GLOBAL AFFAIRS

**Director of undergraduate studies:** Sigga Benediktsdottir, 101 Horchow Hall, 432-3418; jackson.yale.edu/ba-degree

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 concentrate their course work in one of two tracks. The International Development track focuses on economic development and poverty, including global public health, in all but the world’s wealthiest countries. The International Security track focuses on international relations, foreign policy, and diplomacy, and includes topics relevant to national and human security. All majors are required to take a core course in each track and complete at least five additional courses in a single track.

**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 and work toward the foreign language requirement early in their course planning.

**REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR**

**Requirements of the major for the Class of 2018**

With DUS approval, 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 2019 and subsequent classes**

Twelve 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 for both tracks. All majors must take the core courses GLBL 225 and 275, and they must complete GLBL 121 prior to taking GLBL 225. Majors also take one research design course approved by the director of undergraduate studies and GLBL 499 Senior Capstone Project.

Majors in the International Development track take intermediate microeconomics (ECON 121 or 125) and four electives in their area of concentration. Those in the International Security track take a designated game theory course (such as GLBL 180) and four electives in their area of concentration. Game theory courses will not fill the research design requirement. Electives must be chosen from an approved group of courses in Global Affairs, History, Political Science, Economics, and other social science departments. For information about which courses qualify as electives within each track, 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.

**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 for Freshmen and Sophomores 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 12 (incl senior req; excluding lang req)
Specific courses required Both tracks—ECON 108, 110, or 115; ECON 111 or 116; GLBL 121, 225, 275; International Development track—ECON 121 or 125; International Security track—GLBL 180, or alternate game theory course approved by DUS
Distribution of courses Both tracks—1 course in research design and 4 approved electives
Language requirement Advanced ability (L5) in 1 modern lang other than English
Senior requirement Senior capstone project in GLBL 499

FACULTY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRAM OF GLOBAL AFFAIRS

Professors Julia Adams (Sociology), John Gaddis (History), Jeffrey Garten (School of Management), Jacob Hacker (Political Science), Oona Hathaway (Law), Stathis Kalvayas (Political Science), Paul Kennedy (History), James Levinsohn (Director) (School of Management), A. Mushfiq Mobarak (School of Management), Catherine Panter-Brick (Anthropology), W. Michael Reisman (Law), Susan Rose-Ackerman (Political Science; Law), Peter Schott (Economics; School of Management), Ian Shapiro (Political Science), Timothy Snyder (History), Jing Tsu (East Asian Languages and Literatures), Aleh Tsyvinski (Economics), Steven Wilkinson (Political Science), Elisabeth Wood (Political Science), Ernesto Zedillo (International Economics & Politics)

Associate Professors Konstantinos Arkolakis (Economics), Ana De La O (Political Science), Alexandre Debs (Political Science), Kaveh Khoshnood (Public Health), Jason Lyall (Political Science), Nuno Monteiro (Political Science), Marci Shore (History), Jonathan Wyytzen (Sociology; International Affairs)

Assistant Professors Kate Baldwin (Political Science), Lorenzo Caliendo (Economics; School of Management), Zack Cooper (Public Health), Lloyd Grieger (Sociology), Daniel Keniston (Economics), Thania Sanchez (Political Science)

Senior Lecturers Charles Hill (International Security Studies), Justin Thomas

Lecturers Michael Boozer (Economics), Elaine Dezenski (Ethics, Politics and Economics), Christopher Fussell, William Casey King, Nicholas Loitio (Political Science), Alice Miller (Public Health; Law), Kristina Talbert-Slagle (Global Health), Edward Wittenstein

Senior Fellows Sigga Benediktsdottir, Eric Braverman, David Brooks, Howard Dean, Rosemary DiCarlo, Robert Ford, Unni Karunakara, Clare Lockhart, Stanley McChrystal, Stephen Roach, Emma Sky

Distinguished Fellow for Global Affairs John Kerry

Courses

GLBL 101a, Gateway to Global Affairs Emma Sky
Collaboration between faculty and practitioners to discuss key topics and themes related to diplomacy, development, and defense. 

GLBL 121a or b, Applied Quantitative Analysis Justin Thomas
Mathematical fundamentals that underlie analytical approaches in public policy and the social sciences. Development of mathematical skills in areas such as linear functions, single and multiple variable differentiation, exponential functions, and optimization. Statistical approaches include descriptive statistics, principles of sampling, hypothesis tests, simple linear regression, multiple regression, and models for analyzing categorical outcomes. 

