GLOBAL AFFAIRS

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The Global Affairs major, administered by the Jackson Institute for Global Affairs, 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 course work 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 Institute website.

PREREQUISITES

There are no prerequisites for the Global Affairs major. However, students interested in applying to the major are encouraged to complete the introductory economics sequence (ECON 108, 110, or 115 and ECON 111 or 116) and work toward the foreign language requirement early in their course planning. An introductory analysis course, such as GLBL 121, ECON 131, or S&DS 100–106 is suggested.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR

Requirements of the major for the Class of 2020 With the approval of the director of undergraduate studies (DUS), the following changes to the requirements of the major may be fulfilled by students who declared their major under previous requirements.

Requirements of the major for the Class of 2021 and subsequent classes Thirteen term courses are required for the major in addition to a foreign language requirement. Introductory courses in microeconomics (ECON 108, 110, or 115) and macroeconomics (ECON 111 or 116) are required, as is ECON 121 or 125. All majors must take the core courses GLBL 235 and 275, and three courses in quantitative and other methods, including GLBL 121 and GLBL 122. Majors also take four electives chosen from an approved group of courses in 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 Jackson Institute website and the course listings in this bulletin.

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 Institute website, circulated through the residential college deans’ offices, and noted on the Advising Resources website. For application information, visit the Jackson Institute 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 Institute’s Career Services Office can help students find appropriate internships.

STUDY ABROAD

Global Affairs majors who plan to study abroad should consult the director of student affairs, Lily Sutton (lily.sutton@yale.edu), 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)
How did observers in and beyond the United States understand the nature, origins, and operations of American power? 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?
GLBL 217a / EVST 292a / PLSC 149a, Sustainability in the Twenty-First Century: Environment, Energy, and the Economy  Daniel Esty
Sustainability as a guiding concept for addressing twenty-first century tensions between economic, environmental, and social progress. Using a cross-disciplinary set of materials from the “sustainability canon,” students explore the interlocking challenges of providing abundant energy, reducing pollution, addressing climate change, conserving natural resources, and mitigating the other impacts of economic development.  SO

GLBL 219b / ECON 375b, Monetary Policy  William English
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.  WR, SO

GLBL 223b / HLTH 230b, Global Health: Challenges and Responses  Kristina Talbert-Slagle
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.  SO

* GLBL 225b, Approaches to International Development  Robert Jensen
The unique set of challenges faced by households in developing countries, and the economic theories that have been developed to understand them. Health, education, and discrimination against women in the household; income generation, savings, and credit; institutions, foreign aid, and conflict. Recent econometric techniques applied to investigate the underlying causes of poverty and the effectiveness of development programs. Enrollment limited to sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Prerequisite: GLBL 121.  QR, SO

* GLBL 233b / ECON 470b / EP&E 232b, Strategies for Economic Development  Rakesh Mohan
How strategies for economic development have changed over time and how dominant strands in development theory and practice have evolved. Students trace the influence of the evolution in thinking on actual changes that have taken place in successful development strategies, as practiced in fast growing developing countries, and as illustrated in case studies of fast growth periods in Japan, South Korea, Brazil, China, and India. Prerequisites: introductory microeconomics and macroeconomics.

GLBL 234b / ECON 184b, International Economics  Peter Schott
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 236b / PLSC 182b, 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

* GLBL 244a / PLSC 445a, The Politics of Fascism  Lauren Young
Study of the rise of fascism in Europe in the 1930s and its 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.  SO

* GLBL 250a / HIST 144Ja, Lessons of the Past  Michael Brenes
This course explores how American policymakers have used or misused history in making foreign policy decisions since World War I. In addition to the course readings on this topic, students examine the archives of American diplomats and policymakers behind those decisions. Students are introduced to the vast archival holdings of the Yale Library in diplomatic and international history, and are expected to use archival collections in their assignments. We discuss historical methods and the process of archival research alongside the history of 20th century American foreign policy.  HU

* GLBL 253b / ARCH 341b / LAST 318b / URBN 341b, Globalization Space  Keller Easterling
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, agropoles 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

* GLBL 261a / PLSC 409a, Civil Conflict  Bonnie Weir
Forms of civil conflict and political violence and theories about reasons for and implications of these types of violence. Natural and philosophical foundations of political violence; the potential roles of ethnicity, economic factors, territory, and political institutions and structures in the onset and dynamics of civil conflict; problems of conflict termination.

