

GPOL 1000A
Global Politics
Monday 08:35 – 11:25a.m.
Please confirm location on Carleton Central

Instructors:

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COURSE OUTLINE- FALL TERM 2010

Globalization has as many supporters as enemies. Some argue that it emerged in the late 1970s while some devoted many books to show that globalization is as old as trade. We can show some globalization remarkable successes as well as disturbing failures. In other words the notion of globalization has penetrated our minds and created a situation that everyone talks about it but in most cases the debate is visibly shallow and unbalanced.

This seminar is designed to provide an introduction to theories, concepts and key issues in global politics. It will examine the notion of globalization and navigate through key aspects such as poverty, migration, urbanization, fundamentalisms and war. The course will demonstrate how different regions and countries are affected by globalization. At the end of the course we will discuss the most recent approaches that claim that the era of globalization is ending (E. Wallerstein, J. Stiglitz).

Textbook: There will be no textbook assigned but weekly power point presentations will be posted on WebCT (Fall semester) course pack contains all required readings will be available (Winter term). Some key texts will be posted on GPol Web as well. Both - course pack and presentations are required readings for this course.

Fall Term Course Requirements: percentage of final course grade:

Class participation:	10%	
Written assignment	10%	due November 15
Term paper:	10%	due November 29
Fall Term in class test	20%	November 22

Total: 50% + winter term marks 50% = 100%

Explanation of Course Requirements for the Fall Semester, 2010:

- 1) **Class participation:** Students are expected to attend all classes. Each class will start with a lecture type presentation followed by a group discussion, group assignment, and/or guest lecture.
- 2) **Written assignment:** 8-10-page original research paper **due November 15**. Topics to be distributed in class by mid October.
Written ASSIGNMENT IS DUE IN PAPER FORM: DO NOT SEND BY E-MAIL.
- 3) **First Term test** - will be announced as it will be IN CLASS test on 22nd November.

Instructions for written assignments:

Students must complete all course requirements in order to receive a passing grade. Papers should be organised so as to answer a question, explain a puzzling development, or develop an argument, rather than simply describe events. Written assignments should demonstrate that a student has read carefully and understood a broad range of relevant books, articles and other sources. All papers should use footnotes or endnotes as appropriate to indicate where one has referred to ideas, facts or research from published sources. This requirement applies also to the World Wide Web: if students use the Internet in their research, then Web sites must be cited appropriately and fully. Students must write in their own words, citing all sources consulted. Any direct quotations from a source should be clearly indicated in quotation marks. As a general rule, however, direct quotations should be kept to a minimum and should not exceed fifty words from any one source. A complete bibliography of sources consulted should be included at the end of the paper. Students who are unsure about how to use footnotes or bibliography should consult the instructor.

NOTE: Papers must be **received by** the instructor on or before the due date. There will be a penalty of 2% for each day of delay.

Readings:

Students are required to:

- read materials included in a course pack (Winter) ,
- read materials that will be posted on the web that will include all power point presentations (Fall-Winter)

Topics:

Week 1: September 13

Global politics – Possible Interpretations.

Plus : Introduction to the course.

Week 2: September 20

Global Politics v. Globalization .

What is globalization? Main approaches and theories. Globalization's proponents and its enemies. End of Globalization?

1. Jan Art Scholte, Globalization a Critical Introduction, 2000, Chapter I , pp.13 – 89
2. George Soros, On Globalization, Introduction, pp.1-31

Questions for discussion:

It is a rare find to come across a textbook that treats globalization as a settled concept for one simple reason: Globalization is a term loaded with meaning. The task of this week's workshop session is to unpack some of these meanings so that we can gain a better grasp of the major issues and debates that make-up the broader research and policy-agenda associated with the term. To start, look over the questions below and keep in mind that globalization is a contested concept that may not have the same effects on all people, in all places, at all times.

- 1) How can we understand the process of globalization? Is it a natural process? If not, who or what is the engine that drives globalization?
- 2) Does globalization have any synonyms? What terms would you consider equivalent to, or inseparable from, globalization? Back-up your answers with explanations.
- 3) How does globalization affect the structure of political, social and economic cleavages around the world? Consider the following in your answer: a) American hegemony; b) Western culture; c) the wealth gap.
- 4) Evaluate the following statement: "While markets have become global, politics remain firmly rooted in the sovereignty of the state." Who made this statement? How does this scenario affect governance in the 21st century?
- 5) Find pros and cons to the following two statements: a) "Globalization is a rather positive phenomenon." b) "Globalization is a politically neutral project that does not involve any ideology or particular conceptual approach – it is rather a fact of modernity."