GLBL 180a / PLSC 346a, Game Theory and International Relations Alexandre Debs
Introduction to game theory and its applications in political science and economics, with a focus on international relations. Standard solution concepts in game theory; case studies from important episodes in the history of international relations, including World War II, the Cuban missile crisis, and the 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. Recommended preparation: introductory microeconomics. 

GLBL 180a / HLTH 325a / LAST 416a, Methods and Ethics in Global Health Research Leslie Curry
Introduction to research methods in global health that recognize the influence of political, economic, social, and cultural factors. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method approaches; ethical aspects of conducting research in resource-constrained settings; the process of obtaining human subjects’ approval. Students develop proposals for short-term global health research projects conducted in resource-constrained settings. 

* GLBL 191a, Research Design and Survey Analysis Justin Thomas
Introduction to research design through the analysis of survey data. Policy and management issues explored using data from the United States as well as from several developing countries. A bridge between the theory of statistics/econometrics and the practice of social science research. Use of the statistical package Stata. Prerequisites: GLBL 121 or equivalent, and an introductory course in statistics or econometrics.
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 195b / PLSC 341b, The Logic of Randomized Experiments in Political Science  Alexander Coppock
Instruction in the design, execution, and analysis of randomized experiments for businesses, nonprofits, political organizations, and social scientists. Students learn to evaluate the impact of real-world interventions on well-defined political, economic, and social outcomes. Specific focus on randomized experimentation through field and survey experiments, with design and analysis principles extending to lab and so-called "natural" experiments. Any introductory probability or statistics course.  QR

GLBL 203a / PLSC 186a, Introduction to International Political Economy  Didac Queralt
Examination of the political and institutional conditions that explain why some politicians and interest groups (e.g. lobbies, unions, voters, NGOs) prevail over others in crafting foreign policy. Consideration of traditional global economic exchange (trade, monetary policy and finance) as well as new topics in the international political economy (IPE), such as migration and environmental policy.

* GLBL 206a, Lessons from the Great Depression  Edward Fertik
Exploration of how the world came apart in the 1930s after the Great Depression and what holds the contemporary world together despite a financial crisis, an economic crisis, and now a crisis of globalization. Topics include Gold Standard and the Euro, housing booms and bank failures, Central Bankers, sovereign debt, cooperation and rivalry in the international system, political radicalism, the welfare state, economic disintegration, and war. Readings from historians, economists, and political scientists. Prerequisite: ECON 116. WR, HU

GLBL 211b / ECON 211b / SAST 278b, Economic Performance and Challenges in India  Rakesh Mohan
India’s transition from being one of the poorest countries in the world to having one of the fastest-growing economies. Economic reform processes, trade and policy implications, and changes within the agriculture, industry, and service sectors. Prerequisites: introductory microeconomics and macroeconomics.  SO

* GLBL 212a, The Economics of U.S. Immigration  Anne Le Brun
The study of immigration through the economist’s lens. Topics include the immigrant population and its assimilation in the United States; the labor, economic, criminal, and fiscal impacts of immigrants; and immigration policies and their effects. Introduction to the tools of labor economists, through which students learn to think, read, ask questions, formulate approaches, and write like an economist. Some knowledge of statistics and data science is helpful. Prerequisite: ECON 121, 122, or permission of instructor.  SO

* GLBL 213a / EP&E 352a / PLSC 348a, Democratization  Milan Svolik
Scientific study of the processes, causes, and consequences of democratization and how to apply insights gained from such study to evaluate public policy discourse. Topics include the emergence of modern democracy in the nineteenth century; the rise of fascism in inter-war Europe; the breakdown of democracy in Latin America; the collapse of communism and the resurgence of authoritarianism in Eastern Europe; and the Arab Spring and its aftermath.  SO

* GLBL 215a / LAST 386a / MGRK 375a / PLSC 375a / SOCY 389a, Populism from Chavez to Trump  Paris Aslanidis
Investigation of the nature of the populist phenomenon and its impact on politics, society, and the economy in various regions of the world. Conceptual and methodological analyses are supported by comparative assessments of various empirical instances, from populist politicians such as Hugo Chavez and Donald Trump, to populist social movements such as the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street.  SO

GLBL 217a / EVST 292a / PLSC 149a, Sustainability in the Twenty-First Century  Daniel Esty
Sustainability as an overarching framework for life in the twenty-first century. Ways in which this integrated policy concept diverges from the approaches to environmental protection and economic development that were pursued in the twentieth century. The interlocking challenges that stem from society’s simultaneous desires for economic, environmental, and social progress despite the tensions across these realms.  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  Daniel Keniston
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.
Globally, debates about governance and controversies between globalization and state sovereignty, universality, and tradition.

