GLOBAL AFFAIRS

**Director of undergraduate studies:** Sigríður Benediktsdóttir, (sigridur.benediktsdottir@yale.edu) 202 Horchow Hall, 432-3418; jackson.yale.edu/academics/the-global-affairs-major/

The Global Affairs major prepares Yale students for global citizenship and service by enhancing their understanding of the world around them. Students in this interdisciplinary major develop expertise in contemporary global affairs that is strongly grounded in the social sciences.

Students in the Global Affairs major have the flexibility to shape their own curriculums according to their interests and ambitions. In the past, students have concentrated their coursework on economic development and poverty, global health, global climate policy, international relations, and foreign policy and diplomacy, with topics relevant to national and human security.

**COURSES FOR NONMAJORS**

Most Global Affairs courses are open to both majors and nonmajors. If a Global Affairs course requires an application, the application will be posted on the Jackson School of Global Affairs website.

**PREREQUISITES**

There are no prerequisites for the Global Affairs major. However, students interested in applying to the major are strongly encouraged to complete the following required introductory economics sequence (ECON 108, 110, or 115; and ECON 111 or 116) and work toward the language requirement early in their course planning. An introductory analysis course such as GLBL 121 is also suggested. These courses are all required for the major and progress towards completing them, at the time of application, will be considered.

**REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR**

Thirteen term courses are required for the major in addition to a language requirement. Introductory courses in microeconomics (ECON 108, 110, or 115) and macroeconomics (ECON 111 or 116) are required, as is one intermediate course in either microeconomics or macroeconomics (ECON 121, 122, 125 or 126). All majors must take the core courses GLBL 225 and 275, and two courses in quantitative analysis, GLBL 121 and 122. GLBL 121 is recommended but can be replaced by other analysis courses including ECON 117 and S&DS 100–106, with approval of the director of undergraduate studies (DUS). Majors also take four electives and one methods course chosen from an approved group of courses in the departments of Global Affairs, History, Political Science, Economics, and other social science departments; and GLBL 499, Senior Capstone Project. For information about which courses qualify as electives, see the course matrix on the Jackson School of Global Affairs website and the course listings in Yale Course Search.

**Language requirement** Global Affairs majors are required to take a course designated L5 in a modern language other than English. In exceptional cases, a demonstration of proficiency can fulfill this requirement.
Credit/D/Fail  Courses taken Credit/D/Fail may not be applied to the requirements of the major, with the exception that a grade of Credit in an L5 language course may be used to demonstrate proficiency in a foreign language.

Roadmap  See visual roadmap of the requirements.

SENIOR REQUIREMENT
In the fall term of the senior year, majors must complete a capstone project in GLBL 499. Small groups of students are each assigned to a policy task force in which they apply their academic training in the social sciences to a specific problem relevant to global affairs. Each task force presents its findings and recommendations to a real-world client such as a government agency, a nongovernmental organization or nonprofit group, or a private-sector organization in the United States or abroad.

ADVISING AND APPLICATION TO THE MAJOR
Students apply to the Global Affairs major in the fall of the sophomore year. The number of students accepted into the major is limited, and selection is competitive. The call for applications is posted each year on the Jackson School of Global Affairs website, circulated through the residential college deans’ offices, and noted on the Advising Resources website. For application information, visit the Jackson School of Global Affairs website.

Internships  Students in the major are encouraged to take a summer internship in the field of global affairs after their junior year. The Jackson School Career Services Office can help students find appropriate internships.

STUDY ABROAD
Global Affairs majors who plan to study abroad should consult the director of undergraduate studies (DUS) to devise a course of study prior to the term abroad.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR
Prerequisites  None

Number of courses  13 (incl senior req; excluding lang req)

Specific courses required  ECON 108, 110, or 115; ECON 111 or 116; ECON 121, 122, 125, or 126; GLBL 225; GLBL 275; GLBL 121; GLBL 122

Distribution of courses  4 approved electives and 1 methods course

Language requirement  Advanced ability (L5) in 1 modern lang other than English

Substitution permitted  With DUS approval, GLBL 121 may be replaced by other analysis courses including ECON 117 and S&DS 100–106

Senior requirement  Senior capstone project in GLBL 499

The Global Affairs major prepares Yale students for global leadership and service by enhancing their understanding of the world around them. Students in this interdisciplinary major develop expertise in contemporary global affairs that is informed by the social sciences.