GLBL 268b / PLSC 111b, Introduction to International Relations  Nicholas Lotito
Survey of key debates and concepts in international relations. Exploration of historical and contemporary issues using Western and non-Western cases and evidence. Topics include the rise of states; causes, conduct, and outcomes of wars; the emergence of new actors and forms of conflict; and evolution of global economy.  SO
* GLBL 271a / MMES 271a, Middle East Politics  Emma Sky
Exploration of the international politics of the Middle East through a framework of analysis that is partly historical and partly thematic. How the international system, as well as social structures and political economy, shape state behavior. Consideration of Arab nationalism; Islamism; the impact of oil; Cold War politics; conflicts; liberalization; the Arab-spring, and the rise of the Islamic State.  so

* GLBL 274a or b / PLSC 137a or b, Terrorism  Bonnie Weir
Theoretical and empirical literature used to examine a host of questions about terrorism. The definition(s) of terrorism, the application of the term to individuals and groups, the historical use and potential causes of terrorism, suicide and so-called religious terrorism, dynamics within groups that use terrorism, and counterterrorism strategies and tactics. Theoretical readings supplemented by case studies.  so

GLBL 275a / PLSC 188a, Approaches to International Security  Nuno Monteiro
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

* GLBL 279a / PLSC 141a, Global Governance  Yuriy Sergeyev
Examination of global policy problems, the acceleration of interdependence, and the role, potential, and limits of the institutions of global governance to articulate collective interests and to work out cooperative problem solving arrangements. Consideration of gaps in global governance and controversies between globalization and state sovereignty, universality, and tradition.  so

GLBL 282b / EVST 255b / F&ES 255b / PLSC 215b, Global Food Challenges: Environmental Politics and Law  John Wargo
We explore relations among food, environment, health, and law. We consider global-scale avoidable challenges such as: starvation and malnutrition, obesity, other food related human diseases, climate instability, soil loss, water depletion and contamination, microbial hazards, chemical contamination, food waste, dietary convergence, air pollution, energy, packaging, culinary globalization, and biodiversity loss. We focus on laws that influence the world’s food system, including those intended to reduce or prevent environmental and health damages. Other laws protect rights of secrecy, property, speech, confidential business information, free trade, worker protection, equal opportunity, and freedom from discrimination. Ethical concerns of justice, equity, and transparency are prominent themes. Examples of effective law, consumer movements and corporate innovations provide optimism for the future of responsible food.  so

* GLBL 284b / PLSC 167b, Mass Atrocities in Global Politics  David Simon
Examination of the impact of global politics and institutions on the commission, execution, prevention, and aftermath of mass atrocities.  so

* GLBL 288b, Civil-Military Relations and Democratization  Nicholas Lotito
This course explores the role of the military in politics, with a focus on processes of democratization. It introduces students to concepts of civilian control, professionalization, and military intervention. The course introduces significant cases from twentieth-century history and surveys contemporary military politics. Topics include coups d’etat, responses to revolution, and democratic transition.  so

* GLBL 289b / HIST 245Jb / PLSC 431b, War and Peace in Northern Ireland  Bonnie Weir
Examination of theoretical and empirical literature in response to questions about the insurgency and uneasy peace in Northern Ireland following the peace agreement of 1998 which formally ended the three-decade long civil conflict known widely as The Troubles and was often lauded as the most successful of its kind in modern history. Consideration of how both the conflict and the peace have been messier and arguably more divisive than most outside observers realize.  so

* GLBL 300a / MMES 353a / PLSC 426a, Rebellion, Repression, and Revolution: A Comparative Approach to the Arab Uprisings  Louis Wasser
This course applies a comparative lens to the so-called "Arab Spring" uprisings beginning in late 2010. After establishing a baseline level of knowledge regarding the Arab World for all students, we explore the dynamics of these recent uprisings—including different patterns of opposition across the region, the actions of both revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, and the varied outcomes of these rebellions in different Arab states  so

