DGA Core Course Descriptions

1. **Global Governance** 26:478:537; 26:790:537
This course is designed to acquaint students with a broad understanding of the primary actors, institutions and issues in the field of Global Governance - and how each relate to ongoing dynamics and deliberations in national, international and global policy debates. As a survey course, it includes three elements; theoretical, historical and policy issue components - all designed to inform you about the cycles of these debates.

2. **Social Movements and Globalization** 26:478:585; 26:920:585
Examination of social movements in the context of globalization. Major topics include: (1) how globalization and global civil society are changing the nature of political activism and contention, (2) local, national, and transnational social movements that have developed in response to various injustices - some of which have been exacerbated by economic globalization - and (3) alternative visions of politics and society that are emerging from the global justice (alternative globalization) movement. Specific social movements examined include the human rights movement, the women’s movement, the environmental movement, the labor movement, peasant movements, and movements concerned with land use, sustainable development, and international inequality.

or

**Genocide** 26:070:598; 26:478:598
If violence was often filtered through the lens of the Cold War, it has taken on new valences in the recent times as evident both in the conflicts in places like Afghanistan, Colombia, the DRC, Iraq, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Sudan and in post-conflict zones in contexts like Argentina, Chile, Cambodia, East Timor, Guatemala, Northern Ireland, and South Africa. This course explores the ways in which political violence has emerged, been experienced and remember, coped with, and dealt with in such locales with a particular emphasis on the ways such processes are related to and mediated by local cultural understandings. By the end of the course, students will have an understanding of the interplay between culture, political violence, and globalization in comparative perspective.

The aim of this course is to give students a good basis of knowledge and analysis of the evolution of the global political and economic system over time, and how the processes and consequences of globalization are affecting it in the contemporary world. Included in the course will be an introduction to the use of electronic global information sources so that students can gain some actual experience of it in preparing their second class paper and be able to use that knowledge for other purposes later.

This course analyzes the causes and consequences of international trade. The first part of the course covers economic models used for the analysis of international trade policy issues. The second part of the course examines policies that governments adopt towards international
trade and discusses more specific trade topics that have attracted special attention in recent years. Some of the questions that will be addressed are: Why do countries trade? Are countries better off because they trade? Are both trading partners better off? Who gains and who loses within a country? What is the impact of trade on income inequality? Is there a role for strategic trade policy? How does trade affect the economies of developed and developing countries?

or

The objective of this one semester course is to provide students who have not taken a microeconomics or macroeconomics course with the basic skills for them to be able to be conversant with economic issues. The student should be able to leave the course understanding the effects of various economic policies on both nations and the international system.

This course conducts a survey of classical and contemporary approaches in international political economy. It focuses on the politics of substantive international economic issues, such as trade, foreign direct investment, monetary policy, foreign debt and economic adjustment, foreign aid and development, globalization, and international institutions.

6. International Law and World Order 23:600:638
This course begins with a general introduction to the principles and sources of international law and the differences between international and national law. We will look at the processes which exist to articulate, institutionalize and enforce rules and precepts. Finally, we will introduce students to selected substantive areas of international law including human rights, the law of war, the law of the sea and the law of the environment.

or

International Law 26:478:504
This course is designed to help students understand the basis of the human project of international law:
b. Assess and critique contemporary efforts towards the articulation, institutionalization, and enforcement of international laws and norms;
c. Consider the success and failure of international law efforts in specified areas.

(NOTE: dual JD and PhD students should take 23:600:638)

or

International Legitimacy and Global Justice 26:478:525
Bringing together theory and practice, the course will examine the extent and limits of international law and international organizations in support of human rights and global justice. It will describe their contribution in these areas, as well as evaluate it. It will also explore suggestions to achieve a better alignment of international law and international organizations, and human rights and global justice in the future.
This is a graduate course focused on the global environmental "problematique" and the ways in which it is being played out in a variety of political and policy arenas. Apart from introducing the student to the concepts and literature in global environmental politics, the course is intended to provide students with insights into:
- The political structure and context of transnational environmental issues;
- The ways in which individuals are implicated in these issues;
- The intergovernmental mechanisms established for addressing environmental problems;
- The treatment of environmental problems that occur in many different places but are not necessarily linked;
- Transnational environmental activity, including that through social movements, non-governmental organizations, and corporate actors.

8. **History of International Business 26:478:589; 26:553:601**
Critically appraises the main economic and behavioral theories of the determinants of international business activity over the past thirty years.

or

**Theory of International Business 26:478:597; 26:553:602**
This course provides a critical overview of the major theoretical approaches in the international business literature. These strands of analysis can be grouped under the five headings of the market power, internalization, eclectic paradigm, competitive international industry and macroeconomic approaches. We examine both the differences and the scope for complementarities between these alternative means of thinking about international business. Drawing upon this analytical background, the course then reviews the key areas of recent research focus. These crucial new research issues include the role of location in international business, the strategy and organization of multinational corporations, subsidiary level development, cross-border alliances and international mergers and acquisitions. The course concludes with an assessment of the role of methodological design and prospective new directions in international business research.

Both in theory and practice, the field of global affairs is increasingly characterized by two countervailing trends. The first one relates to the promotion of ethics as a key component of domestic and international politics, as illustrated by the growing consensus about the importance of human rights and the ideal of ‘good governance,’ the emergence of a global human rights regime, the adoption of a human security agenda by Western powers, and the multiplication of humanitarian interventions. The second trend involves the limits to human rights regimes and policies, the resilient tensions between ethics and politics, and concerns raised by security-rights trade-offs.