islamic nations increasingly act in their own self-interest? Can the Islamic revolution spread to
more countries or will Western-style democracies take hold? Eminent scholars, including Milton Viorst of the
Middle East Institute, and Fouad Adjami of Johns Hopkins University, discuss these issues with Ben Wattenberg.”
(27minutes) 1993.

Web Links
www.incore.ulst.ac.uk The initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE) is a joint project of the United
Nations University and the University of Ulster. The Web site contains research and resources into economic
conflicts around the world.
www.ceifo.su.se The Center for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations at the University of
Stockholm has a Web site detailing its research into migration, nationalism and ethnic relations
www.lamp.ac.uk/cis/pathways The Department of Theology, Religion and Islamic Studies at the University of
Wales in Lampeter has an extensive list of Internet links related to the study of Islam.
www.irna.com The Islamic Republic News Agency posts news, features and photographs on contemporary life and
politics in Iran.

Discussion Leaders:
9/14 Jacob Lasky
9/19 Connor Reed

Recommended Readings:
4. Radical Islam and Terrorism

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks Islam has become synonymous, at least in public perception in the U.S., with violence and terror. President Trump’s January 29, 2017 controversial Executive Order to temporarily ban Muslims from seven majority-Muslim nations (Syria, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen) from entering the United States is part of the new administration’s pledge to wage a more aggressive campaign against terrorist groups worldwide. In this section, we will go beyond the headlines and examine the factors that led to the emergence of radical Islam. We will trace the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism beginning in 1979 in the Iranian Revolution and enquire whether Islamic fundamentalism is a response to the superpower politics in the 1980s and 1990s.

Required Readings:
3. Schmitt and Shanker, Counter Strike, Ch. 11.

Discussion Leaders:
9/26 Sean Furman
9/28 Eric Addy

Recommended Readings:
Daniel Byman, Al Qaeda, the Islamic State, and the Global Jihadist Movement, Oxford UP, 2015

10/3 and 10/05

5. **Flashpoints at the Beginning of the 21st Century:**

There are two most dangerous regions in the world today--the Middle East and South Asia. Both are susceptible to the outbreak of armed conflict and war at any time. An outbreak of war in the Middle East will seriously affect America’s vital strategic and economic interests. On the other hand, a conventional war between India and Pakistan in South Asia is expected to escalate into a nuclear war that will kill millions of people. In this unit we will thoroughly examine the sources of conflict in the two regions and consider possible solutions to the Arab-Israeli and the Kashmiri conflicts.

**A. The Palestinian Conflict**

**Required Readings:**

1. NPR 7-part story on the Palestinian Conflict
2. White, pp. 306-325
3. Snow, *Irreversible Conflict*

(All readings are available on Moodle.)

Listen to the following NPR stories:

A. A key critic’s problem with Jimmy Carter’s book  

B. Jimmy Carter defends Peace Not Apartheid  

C. Middle East: A Century of Conflict (Audio and Transcript)

NPR ran a seven-part series in 2002 on the roots of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The program provides a comprehensive and simple history of the conflict. You must listen to the program and/or read the transcript by clicking on the links provided below.

**A Century of Conflict: Part 1**
NPR's Mike Shuster begins his Morning Edition series with a look at Theodor Herzl, who in the late 19th century set the goal for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.  

A Century of Conflict: Part II  
Profile: From the Balfour Declaration to the End of World War II Violence has Simmered in the Middle East  

Discussion Leaders:  
10/3  Connor Reed  
10/5  Katie Tipsword

Recommended:
“Does the Israel Lobby Have Too Much Power? Foreign Policy, July/August 2006  


Fouad Ajami, “The Sentry’s Solitude” Foreign Affairs, Nov./Dec. 2001.-


10/10 and 10/12

B. The Kashmiri Conflict

Required Readings:

Ganguly, Epilogue
Indurthy and Haque, *The Kashmir Conflict*
Schaffer, *The Limits of Influence: America’s Role in Kashmir*, Ch. 7 (The Most Dangerous Place in the World)

**Discussion Leaders:**
10/10  Andy Fournier  
10/12  Sean Furman

**Recommended:**


**Week of October 16:** Fall Break

10/24 and 10/26

**6. Globalization and Antiglobalization**

The 1990s witnessed globalization of the world economy. Globalization was expected to bring positive economic results to both rich and poor nations. Yet the benefits of globalization have gone disproportionately to the rich industrialized nations, especially the U.S., and to a tiny privileged class in the developing world. As a result there has been a backlash against globalization, beginning with the Seattle protests in 1999. The loss of manufacturing jobs in industrialized nations has led to recent anti-globalization sentiments in the US and Europe. In this unit we will examine the merit of the argument in favor of and against globalization.

**Required Readings:**
Stiglitz, *Making Globalization Work*, Ch. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7

**Web Links:**
www.csgr.org  Website of the Center for the study of Globalization and Regionalization at the University of Warwick, the main research center on globalization and the (UK) Economic and Social Research Council.
www.focusweb.org    Website of Focus on the Global South, a regional institute of research and advocacy on globalization from a Southern perspective.
www.weforum.org     Website of the world Economic Forum, a leading source of reports and comments on globalization from a business perspective.