* GLBL 301a / EVST 305a / MMES 305a, Environmental Security in the Middle East  Kaveh Madani
This course overviews how environmental, water, food, energy, and climate change have increasingly become linked to human and national security in the Middle East. It begins by exploring the state of the environment in the region and how the policies of the Middle East governments have led to serious environmental degradation and subsequent loss of jobs, migration, social tension, violence, and regional conflicts. Drawing on an in-depth analysis of contemporary case/country studies, students learn how these problems can serve as major human and national security threats. This interdisciplinary course is of interest to students with background/interest in environmental science/engineering, ecology, geography, geosciences, social/political sciences, public policy, security and peace building, international relations, diplomacy, and global affairs.  so

* GLBL 306b / AFST 306b, Social Enterprise in Developing Economies  Robert Hopkins
Harnessing the power of markets in the fight against poverty. The use of social enterprise to foster local empowerment and establish the building blocks of regional economic development. Measuring the impact of grants and program-related investments from philanthropic organizations and for-profit corporations. Students design summer research projects. Followed by GLBL 306 in the fall term.  so
GLBL 306a / AFST 306a, Social Enterprise in Developing Economies II  Robert Hopkins
Summer research developed into a case-study project on a topic related to the use of social enterprise in regional economic development. GLBL 305

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.  SO

* 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.  SO

* 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.  SO

* GLBL 312b / EAST 454b / ECON 474b, Economic and Policy Lessons from Japan  Stephen Roach
An evaluation of modern Japan’s protracted economic problems and of their potential implications for other economies, including the United States, Europe, and China. Policy blunders, structural growth impediments, bubbles, the global economic crisis of 2008, and Abenomics; risks of secular stagnation and related dangers to the global economy from subpar post-crisis recoveries. Focus on policy remedies to avert similar problems in other countries. Prerequisite: an introductory course in macroeconomics.  SO

* 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.  SO

GLBL 318a / EAST 338a / ECON 338a, The Next China  Stephen Roach
Economic development in China since the late 1970s. Discussion of factors pushing China toward a transition from its modern export- and investment-led development model to a pro-consumption model. The possibility of a resulting identity crisis, underscored by China’s need to embrace political reform and by the West’s long-standing misperceptions of China. Prerequisite: introductory macroeconomics.  SO

GLBL 322b / ECON 325b / EP&E 321b / PLSC 185b / SAST 281b, Economics of Developing Countries: Focus on South Asia  Zachary Barnett-Howell
Analysis of current problems of developing countries. Emphasis on the role of economic theory in informing public policies to achieve improvements in poverty and inequality, and on empirical analysis to understand markets and responses to poverty. Topics include microfinance, education, health, agriculture, intrahousehold allocations, gender, and corruption. Prerequisites: introductory microeconomics and introductory econometrics.  SO

* GLBL 324a / AFST 327a / EP&E 327a / EVST 327a, Human-Wildlife Conflict in Africa  Nicoli Nattrass
This course looks at human-wildlife conflict in Africa and related attempts to conserve wildlife whilst ensuring sustainable livelihoods for people. Africa provides a lens for considering broader political economic questions about conservation, development, ‘green grabbing,’ and eco-tourism. The course pays particular attention to the challenges involved in enabling communities to protect and benefit from wildlife through tourism and hunting concessions.  SO

* 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.  RP

* GLBL 331a / ECON 454a / EP&E 254a, Evolution of Central Banking  Rakesh Mohan
Changes in the contours of policy making by central banks since the turn of the twentieth century. Theoretical and policy perspectives as well as empirical debates in central banking. The recurrence of financial crises in market economies. Monetary policies that led to economic stability in the period prior to the collapse of 2007–2008. Changes in Monetary Policies since the Great Financial Crisis. Prerequisite: ECON 122.  SO

* GLBL 332b / ECON 403b, Trade and Development  Guillermo Noguera
For some developing countries, international trade has brought about rapid growth and large-scale reductions in poverty. Meanwhile for other developing countries, international trade has simply increased inequality and brought little growth. This course draws on both theoretical models and empirical evidence to better understand the reasons for these very different experiences. Topics include: standard models of trade, trade and poverty in developing countries, the impact of trade on inequality and growth, the role of firms and multinationals in developing countries, trade policy, foreign direct investment, trade and technology transfer, the Chinese and Indian experience. Prerequisites: Intermediate microeconomics and one econometrics/statistics course.  SO
Cold War’s last front, but today’s nuclear crisis makes it more than a historical curiosity. Drawing on original diplomatic documents and 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 with the United States maintaining a military presence. With the Armistice that ended the Korean War still in place, Northeast Asia is the strategic interests of major powers intersect on the Korean Peninsula to a degree found in few other places.

