COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

Welcome to the online section of International Relations! This is an introductory course in International Relations that seeks to provide you with the analytical tools needed to examine and understand the happenings of the world in a more sophisticated manner. To this end, the course is divided into four parts: (i) an historical overview of the International Relations (IR) discipline; (ii) an introduction to the main analytical approaches used in IR; (iii) an examination of some of the important structures; and (iv) a look at some relevant current issues. A second, and equally important, objective of the course concerns skill development. In particular, the assignments emphasise organizational abilities, time management, reading skills, writing skills, synthetic, analytical and critical thinking, and personal initiative.

The prerequisite to successful completion of the course is ‘time and effort’ on your part. To ensure that you benefit fully from your educational experience, it is important that you: (1) read the required material; (2) complete assignments on time; and, (3) seek assistance if needed. You are also expected to stay informed of the happenings in the world around you. This can be accomplished by reading a newspaper (The Globe and Mail, The National Post, The Washington Post, or The New York Times are the preferred options), by reading a weekly magazine (The Economist), by listening to the radio (CBC, NPR, or BBC), and/or by watching television (CNN, BBC, CBC Newsworld).

IMPORTANT NOTICE RE PREREQUISITES/ANTIREQUISITES

You are responsible for ensuring that you have successfully completed all course prerequisites, and that you have not taken an antirequisite course. Lack of prerequisites may not be used as a basis for appeal. If you are found to be ineligible for a course, you may be removed from it at any time and you will receive no adjustment to your fees. This decision cannot be appealed. If you find that you do not have the course requisites, it is in your best interest to drop the course well before the end of the add/drop period. Your prompt attention to this matter will not only help protect your academic record, but will ensure that spaces become available for students who require the course in question for graduation.

Office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Science

REQUIREMENTS

(1) TEXT:

Any additional readings will be posted on WebCT.
(2) ASSIGNMENTS:

(A) Seminar Papers 60
(B) Response Papers 30
(C) Music/Film Review 10

Due Dates for Assignments:

**Fall Semester:**
- Seminar Paper 1: September 25
- Seminar Paper 2: October 16
- Seminar Paper 3: November 6
- Seminar Paper 4: November 27
- Response Paper 1: December 4

**Winter Semester:**
- Music/Film Review: January 15
- Seminar Paper 5: January 29
- Seminar Paper 6: February 26
- Seminar Paper 7: March 12
- Seminar Paper 8: April 2
- Response Paper 2: April 9

**Basic Requirements for Assignments:** All papers submitted must meet the following requirements concerning margins, line spacing, font size, cover page format, and format. Papers written for this course are to follow the standard page format. That is, papers are to have one inch margins on both the left and right sides and the top and bottom of the page. Papers are to be double-spaced. Acceptable font sizes are 10-12 characters per inch Times New Roman. Papers must include a cover page indicating the title of the paper, the name(s) and student number(s) of the author(s), my name (spelled correctly), the course number and the date. Papers should also include a word count on the last page of the written portion of the assignment (i.e. before end notes, if any). Finally, papers are to be in Word or PDF format.

(A) Seminar Papers: The papers should be two-three pages in length (500-750 words) and should analyse an interesting or significant point raised in the reading(s). The purpose of the papers is to analyze the content of the reading, not repeat what the author(s) has written; the papers are analytical in form, not descriptive. The paper should not be a restatement of the reading(s) but rather an analysis of a relevant issue or argument put forward by the author(s). **Remember I have read the readings and am familiar with the content.** When preparing the seminar papers, you should keep in mind the following questions:
(a) What is the main argument?
(b) What evidence is provided to support the thesis?
(c) Is the evidence provided convincing? Is it connected with the thesis?
(d) Is there an analytical approach used to provide an explanation for the main problem?
(e) What, if any, underlying assumptions guide the analysis?
(f) How does this reading compare/contrast with other required readings in the course?
(g) Does my paper go beyond description or reiteration of the reading?
(h) What is the thesis statement in my seminar paper? Is it clear? Is it supported?
You are required to write a minimum of eight seminar papers covering the material from the course readings. This is broken down into four seminar papers per semester. Of the four seminar paper per semester, one is to be written on a required chapter and the remaining three are divided among the sections of the course. You have some choice in determining the specific chapters on which the remaining three seminar papers are written. This was done so that you may select those topics in which you have greater interest. Further, you may write more than four seminar papers and the best four from each semester will be used in calculating the final grade.