Week3: September 27

New 21st Century and Global Politics

Late 20th century global macro shifts of power and influence and “globalization trends”. Causes and Consequences. Regional powers.

1. George Soros, On Globalization, Conclusion: Towards Global Open Society, pp. 149-189
2. Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri, Empire, 2000, Part 4, The decline and Fall of the Empire, pp.351 -393
3. Piotr Dutkiewicz, On Post-Globalization , pp 20

Discussion

Week 4: October 4

Guest Lecture – topic will be announced

October 11 Holiday

Week 5: October 18

Wealth, Poverty and Global politics

1. Jan Art Scholte, Globalization a Critical Introduction, 2000,Chapter 10, Globalization and (Un)Democracy, pp.234-259
2. Mike Davis, Planet of Slums, 2006 ,The Prevalence of the Slums, pp.20-50

Questions for discussion :

Poverty as a national phenomenon has proven difficult to resolve. Even some of the richest countries in the world with well-developed systems of governance and infrastructure find it difficult to distribute wealth in a manner that ensures a basic minimum standard of living. Poverty as a global phenomenon has proven even more difficult. Without a well-developed system of global governance and infrastructure how can the development of regions stricken with poverty be coordinated? This week’s workshop aims to tease out what policy mechanisms are available and how they should be used in the alleviation of global poverty.

1) Consider the following statement: “Sovereign states have a responsibility to their constituents that exists above and beyond considerations of the global community at large. They cannot, therefore, be responsible for the coordination of global poverty alleviation.”

2) Official Development Assistance (ODA) is often criticized for creating dependence rather than self-sustaining wealth. How would you respond to this criticism? If you agree with the criticism, how would you justify it? If you disagree with the criticism, how would you respond to it?

3) Does urbanization amplify the negative consequences of poverty? How can we manage the phenomenon of urban slums?

Week 6: October 18

Global Migration: causes and consequences.

What is migration? How migration affects globalization. What are political effects of mass migration?

1. An International Migration Outlook, OECD, 2007, pp. 28-60
2. John P. Martin, Migration and the Global Economy, 2007, pp 1-6

Questions for discussion:

There are a variety of factors that influence the scale and direction of global migration. Natural disasters, economic growth and decay, geopolitical shifts, etc. can all play a significant role in the movement of people within and across state boundaries. Sometimes governments are forced to respond to these events as a matter of adjustment and humanitarian accommodation, and in other cases governments design proactive policies to encourage or discourage certain types of migration into and out of their jurisdictions. This week's workshop looks at how a particular group of states in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) manage the process of global migration. Imagine that you are part of a panel that is advising the government of one of these states on how to provide the best possible migration policy for its domestic constituents while keeping in mind the welfare of the international community in general.

- 1) Evaluate the pros and cons of the following statement: "The free flow of people across state boundaries is as much a part of the global market as finance and trade in commodities."
- 2) Evaluate the pros and cons of the following statement: "Migration policy has to be tailored to the economic needs of a state before all other considerations."
- 3) What are some of the negative aspects of immigration into Canada? Consider this question in terms of the needs and values of new arrivals and the settled population.
- 4) What are some of the major factors that have contributed to the increased in-migration of the OECD member states?

Week 7: October 25

Global terrorism. Genocide and Globalization.

1. Linda Melvern, 2004, Conspiracy to Murder. The Rwandan Genocide. Chapter 1, pp.1-19 and chapter 11, pp.245 - 265
2. Richard A. Clarke, 2004, Against All Enemies. Inside America's war on Terror. Chapter 10, pp. 227-247 and Chapter 11, pp.347 - 289
3. Seyour M. Hersh, 2004, Chain of Command, Chapter VIII, pp 324 -361

Group Debate: Imagine the following scenario: your country has caught a dangerous notorious terrorist with possible knowledge about an imminent attack. Your options are either to torture the

terrorist in order to retrieve valuable information that could prevent a terrorist attack or to put the terrorist on trial through legal channels which may be lengthy and ultimately result in the inability to prevent the attack. The class is divided in half. Half the class must argue for torture while the other half for trial. Students do not necessarily have to argue their personal opinion but rather engage the complexity of the argument and exercise their skills in public debate.