* GLBL 345b, The Geopolitics of Democracy Lauren Young
The threats to liberal democracy are being widely debated, from the US and Europe to developing nations. In order for democracy to continue to thrive as the cornerstone of Western governance, it must adapt and be relevant to citizens of the 21st century. This course examines our appreciation of what constitutes democracy today and how to apply those understandings to the challenges of the 21st century. Our discussions look at the characteristics of democratic leaders and debate whether America, the bulwark of liberal democracy in the 20th century, is still an exporter of democracy and how that matters in today’s world. We then look at how to protect and adapt democratic institutions such as free elections, civil society, dissent, and the free press in the face of a rising wave of populism and nationalism. The course examines how refugee crises from conflict regions and immigration impact democracies and debate the accelerating paradigm shifts of income inequality and technology on democratic institutions. We conclude the course with a discussion of the forms of democratic governance that are meaningful in the 21st century and the practicalities of designing or reforming democratic institutions to confront current challenges.

* 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 Beverly Gage
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 346a, Four Conflicts through a Human Rights Lens Janine di Giovanni
This course focuses on four conflicts of the 1990s—Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Kosovo—specifically through the lens of human rights. Why are these four conflicts important when other current conflicts—Syria, Yemen, South Sudan—are urgent and pressing? The 1990s was the era of supposed “humanitarian intervention” and “just” wars. Can we learn from what happened in that decade? The course instructor reported extensively on all four conflicts and will use her own on-the-ground knowledge to dig deep into the roots of the conflicts; the specific battles; turning points; the case studies of human rights abuse; and finally, political solutions and post-conflict resolution.

* GLBL 349b / ENGL 240b, Reporting and Writing on War Janine di Giovanni
This course examines how to identify, interview, and document human rights violations in the field while reporting on war. It is aimed at students who want to work as journalists, advocates or policy makers, or anyone who wants to work as a practitioner during a conflict or humanitarian crisis. The instructor brings her twenty-five years as a field reporter in war zones into the classroom: the goal is to make the learning functional. The course teaches students how to compile their findings in the form of reports and articles for newspapers, magazines as well as advocacy letters, op-eds, and Blogs. We develop skills for “crunching” talking points for presentations and briefing papers. Each week focuses on a theme and links it to a geographical conflict. Students emerge with practical research, writing, and presentation skills when dealing with sensitive human rights material—for instance, victims’ evidence. Course open only to juniors and seniors.

* GLBL 336a / EP&E 243a / LAST 423a / PLSC 423a, Political Economy of Poverty Alleviation Ana De La O
Overview of classic and contemporary approaches to the question of why some countries have done better than others at reducing poverty. Emphasis on the role of politics.

* GLBL 341b / PLSC 450b, The Geopolitics of Democracy Lauren Young
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GLBL 352a / PLSC 427a / WGSS 429a, Sex, Markets, and Power Frances Rosenbluth
Consideration of how women’s socioeconomic status and political power have varied across time and place. Three analytical lenses are used: biology, markets, and power.

* 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.  

* GLBL 362b / AFST 406b / PLSC 406b, Sexual Violence and War  Elisabeth Wood  
Analysis of patterns of sexual violence in war. Assessment of how well scholars in various disciplines and policy analysts account for these patterns.  

* GLBL 366a, Politics of Global Health  Vanessa Kerry  
Interest in and attention to global health has expanded considerably in recent years. Public and private sector investments in solving global health challenges are increasing. Many of the challenges to solving global health problems though are not only in the resources required to close existing gaps. Politics, policy and power are dominant in the global health sphere. Understanding these dynamics is essential to helping to tackle the world's greatest global health challenges. This course examines the intricate and diverse politics of global health and how they shape our inclination, ability, and direction of response to global health challenges. We explore the historical and current day power dynamics affecting health burdens, and which actually have effects on the health system's ability to care for a population. We explore the principle actors in the global health space, and how they are governed. Discussions also consider how health intersects with economics, national security, the law and regulation, climate change and conflict. Finally we explore the power dynamics within "ourselves" and how health is valued on a personal level through examination of specific countries health systems; we explore how countries have embraced health as a right (or not) and designed their health systems to care for their complete populations (or not).  