Students in the Global Affairs major have the flexibility to shape their own curriculums according to their interests and ambitions. In the past, students have concentrated
their coursework on economic development; poverty; global health; global climate policy; international relations; and foreign policy and diplomacy, with topics relevant to national and human security. All majors are required to take foundation courses, global affairs core courses, quantitative analysis and other methods courses, and to take at least four additional approved electives. During the senior year, each major completes a capstone course in which a group of eight to ten students addresses a specific policy issue and presents its findings and recommendations to a real-world organization.

Students apply to the Global Affairs major during the fall term of the sophomore year. The number of students accepted into the major is limited, and selection is competitive. Interested students are encouraged to consider the introductory economics and foreign language requirements in their course planning for the first and sophomore years. Each year the call for applications is posted on the School of Global Affairs website, is circulated through the residential college deans’ offices, and is noted on the Advising Resources website.

Most Global Affairs courses are open to nonmajors, including GLBL 101. For more information about courses and the major in Global Affairs visit the School of Global Affairs website.

FACULTY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM OF GLOBAL AFFAIRS

Professors David Engerman (History), John Gaddis (History), Jacob Hacker (Political Science), Oona Hathaway (Law), Robert T. Jensen (School of Management), Amy Kapczynski (Law, Global Health), Paul Kennedy (History), James Levinsohn (Director (School of Management), A. Mushfiq Mobarak (School of Management), Samuel Moyn (Law), Catherine Panter-Brick (Anthropology), Peter Schott (Economics, School of Management), Ian Shapiro (Political Science), Timothy Snyder (History), Jing Tsu (East Asian Languages and Literatures), Aleh Tsyvinski (Economics), Arne Westad (History), Steven Wilkinson (Political Science), Ernesto Zedillo (International Economics & Politics)

Associate Professors Alexandre Debs (Political Science), Kaveh Khoshnood (School of Public Health), Jason Lyall (Political Science), Nuno Monteiro (Political Science), Marci Shore (History), Jonathan Wyrtzen (Sociology, International Affairs)

Assistant Professors Lorenzo Caliendo (Economics, School of Management), Zack Cooper (School of Public Health), Gregg Gonsalves (School of Public Health), Lloyd Grieger (Sociology), Alice Miller (School of Public Health, Law), Thania Sanchez (Political Science), Kristina Talbert-Slagle (School of Medicine, Global Health)

Senior Lecturers Marnix Amand, Sigríður Benediktsdottir, Charles Hill (International Security Studies), Asha Rangappa, Justin Thomas

Lecturers Michael Brenes, Christopher Fussell, William Casey King, Nicholas Lotito (Political Science), Alice Miller (Public Health, Law), Jaimie Morse, Nathaniel Raymond, Daniel Steinmetz-Jenkins, Edward Wittenstein

Senior Fellows Eric Braverman, David Brooks, Howard Dean, Janine di Giovanni, Robert Ford, Clare Lockhart, Stanley McChrystal, Rakesh Mohan, David Rank, Stephen Roach, Emma Sky

View Courses
Courses

**GLBL 101a, Gateway to Global Affairs**  Staff
Collaboration between faculty and practitioners to discuss key topics and themes related to diplomacy, development, and defense.  so  o Course cr

**GLBL 121a, Applied Quantitative Analysis**  Staff
This course is an introduction to statistics and their application in public policy and global affairs research. Throughout the term we cover issues related to data collection (including surveys, sampling, and weighted data), data description (graphical and numerical techniques for summarizing data), probability and probability distributions, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, measures of association, and regression analysis.  qr  o Course cr