Fall Semester:
Part One: Introduction and Historical Context
    
    **REQUIRED:** Topic 3: Jackson and Sorensen “Chapter 11”
Part Two: Analytical Approaches
    Three papers from Topics 4-10.

Winter Semester:
Part Three: Structures
    Two papers from Topics 11-14. You must write a paper from two different Topics (e.g. you cannot write a paper from each of the readings covering International Security).
Part Four: Issues
    One paper from Topics 15-24
    **REQUIRED:** Topic 25: Bellamy and Wheeler, Chap.31: Humanitarian intervention in world politics

(B) **Response Paper:** You will be required to write two response papers, one each semester. The response paper will be an argumentative essay related to the course material. You will have one week to prepare your written response. Responses will span a maximum of four pages (1,000 words) in length. Each is worth 15 per cent of the final grade. The question to be answered will be posted on WebCT at least one week prior to their due date (i.e. for the Fall Semester on  and for the Winter Semester).

(C) **Music/Film Review:** You have a choice of either doing a film or music study to obtain marks in this section. This section is worth ten per cent of the final grade.

(i) **Film:** Many Hollywood movies have dealt with the subject of the international relations (e.g. espionage, Cold War, Vietnam War, WWII, Gulf War, terrorism, economics, etc.). For this assignment, you will need to rent, or borrow from the university or public library, a movie whose major theme is international relations, watch it, and write a three-four page report (750-1000 words) on the movie. The report should discuss the relationship between the film and international relations, particularly the predominant analytical approach portrayed in the film (i.e. Realism, Marxism, etc.) and the movie’s effectiveness in getting its message across to viewers. Other issues that may be discussed include, the film’s portrayal of war (e.g. does it glorify war?), peace, the combatants, the effects of war on society, etc. A sample list of appropriate movie titles will be posted on WebCT in the third week of class.
(ii) **Music:** You will need to find five songs that deal with some aspect of international relations (e.g. international conflict, the capitalist system, international protest, etc). Once you have found your songs, you will download them (please no illegal copies), copy out the lyrics, and write a three-four page report (750-1000 words) discussing the relationship between the songs and international relations (how does each song relate to international relations?), as well as the effectiveness of the song in getting its message across to listeners.

**GRADING**

(A) **Grading of Papers:** All assignments will be graded according to the marking rubric found at the end of the syllabus. Papers will be graded and returned within two weeks of submission. Early submission of assignments is much welcomed.

(B) **Plagiarism and Intellectual Dishonesty:** SEE APPENDIX BELOW

(C) **Late Penalties:** Papers are due on the assigned dates and a late penalty will be assessed to any papers not submitted by the end of the day (i.e. midnight Eastern Standard Time) on the due dates. The due date for the written assignment will be followed strictly. **NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE.** The penalty for late submission will be a one percentage point per day reduction in the grade. Assignments will not be accepted for grading five days after the due date. A cautionary note: a computer malfunction of any sort, a work commitment, or a relationship issue are not acceptable excuses for submitting a paper late. That is, a penalty will be assessed.

**OFFICE HOURS**

I will be available online at the times indicated above to deal with student concerns/issues. If the fixed times are not convenient due to your schedule, an appointment may by made. I expect you to keep appointments that have been made. Students have, in the past, made appointments only to not show up – this is terribly rude and inappropriate behaviour and should not be exhibited. Once scheduled classes end, I will not be maintaining my set online office hours and will be available only on an appointment basis.

