



**SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS**

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME

INTP 374 International Relations Theory

2010 TRIMESTER 2

12 July to 13 November 2010

Trimester dates

Teaching dates: Monday 12 July 2010 to Friday 15 October 2010

Mid-trimester break: 23 August to 5 September 2010

There is no final examination for this course

Withdrawal dates

Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/admisenrol/payments/withdrawalsrefunds.aspx>

Contact details

Lecturer: Dr Robert Deuchars

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Office hours: Wednesday 4-5pm; Friday 11am-12 noon

Seminar time: Wednesday 10:00 -11:50

Seminar venue: MY632

Course Delivery

The course has one seminar per week. The seminar is scheduled for two hours and will involve a lecture and seminar-style class discussions.

Communication of Supplementary information

Information on any changes will be announced in lectures and posted on the Departmental notice Board

Course content

Week 1 July 14 International Relations Theory: An Introduction

Week 2 July 21 Modernity, Knowledge and International Relations

Week 3 July 28	Why does theory matter in International Relations?
Week 4 Aug 4	Theorising the World Political Order
Week 5 Aug 11	Theorising the World Market
Week 6 Aug 18	Theorising Global Civil Society
Mid Trimester Break	
Week 7 Sep 8	Theorising the World through Marxism
Week 8 Sep 15	Postmodernism in International Relations
Week 9 Sep 22	Thinking about the Constructed Nature of World Politics
Week 10 Sep 29	Feminist International Relations Theory
Week 11 Oct 6	International Relations versus the Future: Environmentalism
Week 12 Oct 13	In-Class Exam

Learning objectives

Students completing this course should:

- Be able to recognise and articulate the main IR theories
- Be able to locate those theories in the context of occidental modernity
- Understand the cultural context in which these theories apply
- Be able to relate these theories to the execution of foreign policy
- Be able to understand the main theoretical debates within the discipline

Graduate attributes

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

As with all POLS and INTP courses, learning objectives of this course contribute to the attainment of specific attributes in the areas of critical thinking, creative thinking, communication and leadership. Please consult the Programme Prospectus 2009, p. 10, for more details or on our website <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/pols/>

Expected workload

In accordance with Faculty Guidelines, this course has been constructed on the assumption that students will devote a total of 200 hours during the trimester for reading, writing, and researching material for this course. This includes 2 hours of seminars per week.

Group work

There is no assessed group work as a part of this course, although seminars will involve group discussions.

Readings

The book of course readings is available from Student Notes.

Books of Reading are distributed from the Student Notes Shop on the ground floor of the Student Union Building. Customers can order textbooks and student notes online at www.vicbooks.co.nz or can email an order or enquiry to enquiries@vicbooks.co.nz. Books can be couriered to customers or they can be picked up from nominated collection points at each campus. Customers will be contacted when they are available. Opening hours are 8.00 am – 6.00 pm, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 5.00 pm in the holidays), 10.00 am – 1.00 pm Saturdays, Phone: 463 5515

Assessment requirements

10 weekly briefing papers (40%)

1 short essay (word limit 2500), due Wednesday 18th August (25%)

1 in-class exam on Wed 13th October (35%)

Briefing papers

(One a week beginning Week 2, Wednesday 21 July, ending week 11, October 6). Papers will be submitted at the end of each class and returned with comments the following week. Briefing papers are for the purpose of reading, thinking critically and writing clearly. These shall be **ONE A4** page only with no bibliography. No late submissions will be accepted unless approved by the course co-ordinator

Short Essay (due Wednesday 18 August)

- b) The essay is for you to develop your analytical capabilities and your research skills at greater length/time. A list of topics will be provided early in the course but you can also choose your own topic in consultation with the course co-ordinator. No late submissions will be accepted unless approved by the course co-ordinator. You are also required to attach the Programme's 'Assignment Cover Sheet' to your essay.

In-class exam (Wednesday 13 October)

This is meant to evaluate how well you have realized the course objectives. It is a fifty-minute, closed-book test.

An aegrotat pass will normally be approved only when a candidate has completed at least 30% of the course assessment.

Return of assignments

All assignments will be returned by the lecturer in class.

Class representative

A class representative will be elected in the first class, and that person's name and contact details will be available to VUWSA, the Course Coordinator and the class. The class representative provides a communication channel to liaise with the Course Coordinator on behalf of students.

Mandatory course requirements

To gain a pass in this course each student must:

- a) Submit the written work specified for this course, on or by the specified dates (subject to such provisions as are stated for late submission of work);
- b) Submit **all** briefing papers

Penalties

Students will be penalised for late submission of essays – a deduction of 5% for the first day late, and 2% per day thereafter, up to a maximum of 8 days. Work that is more than 8 days late can be accepted for mandatory course requirements but will not be marked. However, penalties may be waived if there are valid grounds (for example, illness [presentation of a medical certificate will be necessary] or similar other contingencies). In all such cases, prior information will be necessary. These are standard Political Science and International Relations penalties.