**GLBL 122b, Applied Quantitative Analysis II**  Staff
This course introduces students to multiple regression analysis and other tools of causal inference and program evaluation. The course focuses on applying these tools to real data on various topics in global affairs and public policy. Applications are drawn from a wide range of areas including education, social welfare, unemployment, security, health, immigration, the environment, and economic development. We develop the core analytical tools of single and multi-variable regression and discuss fixed effects, difference-in-difference, natural experiment, instrumental variables, regression discontinuity, event study, and matching approaches. Students are trained to thoughtfully produce their own empirical research and to critically consume empirical research done by others. Prerequisite: GLBL 121 or equivalent.  qr  o Course cr

**GLBL 159a / ECON 159a, Game Theory**  Staff
An introduction to game theory and strategic thinking. Ideas such as dominance, backward induction, Nash equilibrium, evolutionary stability, commitment, credibility, asymmetric information, adverse selection, and signaling are applied to games played in class and to examples drawn from economics, politics, the movies, and elsewhere. After introductory microeconomics. No prior knowledge of game theory assumed.  qr, so  o Course cr

**GLBL 193b / HLTH 240b, Epidemiology and Public Health**  Marney White
A general introduction to epidemiology and the field of public health. Methods of epidemiological investigation, research, and practice. Emphasis on study design and the skills necessary for the conduct of mentored field research. Priority to Global Health Fellows.

**GLBL 201a / AMST 228a / HIST 128a, Origins of U.S. Global Power**  Staff
This course examines the causes and the consequences of American global power in the “long 20th century,” peaking back briefly into the 19th century as well as forward into the present one. The focus is on foreign relations, which includes but is not limited to foreign policy; indeed, America’s global role was rooted as much in its economic and cultural power as it was in diplomacy and military strength. We study events like wars, crises, treaties, and summits—but also trade shows and movie openings. Our principal subjects include plenty of State Department officials, but also missionaries, business people, and journalists. We pay close attention also to conceptions of American power; how did observers in and beyond the United States understand the nature, origins, and operations of American power?  hu  o Course cr
Investigation of the populist phenomenon in party systems and the social movement arena. Conceptual, historical, and methodological analyses are supported by comparative assessments of various empirical instances in the US and around the world, from populist politicians such as Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders, to populist social movements such as the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street.

Introduction to modern macroeconomic models and how to use the models to examine some of the key issues that have faced monetary policymakers during and after the global financial crisis of 2008–2009. Prerequisites: Intermediate level macroeconomics (ECON 122 or 126) and introductory econometrics.

Learn about the application of advanced quantitative research methods through research on African politics and development topics. Students develop their proficiency to critically engage social science research while also learning how to implement these techniques. The class begins with a discussion of research in developing contexts, including discussions of data availability and using research to support policy-making, followed by an overview of causal inference. Next, students are introduced to several prominent research design techniques including time series analysis, regression discontinuity design, difference-in-difference methods, instrumental variables analysis and various experimental designs. Each week students discuss papers using these methods on topics related to ethnic favoritism and clientelism, conflict and economic growth, rural/urban politics and voter turnout in the African context. Students learn to implement some of these analyses using R statistical software and data from African sources such as Afrobarometer and Statistics South Africa.

Overview of the determinants of health and how health status is measured, with emphasis on low- and middle-income countries. The burden of disease, including who is most affected by different diseases and risk factors; cost-effective measures for addressing the problem. The health of the poor, equity and inequality, and the relationship between health and development.

Empire has been a main form of state structure throughout much of human history. Many of the key challenges the world faces today have their origins in imperial structures and policies, from wars and terror to racism and environmental destruction. This seminar looks at the transformation empires and imperialisms went through from the middle part of the nineteenth century and up to today. Our discussions center on how and why imperialisms moved from strategies of territorial occupation and raw exploitation, the “smash and grab” version of empire, and on to policies of racial hierarchies, social control and reform, and colonial concepts of civilizational progress, many of which are still with us today. The seminar also covers anti-colonial resistance, revolutionary organizations and ideas, and processes of decolonization.

