

## **IAS 3003 COURSE DESCRIPTIONS FOR SPRING 2024:**

### **IAS 3003 Sec. 001 Arctic Security, TR 9:00-10:15am, Rob Andrew**

This course plans to cover the following topics: U.S.-Russia military resources devoted to the Arctic, relations/issues/competition/race to develop and secure the Arctic, etc.; What U.S. government departments/agencies have equities in the Arctic and how they approach it; Role of NATO and other related security organizations such as NORDEFCO; Explore China's (and other major non-Arctic countries) role/potential role in the Arctic, especially trade and shipping lanes during ice-free summers; Role of the Arctic Council in security and other issues such as search and rescue and environmental spills; Effect of climate change on the Arctic, such as ice-free summers for shipping and greater potential ability to extract natural resources such as natural gas and oil, etc. as well as melting permafrost in Siberia causing methane releases, etc. Also, what climate change means for security issues in terms of how it affects military operations by the U.S. and Russia and others, etc.; Role of indigenous peoples in security of region (if at all, or any role that they may have, such as the Sami in northern Europe/above Arctic Circle); Will it be a "region of cooperation" or a "region of competition"?; Role of UN and other government and NGOs in the region; Discuss the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and its application to the Arctic.

### **IAS 3003 Sec. 002 National Security Policy, TR 12-1:15pm, Dr. John Emery**

The National Security Policy course is designed to be an interdisciplinary overview of contemporary issues in national security. It will begin with an introduction to our current national security agencies, bureaucracies, advisors, and organizations to understand their respective origins and evolutions. Discussing how the CIA, FBI, NSA, and wider NatSec communities operate under various U.S. administrations, looking to individual case studies of consequential geopolitical events to see these organizations in action. Next, we will examine major events in the international system such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, the end of the Cold War, and the rise of humanitarian intervention in the 1990s. This course seeks to set the background information necessary to comprehend and contextualize contemporary security issues and foreign affairs and decision-making under conditions of uncertainty. As the focus of the course is geared toward contemporary issues in national security, this historical and interdisciplinary background is crucial to identifying shifts in U.S. policy with the fall of the Soviet Union and the rise of international terrorism. From the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, to drone warfare in Yemen and Pakistan, the Syrian civil war, and the Russian Invasion of Ukraine, students will be expected to critically engage with various perspectives on complex and emerging issues of national security policy.

### **IAS 3003 Sec. 003 How to be a Dictator, TR 12-1:15pm, Dr. Hannah Chapman**

How do leaders rise to power in non-democratic regimes? What keeps them there, and what leads to their downfall? In "How to Be a Dictator", we'll explore these questions and more. This course will take you on a journey through the rise, rule, and ruin of non-democracies. We'll examine the conditions that give birth to such regimes, the strategies they use to maintain control, and the factors that can lead to their collapse. This course offers a deep dive into global power dynamics, political strategies, and the intriguing life cycle of autocratic regimes with an eye to their global consequences.

### **IAS 3003 Sec. 004 Politics of Economic Sanctions, MWF 11:30am -12:20pm Abolghasem Bayyenat**

Economic sanctions are one of the most widely-used instruments of statecraft in international relations.

Why do states resort to economic sanctions so often? What foreign policy goals do sanctions normally aim to achieve? Under what conditions may sanctions prove effective in meeting their intended goals and when are they likely to fail? How or through what mechanisms do sanctions work to achieve their intended objectives? What unintended effects may sanctions involve on both target countries and sanctioning powers themselves? The Politics of Economic Sanctions course is designed to answer these questions and discuss other themes related to economic sanctions. This class aims to provide students with analytic lenses to understand the role of economic sanctions in international politics. This course consists of both theoretical studies and empirical analysis of a number of real-world cases of sanctioning in the world. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the subject of its study, this course draws on scholarship produced within multiple social science disciplines to shed light on various aspects of economic sanctions.

**IAS 3003 Sec. 005 Media, Pop Culture, Geopolitics, TR 9:00-10:15am, Dr. Darren Purcell**

The course examines the role of various media and popular culture in geopolitical activity through readings in critical geopolitics and international relations. With the cultural turn of the 1990s, both political geography/geopolitics and international relations started to take seriously the role of media and popular culture in maintaining political orders. This led researchers to engage with a variety of texts (e.g., magazines, political cartoons, textbooks, maps, film,) to understand their power to shape the way the world is seen by the architects of statecraft and the masses. Topics will include how media technologies are adopted by states and non-state actors, the role of music, film, television, games, and social media to both challenge and reinforce specific worldviews. The course will also introduce you to forms of analysis from the digital humanities (text analysis and visualization) and visual analysis.

**IAS 3003 Sec. 006 Modern Europe, MW 3:00-4:15pm, Dr. Kayhan Nejad**

Europe has been remade. Since 1914, it has changed from a continent of empires and nation-states to one largely governed by a supranational union; from an industrial economy to one based on services and natural resource extraction; from over a quarter of the world's population to under a tenth. Over the course of these shifts, European states have both inflicted and confronted a series of traumas, including the horrors of fascism and colonialism, and faced a number of political shocks, including the loss of overseas empire. How did these historical experiences shape the European continent, and how do they allow us to understand its politics and society today? In this course, we will engage modern Europe both past and present, conceived broadly from the British Isles in the northwest to the Balkans in the southeast. Beginning with an overview of the last century of European history, we will end by thinking through the most difficult and contentious issues facing the continent today, from the debates surrounding immigration and refugee asylum, to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and consequent rearmament, to Europe's relative economic underperformance vis-à-vis the US and emerging Asian powers. In so doing, we will ask what the European future holds, and whether the liberal democratic structures that proliferated across the continent in recent decades can meet the challenges of the post-unipolar world.