Also, I will not respond to emails regarding information listed in the course syllabus (e.g. assignment due dates, values, etc.) The reason for this is that I have provided a course outline which you need to read and understand.
READINGS LIST
The readings list is to some extent tentative. Changes may be made to the list to cover unexpected events, and the publication of new and updated material. The major concern governing changes to the schedule and/or readings is the extent to which the inclusion of the aforementioned items will increase your understanding of the field of study. All readings are required unless specified as recommended. All readings are drawn from the required text.

**FALL SEMESTER**

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT
The purpose of this section is to provide students with an understanding of the subject matter of International Relations, as well as a basic knowledge of recent important historical events. If you are familiar with the history of the 1900-2011 period, the Historical Context material may be skimmed.

Topic 1: Introduction: A Brief Overview
Baylis, Smith and Owens, Introduction
McGrew, Chap.1: Globalization and global politics
Recommended: John Rapley, 'The New Middle Ages', Foreign Affairs, 85, 3 (May/June 2006), pp.95-103. This reading is not in the text. A copy will be posted on WEBCT.

Topic 2: Historical Context
Recommended: Armstrong, Chap.2: The evolution of international society
Scott, Chap.3: International history, 1900-90
Cox, Chap.4: From the cold war to the world economic crisis

Topic 3: The 'Ology” Questions
Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, 'Methodological Debates,' in Introduction to International Relations. This reading is not in the text. A copy will be posted on WEBCT.

PART TWO: ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
This section provides an overview of the main analytical approaches to the study of international relations. The basic tenets of each approach are outlined. Students are directed to pay particular attention to how each approach looks at concepts such as anarchy, change, order, security, welfare, justice, etc.

Topic 4: Realism
Dunne and Schmidt, Chap.5: Realism
Lamy, Chap.7: Contemnorary Mainstream Approaches: neo-realism and neo-liberalism, pp. 116-120.

Topic 5: Liberalism
Dunne, Chap.6: Liberalism
Lamy, Chap.7: Contemporary mainstream approaches: neo-realism and neo-liberalism, pp.121-29.

Topic 6: Marxism
Hobden and Wyn Jones, Chap. 8: Marxist theories of international relations (pp.132-42 and 144-45)

**WINTER SEMESTER**

**PART THREE: STRUCTURES**
This section of the course looks at some of the important structures that influence international relations.

**Topic 11: International Security**
Sheehan, Chap.13: The changing character of war
Baylis, Chap.14: International and global security

**Topic 12: International Economics**
Woods, Chap.15: International political economy in an age of globalization

**Topic 13: International Law**
Reus-Smit, Chap. 17: International law
Little, Chap.18: International regimes

**Topic 14: International Organizations:**
Taylor and Curtis, Chap.19: The United Nations
Willetts, Chap.20: Transnational actors and international organizations in global politics

**PART FOUR: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**
There are a numerous topics in this section. The reason for this is twofold. First, I want to demonstrate the breadth of issues covered in the study of international relations. Second, I hope that there is a topic of interest for every student in the list provided. It is not expected that you are to read each chapter but rather to read more in depth on those topics in which you have an interest. For example, if you have an interest in international security issues, you might want to read topics 16, 17, and 23 and write your seminar paper on a comparison of the way security is conceptualized in the three chapters. Someone interested in international economic or commercial matters may want to look at topics 21, 22 and 23. Those who find cultural issues of some import may peruse topics 18, 19 and 20. I leave it to you to decide which topics to read and discuss.