This course focuses on understanding poverty and economic development. The emphasis is on applying the tools of economics and empirical analysis for thinking
critically about the nature, causes and potential policy solutions to poverty. Topics include the measurement of poverty; economic growth; institutions and colonialism; social capital; inequality; migration and forced displacement; rural finance and labor markets; and gender. Enrollment limited to sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Prerequisite: GLBL 121. QR, SO 0 Course cr

* GLBL 230b, Managing the Clean Energy Transition: Contemporary Energy and Climate Change Policy Making  Paul Simons
This seminar will explore the principal challenges facing both advanced and developing economies in managing their respective transitions to a clean energy future and the goals of the Paris climate change agreement, while simultaneously meeting energy security needs and keeping economies competitive. By the end of the course, students should be fully conversant with key features of the global energy and climate change architecture; principal challenges facing policymakers in meeting climate change goals; and opportunities and hurdles for the deployment of key clean energy technologies in coming decades.

GLBL 234b / ECON 184b, International Economics  Samuel Kortum
Introduction to conceptual tools useful for understanding the strategic choices made by countries, firms, and unions in a globalized world. After two terms of introductory economics.  so

GLBL 236a / PLSC 182a, The Politics of International Law and Cooperation  Tyler Pratt
This course focuses on the political processes and institutions that facilitate cooperation among states. Students examine the obstacles to cooperation in the international arena, the reasons for the creation of international laws and institutions, and the extent to which such institutions actually affect state policy. Students also explore the tension between international cooperation and concerns about power, state sovereignty, and institutional legitimacy. Course materials draw from a variety of substantive issues, including conflict prevention, trade, human rights, and environmental protection.  so 0 Course cr

* GLBL 237a / ECON 185a, Global Economy  Sigridur Benediktsdottir and Aleh Tsyvinski
A global view of the world economy and the salient issues in the short and the long run. Economics of crises, fiscal policy, debt, inequality, global imbalances, climate change. The course is based on reading, debating, and applying cutting edge macroeconomic research.  so

* GLBL 244a / PLSC 445a, The Politics of Fascism  Lauren Young
The subject of this course is fascism: its rise in Europe in the 1930s and deployment during the Second World War as a road map to understanding the resurgence of nationalism and populism in today’s political landscape, both in Europe and the United States. The course begins with an examination of the historic debates around fascism, nationalism, populism, and democracy. It then moves geographically through the 1930s and 1940s in Europe, looking specifically at Weimar Germany, Vichy France, the rise of fascism in England in the 1930s, and how fascist ideology was reflected in Italy’s colonial ambitions during the Abyssinian War. The course examines fascism and the implementation of racial theory and the example of anti-Semitism as an ideological and political tool. It also looks at the emergence of fascism in visual culture. The second
part of the seminar turns to fascist ideology and the realities of today’s political world. We examine the political considerations of building a democratic state, question the compromise between security and the preservation of civil liberties and look at the resurgence of populism and nationalism in Europe and the US. The course concludes by examining the role of globalization in contemporary political discourse. **SO**

**GLBL 251b / EALL 256b / EAST 358b / HUMS 272b / LITR 265b, China in the World**  
Jing Tsu

Recent headlines about China in the world, deciphered in both modern and historical contexts. Interpretation of new events and diverse texts through transnational connections. Topics include China’s international relations and global footprint, Mandarinization, Chinese America, science and technology, science fiction, and entrepreneurship culture. Readings and discussion in English.  
**HU**

* **GLBL 253b / ARCH 341b / LAST 318b / URBN 341b, Globalization Space**  
Staff

Infrastructure space as a primary medium of change in global polity. Networks of trade, energy, communication, transportation, spatial products, finance, management, and labor, as well as new strains of political opportunity that reside within their spatial disposition. Case studies include free zones and automated ports around the world, satellite urbanism in South Asia, high-speed rail in Japan and the Middle East, agri-ropes in southern Spain, fiber optic submarine cable in East Africa, spatial products of tourism in North Korea, and management platforms of the International Organization for Standardization.  
**HU  o Course cr**