* GLBL 376a / GLBL 522a, Asia Now: Human Rights, Globalization, Cultural Conflicts  Jing Tsu  
This course examines contemporary and global issues in Asia (east, southeast, northeast, south), in a historical and interdisciplinary context, that include international law, policy debates, cultural issues, security, military history, media, science and technology, and cyber warfare. Course is co-taught with a guest professor.  

* GLBL 381b / PLSC 140b, Strategy  Nuno Monteiro  
The foundations, applications, evolution, and limits of strategy as a tool of statecraft, with an emphasis on military strategy. Reading of classical texts with a focus on Clausewitz's *On War* in conjunction with contemporary works. Topics center on the sources and uses of power, the goals and tools of strategy, the role and dilemmas of leadership, and the uses and limitations of military force. The course is fundamentally conceptual and theoretical with historical examples used for illustrative purposes.  

* 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  Edward Wittenstein  
Analysis of international cyberrelations. Topics include cybercrime, cyberspionage, 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  Edward Wittenstein  
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 392a / ANTH 386a, Humanitarian Interventions: Ethics, Politics, and Health  Catherine Panter-Brick  
Analysis of humanitarian interventions from a variety of social science disciplinary perspectives. Issues related to policy, legal protection, health care, morality, and governance in relation to the moral imperative to save lives in conditions of extreme adversity. Promotion of dialogue between social scientists and humanitarian practitioners.  

* GLBL 392a, Data Governance in the Digital Age  Nathaniel Raymond  
The information revolution is causing the rapid mass adoption of information communication technologies (ICTs) across nations, demographics, and sectors in the early 21st Century—such as mobile devices, social media platforms, “big data,” artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning, geospatial mapping applications, and the Internet of Things (IoT). However, 20th Century international data governance policies, normative frameworks, and domestic regulations are struggling to keep pace with the disruptive impacts ICTs are having on an increasingly digitally networked world. This seminar explores critical issues, trends, and events relevant to both the adoption of existing data governance regimes to meet these challenges and the creation of new regimes by international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and national governments. The primary learning goal of the course is to equip students with the skills to critically read and apply extant international data governance policies in concrete sector-specific contexts (i.e. corporate, governmental, humanitarian, development, etc.). Additionally, students learn to identify gaps in current regimes and to be literate in the major ongoing debates on these issues at the United Nations, the EU, the United States Congress, and other critical loci of policy development.  

* GLBL 398a / HIST 426Ja, Yale and the World: Global Power, Local History  David Engerman  
This course uses moments in the history of Yale University to shed light on the forms, functions, and trajectory of U.S. global power from the late 19th century through the early 21st century. Key episodes include missionary work in East Asia, scientific expeditions in South America, and the emergence of American military power.
Global Affairs

America, mobilization for war and Cold War, and the internationalization of the student body. Students investigate these episodes by reading scholarly work as well as archival sources, and through discussions with Yale faculty and staff. HU

GLBL 444a / DEVN 198a / EP&E 329a / HIST 122a / PLSC 405a, Power and Politics in Today’s World Ian Shapiro
A comparative study of power and politics since the Cold War. Topics include the decline of trade unions and increased influence of business; growing inequality and insecurity; changing attitudes towards democracy and authoritarianism; and the character and durability of the new international order. We start with the impact of the USSR's collapse, both in former communist countries and the West, focusing on reordered relations among business, labor, and governments. Next we take up the Washington Consensus on free trade, privatization, and deregulation, and agendas to fight terrorism, prevent human rights abuses, and spread democracy. Then we turn to the backlash that followed the financial crisis, as technocratic elites lost legitimacy, the global war on terror became mired in quagmires, and humanitarian intervention and democracy-spreading agendas floundered. The new politics of insecurity is our next focus. We examine the populist explosions of 2016 and the politics to which they have given rise. This leads to a consideration of responses, where we discuss the policies most needed when congenital employment insecurity is going to be the norm, and the political reforms that would increase the chances of those policies being adopted. Introductory courses in twentieth-century European, American or global history, comparative politics, or political economy are helpful but are not required. HU, SO

* GLBL 450a or b, Directed Research Sigridur Benediktsdottir
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, 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.