**Topic 15: Environment**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Chapter and Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16: Terrorism</td>
<td>Kiras, Chap.22: Terrorism and globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17: Nuclear Proliferation</td>
<td>Howlett, Chap.23: Nuclear proliferation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18: Nationalism</td>
<td>Breuilly, Chap.24: Nationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19: Culture</td>
<td>Murden, Chap.25: Culture in world affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>20: Regionalism</td>
<td>Best and Christiansen, Chap.26: Regionalism in world affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21: Global Commerce</td>
<td>Watson, Chap.27: Global trade and finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22: Development</td>
<td>Thomas and Evans, Chap.28: Poverty, development, and hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23: Human Security</td>
<td>Acharya, Chap.29: Human security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24: Human Rights</td>
<td>Donnelly, Chap.30: Human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25: Humanitarian Intervention</td>
<td>Bellamy and Wheeler, Chap.31: Humanitarian intervention in world politics</td>
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</table>
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Prerequisite checking - the student’s responsibility
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Essay course requirements
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A. In using another writer's words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of publication, and page number. Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writers' ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'A' above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source, these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above. Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases in their suspension from the University.

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Adopted by the council of the Faculty of Social Science, October, 1970; approved by the Dept. of History August 13, 1991

Accessibility at Western
Please contact poliscie@uwo.ca if you require any information in plain text format, or if any other accommodation can make the course material and/or physical space accessible to you.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Below Pass</th>
<th>Below Average: 50-59</th>
<th>Average: 60-69</th>
<th>Above Average: 70-79</th>
<th>Good: 80-89</th>
<th>Excellent: 90-100</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- thesis is unclear</td>
<td>- thesis is weak and lacks an arguable position</td>
<td>- thesis is clear and arguable</td>
<td>- thesis is a clear, arguable and a definitive statement</td>
<td>- thesis is a clear, arguable, well developed, and a definitive statement</td>
<td>- thesis is a clear, arguable, well developed, and a definitive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Information / Evidence</strong></td>
<td>- a lack of evidence/information is presented which demonstrates an understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- evidence/information is presented which demonstrates a limited understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- evidence/information is presented which demonstrates an adequate understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- evidence/information is presented which demonstrates an above average understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- evidence/information is presented which demonstrates a considerable understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- evidence/information is presented which demonstrates an excellent understanding of the reading</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- little accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
<td>- a limited amount of accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
<td>- accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
<td>- an above average amount of accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
<td>- a considerable amount of accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
<td>- an exceptional amount of accurate and critical evidence from the reading is presented</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organization / Development of Ideas</strong></td>
<td>- little development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
<td>- limited development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
<td>- adequate development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
<td>- above average development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
<td>- considerable development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
<td>- excellent development of arguments that support the thesis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- analysis lacks insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- analysis demonstrates some insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- analysis demonstrates adequate insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- analysis above average demonstrates insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- analysis demonstrates a considerable level of insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
<td>- analysis demonstrates a high level of insight or depth of understanding of the reading</td>
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<td>- lacks transition between ideas and paragraphs</td>
<td>- weak transition between ideas and paragraphs</td>
<td>- adequate transitions between paragraphs</td>
<td>- above average transitions between paragraphs</td>
<td>- good transition between paragraphs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Conclusion</strong></td>
<td>- a lack of summary of topic, thesis and arguments</td>
<td>- there is a summary of topic, thesis and arguments with weak concluding ideas</td>
<td>- adequate summary of topic, thesis and arguments with some final concluding ideas</td>
<td>- above average summary of topic, thesis and arguments with clear concluding ideas</td>
<td>- good summary of topic, thesis and arguments in proper order with concluding ideas that leave some impact on reader</td>
<td>- excellent summary of topic, thesis and arguments in proper order with concluding ideas that leave a great impact on reader</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Language Conventions</strong></td>
<td>- paper is replete with grammar and spelling errors</td>
<td>- paper has many errors in grammar and spelling</td>
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<td>- paper is clear, with mostly proper grammar and spelling</td>
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A. In using another writer's words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of publication, and page number.

Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writers' ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'A' above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source, these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases in their suspension from the University.

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