**GLBL 260a / PLSC 130a, Nuclear Politics**  
Alex Debs

The pursuit, use, and non-use of nuclear weapons from the Manhattan Project to the present. The effect of the international system, regional dynamics, alliance politics, and domestic politics in the decision to pursue or forgo nuclear weapons. The role of nuclear weapons in international relations, the history of the Cold War, and recent challenges in stemming nuclear proliferation.  
**SO**

**GLBL 275a, Approaches to International Security**  
Staff

Introduction to major approaches and central topics in the field of international security, with primary focus on the principal man-made threats to human security: the use of violence among and within states, both by state and non-state actors. Priority to Global Affairs majors. Non-majors require permission of the instructor.  
**SO  o Course cr**

**GLBL 281a / HIST 221a, Military History of the West since 1500**  
Staff

A study of the military history of the West since 1500, with emphasis on the relationship between armies and navies on the one hand, and technology, economics, geography, and the rise of the modern nation-state on the other. The coming of airpower in its varied manifestations. Also meets requirements for the Air Force and Naval ROTC programs.  
**HU  o Course cr**

* **GLBL 282b / EVST 255b / F&ES 255b / PLSC 215b, Environmental Law and Politics**  
John Wargo

We explore relations among environmental quality, health, and law. We consider global-scale *avoidable* challenges such as: environmentally related human illness, climate instability, water depletion and contamination, food and agriculture, air pollution, energy, packaging, culinary globalization, and biodiversity loss. We evaluate the effectiveness of laws and regulations intended to reduce or prevent environmental and
health damages. Additional laws considered include rights of secrecy, property, speech, worker protection, and freedom from discrimination. Comparisons among the US and EU legal standards and precautionary policies will also be examined. Ethical concerns of justice, equity, and transparency are prominent themes.  

* GLBL 299a / EP&E 299a / PLSC 332a, Philosophy of Science for the Study of Politics  
Ian Shapiro  
An examination of the philosophy of science from the perspective of the study of politics. Particular attention to the ways in which assumptions about science influence models of political behavior, the methods adopted to study that behavior, and the relations between science and democracy. Readings include works by both classic and contemporary authors.  

* GLBL 307a / ECON 467a, Economic Evolution of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries  
Ernesto Zedillo  
Economic evolution and prospects of the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. Topics include the period from independence to the 1930s; import substitution and industrialization to the early 1980s; the debt crisis and the "lost decade"; reform and disappointment in the late 1980s and the 1990s; exploration of selected episodes in particular countries; and speculations about the future. Prerequisites: intermediate microeconomics and macroeconomics.  

GLBL 308a / ECON 424a, Central Banking  
William English  
Introduction to the different roles and responsibilities of modern central banks, including the operation of payments systems, monetary policy, supervision and regulation, and financial stability. Discussion of different ways to structure central banks to best manage their responsibilities. Prerequisites: Intermediate Microeconomics, Intermediate Macroeconomics, and Introductory Econometrics.  

GLBL 309a / EAST 310a / PLSC 357a, The Rise of China  
Staff  
Analysis of Chinese domestic and foreign politics, with a focus on the country's rise as a major political and economic power. Topics include China's recent history, government, ruling party, technology, trade, military, diplomacy, and foreign policy.  

* GLBL 310a / ECON 407a, International Finance  
Ana Fieler  
A study of how consumers and firms are affected by the globalization of the world economy. Topics include trade costs, the current account, exchange rate pass-through, international macroeconomic co-movement, multinational production, and gains from globalization. Prerequisite: intermediate macroeconomics or equivalent.  