Questions for debate:

1. Is it possible for the government of a sovereign state to forfeit its sovereignty? Under what conditions is it possible?
2. What organizations have the responsibility to protect human life in a situation of genocide? Is there an order of precedence?
3. Evaluate the following statement: "It is criminal for a government not to respond to an act of genocide in a foreign state"

Week 9: November 1

Global Politics and Fundamentalisms.

1. David Frum and Richard Perle, *The End to Evil*. Chapter 2, pp.11-41 and Chapter 9, pp. 275 – 281
2. Retort – Iain Boal, T.J. Clark, J. Matthews, M. Watts. *Afflicted Powers*. 2005, Chapter 5 pp.132- 171.

Questions for discussion :

Fundamentalism and globalization appear to be at odds. Fundamentalism is described as an atavistic or static perspective on social conduct and organization, while globalization is described as a progressive and dynamic phenomenon. This week's workshop explores how globalization and fundamentalism can coexist, and how an exploration of the two concepts as an ensemble might lead us to rethink their meaning and significance.

- 1) Is fundamentalism just a religious phenomenon? Provide examples of other real fundamentalisms to support a positive answer, or provide examples of other avowed fundamentalisms to support a negative answer. Explain how these examples do or do not fit the definition of fundamentalism.
- 2) What are the major causes of fundamentalism? How might an understanding of these causes help us to manage the existence of fundamentalism?
- 3) Are globalization and fundamentalism interconnected, or are the two concepts opposed?
- 4) Evaluate the following statement: "American fundamentalisms are as real and as consequential as other fundamentalisms."
- 5) Evaluate the following statement: "Canada does not have to be concerned with fundamentalism."

Week 10: November 8

Modern war and Warfare and Global Politics

1. Retort – Iain Boal, T.J. Clark, J. Matthews, M. Watts. *Afflicted Powers*. 2005. Chapter 3, pp.78 – 108
2. "The Revolution in Military Affairs," in Tami Jacoby, ed., *Transformation of War in the 21st Century*, Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Centre for Defence and Security Studies, Bison Paper #6, October 2004.

Week 11: November 15

Taking the stock – what we can tell about globalization?

1. David E. Apter, "Some Contrarian Perspectives on the Political Consequences of Globalization," *New Global Studies*, Volume 2, Issue 1, 2008, Article 2
2. Shalendra D. Sharma, "The Many Faces of Today's Globalization: A Survey of Recent Literature," *New Global Studies*, Volume 2, Issue 2, 2008, Article 4

Week 12: November 22

First Term (in class) Test

Week 13: November 29

Scenarios of the Possible Futures

Post Uni-lateral world – is that possible? New global alliances. How the world institutional shall change to meet XXI century expectations.

Topics for the debate:

Many have argued that US hegemony has been detrimental to international order and have been advocating a return to a multipolar system. Such new system – obviously – will have more independent actors that will have to form new alliances and coalitions; that it turn might create some constrains on their behaviour; on the other hand Russia (along few other countries such as China, India, Brazil, Turkey perhaps South Africa) will play leading roles in an increasingly multilateral world.

Definitely, geopolitics is returning to the centre stage in international relations. Most probably we will see new initiatives for greater regional cooperation/integration by which smaller countries will try to achieve greater strength or security or market standing. New line of alliances may be created beyond religious, ethnic or cultural solidarities.

Yet if we are indeed moving in the direction of a multilateral/multi-layer order, there are a number of questions and issues to consider bettering understanding the possible future.

1. Security and Stability

First, what are the international security implications of a return to multi-polarity? Proponents of uni-polarity fear the power struggles that will ensue if the United States loses its preeminent position and is unable and unwilling to underwrite global security. A key question to consider is what happens when states like Germany and Japan become responsible for their own security. Will this lead to arms racing, nuclear proliferation, and the potential for greater crises and conflicts? Uni-polar optimists argue that multipolar systems are prone to great power war as evidenced by World War I and II. They argue further that multipolarity would see a return of balance of power politics which increases the possibility of conflict on both a limited and more extensive scale. Multipolarity would also change the alliance dynamics that have characterized international politics for the last twenty or so years and it is impossible to predict the nature of future alliance formation (e.g. Russia-Iran, China-Russia).