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 the threats to human security: the use of violence among and within states, both by state and non-state actors. Priority to Global Affairs: Security

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. The role of nuclear weapons in international relations, the history of the Cold War, and recent challenges in stemming nuclear proliferation. 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. Growth in international organizations and the international system, the history of the Cold War, and recent challenges in stemming nuclear proliferation. 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 and Africa, Mandarinization, labor and migration, Chinese America, nationalism and humiliation, and art and counterfeit. Readings and discussion in English.

An examination of political violence with an emphasis on civil wars, presently the dominant form of war. 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.

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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
GLBL 28ta / HIST 221a / NAVY 211a / USAF 201a, Military History of the West since 1500  Paul Kennedy
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
Global Affairs: Security

* GLBL 280a / PLSC 431a, Conflict 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 290a / PLSC 139a, United States and Russian Relations since the End of the Cold War  Thomas Graham
Examination of the factors, political, socio-economic, and ideological, that have shaped United States and Russian relations since the end of the Cold War and how each country constructs relations with the other to advance its own national interests. Topics include specific issues in bilateral relations, including arms control, counterterrorism, energy, and regional affairs.  SO

* GLBL 307b / ECON 407b, 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.  SO
Global Affairs: Development

GLBL 309a / EAST 310a / PLSC 357a, The Rise of China  Daniel Mattingly
Analysis of contemporary Chinese politics, with focus on how the country has become a major power and how the regime has endured. Topics include China’s recent history, state, ruling party, economy, censorship, elite politics, and foreign policy.  SO

* GLBL 310a / ECON 407a, International Finance  Zhen Huo
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
Global Affairs: Development

* 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
Global Affairs: Development

GLBL 318a / EAST 338a / ECON 338a, The Next China  Stephen Roach
Economic development in China since the late 1970s. Emphasis on 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
Global Affairs: Development

* GLBL 352a / AFST 470a / ECON 469a / EP&E 470a, Health Inequality and Development  Nicoli Nattrass
Economic analysis of the interactions between health, inequality, and development. Growth and development; health and well-being; burden of disease and funding for health; the relationship between growth and health; international health policy. Prerequisite: introductory microeconomics and macroeconomics.  SO

* GLBL 350a / ECON 456a / EP&E 224a, 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.  SO
Global Affairs: Development

* 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
Comparison of selected developing countries, where international trade has brought about rapid growth and large-scale reductions in poverty, with other countries, where global trade has increased inequality and brought little growth. Both theoretical models and empirical evidence are used. Prerequisites: intermediate microeconomics and an econometrics or statistics course. SO Global Affairs: Development

Examination of public and private welfare systems in the developing world. Analysis of the evolving relationships between kin or community and states and market. Particular attention to the politics of contemporary reforms. SO

The role of nonstate actors such as religious organizations, community associations, and international NGOs in the delivery of basic goods and services in developing countries. Welfare states in Europe and North America and reasons why states outside these regions have not developed similar institutions; causes of and logic behind various nonstate actors’ involvement in social welfare provision; economic, institutional, and political effects of having nonstate actors provide social services and public goods. SO Global Affairs: Development

The historical evolution of political order from Morocco to Central Asia in the past two centuries. Focus on relationships between imperialism, insurgency, and state building. Ottoman, European, and nationalist strategies for state building; modes of local resistance; recent transnational developments; American counterinsurgency and nation-building initiatives in the region. SO Global Affairs: Security

A survey of research on the phenomenon of political violence, including riots, political assassinations, military coups, terrorism, civil wars, and certain types of organized crime. Connections between different forms of political violence; ways in which the rise and decline of each form shape the presence or absence of others. SO

The effects of international efforts to promote respect for human rights. Analysis of policy tools used by states, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to promote human rights work, including advocacy, law, sanctions, trade, aid, justice mechanisms, and diplomacy. Focus on issues such as genocide, torture, women’s rights, children’s rights, and civil and political rights. WR, SO

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. Global Affairs: Security

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. WR, SO

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.

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.

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.