* GLBL 311a / ECON 480a, Banking Crises and Financial Stability  
Sigridur Benediktsdottir  
Focus on systemic risk, banking crises, financial stability and macroprudential policies. Additional emphasis on systemic risk and prudential policies in peripheral European economies and emerging economies. Prerequisites: ECON 115 and 116, or equivalent.  

* GLBL 313a, The United Nations on the Ground  
Jessica Faieta  
This course explores the role and functioning of the United Nations at the country level from the perspective of the three mandates or pillars of the UN Charter. 1) Peace
and Security, and in particular the Peace-keeping operations: how do they work? Who decides to send a UN mission to a country? what do they do in each country? 2) Development: How does the UN helps countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals? Which are the different UN agencies, funds, and programs and how do they work in reducing poverty, advancing gender equality, preventing violence, fighting climate change and protecting the environment or ensuring food security? and 3) Human rights: How does the UN respond to humanitarian crises, such as natural disasters or refugee crisis? What is its role in protecting vulnerable populations such as children, ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples? How does the Organization monitor human rights compliance or helps avoid human rights violations?

* GLBL 315b, Economics of the EU  Marnix Amand
The functioning of the economy of the European Union, both from a theoretical perspective (trade theory, monetary union, etc.) and from a practical perspective. Particular emphasis on the recent crises of the last ten years with effort to put these crises in a larger geostrategic context. Prerequisites: ECON 110 or 115 and ECON 111 or 116.

* GLBL 330b / ECON 465b / EP&E 224b, Debating Globalization  Ernesto Zedillo
Facets of contemporary economic globalization, including trade, investment, and migration. Challenges and threats of globalization: inclusion and inequality, emerging global players, global governance, climate change, and nuclear weapons proliferation. Prerequisite: background in international economics and data analysis. Preference to seniors majoring in Economics or EP&E.

* GLBL 342b / HIST 482Jb / PLSC 321b, Studies in Grand Strategy I  Michael Brenes
The study of grand strategy, of how individuals and groups can accomplish large ends with limited means. The spring term focuses on key moments in history that illustrate strategic thinking in action. During the summer, students undertake research projects or internships analyzing strategic problems or aspects of strategy. The following fall, students put their ideas into action by applying concepts of grand strategy to present day issues. Admission is by application only; the cycle for the current year is closed. This course does not fulfill the history seminar requirement, but may count toward geographical distributional credit within the History major for any region studied, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. Previous study courses in political science, history, global affairs, or subjects with broad interdisciplinary relevance encouraged.

* GLBL 344a / HIST 483Ja / PLSC 161a, Studies in Grand Strategy II  Michael Brenes
The study of grand strategy, of how individuals and groups can accomplish large ends with limited means. During the fall term, students put into action the ideas studied in the spring term by applying concepts of grand strategy to present day issues. Admission is by application only; the cycle for the current year is closed. This course does not fulfill the history seminar requirement, but may count toward geographical distributional credit within the History major for any region studied, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. Prerequisite: PLSC 321. Previous study courses in political science, history, global affairs, or subjects with broad interdisciplinary relevance encouraged.
* GLBL 347a, The State of the State in Development: Politics and Policy Making in Developing Countries  Tumi Makgetla
This course examines the role of the state in development from different perspectives. We begin with a theoretical overview of the development and changing perspectives on the state's role in economic growth, followed by a discussion of the relationship between democracy and development. The class explores economic constraints on policy-making by engaging the discourses on trade and industrial policy and aid and conditionality. We study colonial legacies and their impact on developing states. Last, we examine the impact of domestic political pressures and contestation over political power on public goods provision through classes devoted to gender, rural politics, and inter-governmental relations.  SO