Obviously proponents of multilaterality / multipolarity disagree with some of these dire scenarios and argue that unipolarity has given the United States the opportunity to expand and wage war. A return to balance of power politics and equilibrium in the international system would, proponents argue, contribute to international order. Multipolarity, especially a multipolar system of nuclear states, would instill more cautious foreign policies and might even result in greater respect for state sovereignty (as states will be less a free agents). States that are roughly equal in terms of power do not typically fight each other. A return to multipolarity does not necessarily entail the rise of revisionist powers but might create new alliances and coalitions.

Stability within new system is another key question - that is, whether or not is to be expected - as the system moves away from uni-polarity toward multi-polarity, the frequency and intensity of war should be diminish; so far there is no empirical evidence to prove such proposition.

2. Economy

Secondly, what would be the economic implications if US dominance erodes and the international system was characterized by a number of great powers. One scenario suggests that nothing would change. All states have benefited from the liberal economic system that the US helped to build after World War II and would continue to follow the basic rules and norms associated with globalization. It is in the interest of Russia, China, Brazil, and other powers that US decline is not too steep because the American market will continue to be the engine of economic growth. On the other hand, US decline and the rise of new great powers could result in economic chaos such was the case during the interwar period when a liberal hegemon did not exist. A loss in confidence of the US dollar could contribute to an even greater financial crisis than what we have just witnessed. There is also no guarantee that key institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization would be able to function without the dominant role of the United States.

It is possible that new international organizations, reflecting the new multipolar dynamics, could be created, but it is doubtful that they would be as global as the current ones. It is quite possible

that economic and other types of issues would be dealt with in a more regional basis and that regionalism would come to characterize the emerging multipolar system.

3. Power and Leadership

Finally, the issue of leadership, or the lack of leadership, needs to be considered as we ponder the transition to a multipolar system. There are a number of challenging issues—climate change, human rights, terrorism, energy, poverty, failed states—facing the global community. It is unclear how, or if, they can be dealt with in the absence of a leading state. While there has been a good deal of displeasure with the United States, there is some truth to the point that if the US does not take the lead on an issue, nobody else will either.

It will be important for a single state or group of states to take the lead in dealing with global problems. This will be difficult considering the vastly different political systems, ideologies, and beliefs of the top-tiered states in the international system. If this is not possible, then again, dealing with problems on a regional basis might have to suffice. But it is unclear if regional solutions are sufficient to address the problems and issues facing the globe.

Week 14 December 6

Summary of the course – conclusion.

COURSE OUTLINE - WINTER TERM 2011 (Hans-Martin Jaeger)

Course Description

The second half of the seminar will introduce some of the major theoretical approaches to global politics/international relations and continue to explore causes, consequences, and implications of globalization in a variety of issue areas. In the first part of the term, we will consider both traditional and mainstream theories (realism and liberalism) and alternative and critical approaches (constructivism, Marxism, and feminism) to the study of global politics. In the remainder of the term, we will discuss attempts to address and “manage” global issues including the environment, global public health, and human rights. Our discussion of global governance will consider international cooperation and organization as well as activities of transnational civil society and resistance to global governance.

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with some of the major theories of international relations as well as some conceptual and selected empirical issues related to global governance. By the end of the course, students should have a solid understanding of the main assumptions and substantive claims of the theories and be able to discuss the empirical issues from a theoretical perspective. Students should also have a basic grasp of some important global governance issues in world politics.

Evaluation and Requirements

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Percentage of final grade</u>	<u>Due date</u>
Attendance and Class Participation	10%	Weekly
Three Short Response Papers	10%	Week 2 and two other classes
Midterm Quiz	5%	TBA
Essay	15%	TBA
Final Exam	10%	TBA

Total: 50% + 50% (Fall semester grades) = 100%

Class Schedule (preliminary – subject to modification)

Week 1 Introduction: Thematic focus of the seminar (part II) and course mechanics

I. Theoretical Approaches to the Study of Global Politics

Week 2 Realism and Globalization: Nothing new under the sun?