Discussion Leaders:

10/24  Andrew Derringer
10/26  Jacob Lasky

Recommended:
Joseph E. Stiglitz, Globalization and Its Discontents, Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6-9.

10/31 and 11/2


The stockpile of nuclear weapons in the U.S. and Russia has been drastically reduced since the end of the Cold War. The real threat to world security since the 1990s is the effort by a number of rogue states—Iran and North Korea—to acquire weapons of mass destruction. The acquisition of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan in 1998 added a new dimension to the issue of nuclear security. What have been the records of the Clinton, Bush and Obama administrations in thwarting the development of the weapons of mass destruction by states like Iraq, and how has the U.S. responded to the nuclear threats posed by India and Pakistan? What is President Trump’s approach to nuclear nonproliferation? These questions will be answered in this portion of the seminar.

Required Readings:
1. Graham Allison, Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe, Chapters. 1-5
2. Allison, Nuclear Terrorism, Chapters, 6-8, Conclusion and Afterword
3. Dirty War (video clip)
4. How Nuclear Threat Tops Summit Agenda (NPR story)
5. How Do Nuclear Terrorists Get a Hold of Nuclear Material?

Discussion Leaders:

10/31 Nathaniel Reed
11/2 Katie Tipsword

Recommended
--------(ed.), *Should We Let the Bomb Spread*, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center, 2016

11/7 and 11/9

8. Emerging Powers

A. China: the New Superpower (?)

The size of the Chinese economy (GDP[PPP]), which is about half that of the U.S., is projected to overtake America’s in the next ten years. China is now a member of the World Trade Organization and its economy has experienced high rates of growth for more than a decade. China’s defense spending is the third largest in the world. Judged by the traditional attributes of power, China is a great power, but it has ambitions to become a superpower.
Can China become the next superpower and become a rival to the U.S.? Does China pose a security threat to the U.S., especially in relation to Taiwan and Japan? These and many other questions will be answered in this session of the seminar.

**Required Readings:**

1. Prestowitz, Ch. 4
5. China and India Reshaping Global Industrial Strategy

**Discussion Leader:**

11/7  Connor Reed

**Recommended:**


**B. India as an Emerging Power**

Although poorer and less economically dynamic than China, India has soft power in abundance. That India can become a great power, according to some analysts, is not in doubt. The real question, they believe, is whether it wants to.

**Required Readings:**

“What is India’s “Cold Start” Military Doctrine? *Economist*, March 1, 2017


China and India Reshaping Global Industrial Strategy

Prestowitz, Ch. 5

The Next Asian Miracle

Next Knowledge Superpower

Toward the Knowledge Superpower?

India: What's All the Hype About (video)
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6125940.stm

BBC, “Key Facts: India Rising”
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6257057.stm

Special Debate (4 February 2007)
Special guests include: Kees Ten Nijenhuis, a European senior vice president at Wipro; Phanish Puranam, PhD, Assistant Professor of Strategic & International Management & Co-Director; Aditya V. Birla, India Research Centre; Rashmee Roshan Lall, Foreign Editor, The Times of India; Lord Karan Bilimoria, Cobra Beer; Samir Sayeed, JPMorgan, Dr Harren Jhoti, Founder and Chief Scientific Officer, Astex Therapeutics in Cambridge.

Listen to Part One (26 mins)
Listen to Part Two (26 mins)
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/specials/1620_india/page3.shtml

India Vs. India, India Poised Anthem (Amitabh Bachchan)
http://youtube.com/watch?v=Ffem8YhMOHU

Video: The Great Decisions 2006
Discussion Leader:
11/9 Eric Addy

Recommended
Maya Chadda, Why India Matters, Lynne Rienner, 2014.
Jackie Assayag and C. J. Fuller, Globalizing India: Perspectives from Below, Anthem Press, 2005.
"Outsourcing Jobs: U.S. Dilemma" by Bruce Stokes
http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=6407
http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/display.article?id=5762

Thomas Friedman, The world Is Flat, Farrar, Staus and Grouk, 2005, Ch. 1

11/14 and 11/16

9. "American Empire": Will America (read Trump) Reshape the World?
America has the capability and, since the September 11 attacks, the motivation to reshape the world. Will President Trump take the lead in setting new rules that govern international relations? Is it possible that America would
continue to operate outside those rules (Trump’s “America First” policy) if it does not like those rules applied to itself? Are we moving toward economic nationalism and American isolationism? These and many other questions will be debated in the concluding week of the semester.

**Required Readings:**

1. Caldwell and Williams, *Seeking Security in an Insecure World*. Ch. 14
3. Charles Kupchen, *No One's World* (listen to the audio file)

**Recommended**


**Discussion Leaders:**

11/14  Andrew Derringer

11/16  Nathaniel Reed and Katie Tipsword

11/21 and 11/28:

Presentation of Research Papers

1. Eric Addy

2. Andrew Derringer

3. Andy Fournier

4. Sean Furman
11/23: Thanksgiving Recess

11/30 and 12/5: Presentation of Research Papers:

1. Jacob Lasky
2. Connor Reed
3. Nathaniel Reed
4. Katie Tipsword

12/7

America and the World under Trump and Beyond

December 8: Seminar Paper Due in my office at 9:00 a.m.