* GLBL 355b, The United States, China, and the Origins of the Korean Peninsula Crisis  David Rank
This course looks at the current situation on the Korean Peninsula and the interaction of the major players there through historical and diplomatic practitioners' perspectives. The strategic interests of major powers intersect on the Korean Peninsula to a degree found in few other places on earth. In a part of the globe China long viewed as within its sphere of influence, four nuclear powers now rub shoulders and the United States maintains a military presence. With the Armistice that ended the Korean War still in place, Northeast Asia is the Cold War's last front, but today's nuclear crisis makes it more than a historical curiosity. Drawing on original diplomatic documents and other source materials, as well as first-hand experience of current-day diplomats, this course considers the trajectory of the two Korea's relationships with the United States and China and their role in the international politics of East Asia  SO

* GLBL 356a, Evaluation of Education and Health Programs in Africa  Sigridur Benediktsdottir
Drawing on evaluations from around the African continent across the fields of education and health, we develop a conceptual understanding of the most common research designs for uncovering causality. We use causal diagrams to aid with designing a credible identification strategy and focus on the assumptions necessary for each method to establish causality. We talk through these concepts using examples from recent empirical research on Africa countries. We then implement straightforward versions of each method in a computer lab using the statistical package Stata. Thereafter, we discuss papers that employ each method in an African context focusing on how the method is applied and how the researchers approach the necessary assumptions to establish causality. In the final weeks of the course, we pay attention to issues of external validity and some of the key methodological challenges that arise in evaluations in practice. Prerequisite: GLBL 121 or equivalent. Students are expected to be familiar with basic econometric/statistical methods through multivariate linear regression and to have experience with Stata.  SO

* GLBL 388a, The Politics of American Foreign Policy  Howard Dean
This seminar addresses the domestic political considerations that have affected American foreign policy in the post-World War II world. The goals of the course are to (1) give historical context to the formation of major existing global governance structures, (2) give students an opportunity to research how major foreign policy decisions in the past were influenced by contemporary political pressure, and (3) assess what effect those pressures have had on today's global issues. Case studies include,
but are not limited to: Truman and the Marshall Plan; Johnson and the Vietnam War; Nixon and the opening of China; Reagan and the collapse of the Soviet Union, George HW Bush and Iraq, Clinton and the Balkans, and Obama and the development of a multipolar foreign policy for a multipolar world.

* GLBL 390b, Cybersecurity, Cyberwar, and International Relations  Ted Wittenstein
Analysis of international cyberrelations. Topics include cybercrime, cyberespionage, cyberwar, and cybergovernance. Readings from academic and government sources in the fields of history, law, political science, and sociology.  

GLBL 392a, Intelligence, Espionage, and American Foreign Policy  Staff
The discipline, theory, and practice of intelligence; the relationship of intelligence to American foreign policy and national security decision-making. Study of the tools available to analyze international affairs and to communicate that analysis to senior policymakers. Case studies of intelligence successes and failures from World War II to the present.  

* GLBL 394a / ANTH 409a / ER&M 394a / EVST 422a / F&ES 422a, Climate and Society: Perspectives from the Social Sciences and Humanities  Michael Dove
Discussion of the major currents of thought regarding climate and climate change; focusing on equity, collapse, folk knowledge, historic and contemporary visions, western and non-western perspectives, drawing on the social sciences and humanities.  

* GLBL 450a or b, Directed Research  Staff
Independent research under the direction of a faculty member on a special topic in global affairs not covered in other courses. Permission of the director of undergraduate studies and of the instructor directing the research is required.

* GLBL 460b, Turning Points in American Foreign Policy  Robert Ford
Examination of American policy decisions and strategies from the founding of the republic to modern day. Topics include American engagement with France and Britain during the American Revolution; post-WWII construction of the modern international order; the breakdown of the Communist system; and the failed states in Yugoslavia and Syria; as well as America's responses to the current challenges of modern world order, emerging multipolarism, and climate change.

* GLBL 499a or b, Senior Capstone Project  Staff
Students work in small task-force groups and complete a one-term public policy project under the guidance of a faculty member. Clients for the projects are drawn from government agencies, nongovernmental organizations and nonprofit groups, and private sector organizations in the United States and abroad. Projects and clients vary from year to year. Fulfills the capstone project requirement for the Global Affairs major.