Week 3 Liberalism and Global Order

Week 4 Marxism and Globalization

Week 5 Constructivism and Global Norms

Week 6 Feminism and the Global Politics of Gender

II. Globalization and Global Governance

Week 7 From International Organization to Global Governance

Week 8 Global Environmental Governance

Week 9 Global Health Governance

Week 10 Globalization and/of Human Rights

Week 11 Guest Speaker

Week 12 Global Civil Society and (Resistance to?) Global Governance

Week 13 Conclusion

Academic Accommodations

For students with Disabilities: Students with disabilities requiring academic accommodations in this course must register with the Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (500 University Centre) for a formal evaluation of disability-related needs. Registered PMC students are required to contact the centre (613-520-6608) every term to ensure that the instructor receives your request for accommodation. After registering with the PMC, make an appointment to meet with the instructor in order to discuss your needs **at least two weeks before the first assignment is due or the first in-class test/midterm requiring accommodations**. If you require accommodation for your formally scheduled exam(s) in this course, please submit your request for accommodation to PMC by **November 15 2010 for December examinations and March 11 2011 for April examinations**.

For Religious Observance: Students requesting accommodation for religious observances should apply in writing to their instructor for alternate dates and/or means of satisfying academic requirements. Such requests should be made during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist, but no later than two weeks before the compulsory academic event. Accommodation is to be worked out directly and on an individual basis between the student and the instructor(s) involved. Instructors will make accommodations in a way that avoids academic disadvantage to the student. Instructors and students may contact an Equity Services Advisor for assistance (www.carleton.ca/equity).

For Pregnancy: Pregnant students requiring academic accommodations are encouraged to contact an Equity Advisor in Equity Services to complete a *letter of accommodation*. Then, make an appointment to discuss your needs with the instructor at least two weeks prior to the first academic event in which it is anticipated the accommodation will be required.

Plagiarism: The University Senate defines plagiarism as “presenting, whether intentional or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.” This can include:

- reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source;
- submitting a take-home examination, essay, laboratory report or other assignment written, in whole or in part, by someone else;
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, or paraphrased material, concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another’s data or research findings;
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another’s works and/or failing to use quotation marks;
- handing in "substantially the same piece of work for academic credit more than once without prior written permission of the course instructor in which the submission occurs.

Plagiarism is a serious offence which cannot be resolved directly with the course’s instructor. The Associate Deans of the Faculty conduct a rigorous investigation, including an interview with the student, when an instructor suspects a piece of work has been plagiarized. Penalties are not trivial. They include a mark of zero for the plagiarized work or a final grade of "F" for the course.

Oral Examination: At the discretion of the instructor, students may be required to pass a brief oral examination on research papers and essays.

Submission and Return of Term Work: Papers must be handed directly to the instructor and will not be date-stamped in the departmental office. Late assignments may be submitted to the drop box in the corridor outside B640 Loeb. Assignments will be retrieved every business day at **4 p.m.**, stamped with that day’s date, and then distributed to the instructor. For essays not returned in class please attach a **stamped, self-addressed envelope** if you wish to have your assignment returned by mail. Please note that assignments sent via fax or email will not be accepted. Final exams are intended solely for the purpose of evaluation and will not be returned.

Grading: Assignments and exams will be graded with a percentage grade. To convert this to a letter grade or to the university 12-point system, please refer to the following table.

Percentage	Letter grade	12-point scale	Percentage	Letter grade	12-point scale
90-100	A+	12	67-69	C+	6
85-89	A	11	63-66	C	5
80-84	A-	10	60-62	C-	4
77-79	B+	9	57-59	D+	3
73-76	B	8	53-56	D	2
70-72	B-	7	50-52	D-	1

Approval of final grades: Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by an instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

Course Requirements: Failure to write the final exam will result in a grade of ABS. FND (Failure No Deferred) is assigned when a student's performance is so poor during the term that they cannot pass the course even with 100% on the final examination. In such cases, instructors may use this notation on the Final Grade Report to indicate that a student has already failed the course due to inadequate term work and should not be permitted access to a deferral of the examination. Deferred final exams are available ONLY if the student is in good standing in the course.

Connect Email Accounts: All email communication to students from the Department of Political Science will be via Connect. Important course and University information is also distributed via the Connect email system. It is the student's responsibility to monitor their Connect account.

Carleton Political Science Society: The Carleton Political Science Society (CPSS) has made its mission to provide a social environment for politically inclined students and faculty. Holding social events, debates, and panel discussions, CPSS aims to involve all political science students in the after-hours academic life at Carleton University. Our mandate is to arrange social and academic activities in order to instill a sense of belonging within the Department and the larger University community. Members can benefit through numerous opportunities which will complement both academic and social life at Carleton University. To find out more, please email carletonpss@gmail.com, visit our website at poliscisociety.com, or come to our office in Loeb D688.

Official Course Outline: The course outline posted to the Political Science website is the official course outline.