Statement on the use of Turnitin

Student work provided for assessment in this course may be checked for academic integrity by the electronic search engine <http://www.turnitin.com>. Turnitin is an online plagiarism prevention tool which compares submitted work with a very large database of existing material. At the discretion of the Head of School, handwritten work may be copy-typed by the School and subject to checking by Turnitin. Turnitin will retain a copy of submitted material on behalf of the University for detection of future plagiarism, but access to the full text of submissions is not made available to any other party

Academic integrity and plagiarism

Academic integrity means that university staff and students, in their teaching and learning are expected to treat others honestly, fairly and with respect at all times. It is not acceptable to mistreat academic, intellectual or creative work that has been done by other people by representing it as your own original work.

Academic integrity is important because it is the core value on which the University's learning, teaching and research activities are based. Victoria University's reputation for academic integrity adds value to your qualification.

The University defines plagiarism as presenting someone else's work as if it were your own, whether you mean to or not. 'Someone else's work' means anything that is not your own idea. Even if it is presented in your own style, you must acknowledge your sources fully and appropriately. This includes:

- Material from books, journals or any other printed source
- The work of other students or staff
- Information from the internet
- Software programs and other electronic material
- Designs and ideas
- The organisation or structuring of any such material

Find out more about plagiarism, how to avoid it and penalties, on the University's website:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/plagiarism.aspx>

General university policies and statutes

Students should familiarise themselves with the University's policies and statutes, particularly the Assessment Statute, the Personal Courses of Study Statute, the Statute on Student Conduct and any statutes relating to the particular qualifications being studied; see the *Victoria University Calendar* or go to the Academic Policy and Student Policy sections on:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy>

The AVC (Academic) website also provides information for students in a number of areas including Academic Grievances, Student and Staff conduct, Meeting the needs of students with impairments, and student support/VUWSA student advocates. This website can be accessed at:

http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about_victoria/avcademic/Publications.aspx

Outline of Lectures

International Relations Theory: An Introduction (Week 1: 14 July)

* Steve Smith (1995), 'The Self-images of a Discipline: A Genealogy of International Relations Theory', in Ken Booth and Steve Smith (eds), *International Relations Theory Today*, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania University Press.

Modernity, Knowledge and International Relations (Week 2: 21 July)

* James Mensch (1996), *Knowing and Being: A Postmodern Reversal*, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University Press, Ch1.

* Richard Devetak (1995), 'The Project of Modernity and International Relations Theory', *Millennium*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp.27-51.

Q1: What is modernity?

Why does theory matter in International Relations? (Week 3: 28 July)

* Scott Burchill (1996), 'Introduction', in Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (eds.), *Theories of International Relations*, New York, St. Martin's Press.

Q2: Why do you think there are so many different ways to theorise the "international"?

Theorising the World Political Order (Week 4: 4 August)

* Tim Dunne and Brian Schmidt (2005), 'Realism', in John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press^{3rd} ed.

* Ralph Pettman (2001), *World Politics: Rationalism and Beyond*, London, Palgrave, Ch8.

Q3: Why do you think realism dominates IR theory?

Theorising the World Market (Week 5: 11 August)

* Tim Dunne (2005), 'Liberalism', in John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press^{3rd} ed.

* David Levi-Faur (1997), 'Economic nationalism: from Friedrich List to Robert Reich', *Review of International Studies*, 23, pp.359-370.

* Hugh Stretton (1999), *Economics; a new introduction*, University of New South Wales Press Ltd, pp. 751-752.

Q4: How is world production currently organized and for whom?

Theorising Global Civil Society (Week 6: 18 August)

* Ralph Pettman (2001), *World Politics: Rationalism and Beyond*, London, Palgrave, Ch6.

Q5: Whose global civil society is it anyway?

Mid Trimester Break

Theorising the World through Marxism (Week 7: 8 September)

* Karl Marx and Frederick Engels (1848), *The Communist Manifesto*, part 1.

* V. I. Lenin (1916), *Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism*, Preface to the French and German editions, pp. 69, 73.

Q6: Is Marxism still relevant as a theory of International Relations?

Postmodernism in International Relations Theory (Week 8: 15 September)

* Jim George (1994), *Discourses of Global Politics*, Boulder, Colorado, Lynne Rienner, Ch 1

Q7: What does postmodernism have to offer International Relations Theory?

Thinking about the Constructed Nature of World Politics (Week 9: 22 September)

* Cynthia Weber (2004), *International Relations Theory: A critical Introduction*, London and New York, Routledge, Ch4.

Q8: “The world is what we make of it”. Critically discuss.

Feminist International Relations Theory (Week 10: 9 September)

* V. Spike Peterson (2003), *A Critical Re-Writing of Global Political Economy*, London and New York, Routledge, Ch4.

* Jan Jindy Pettman (1997), “Gender Issues”, in John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Q9: Why do we need a gendered account of International Relations?

International Relations versus the Future: Environmentalism (Week 11: 6 October)

* M Elsis (2000)'Zero Population Growth will occur somewhere between 2020 to 2029''

* S Kapitza (2001), 'Population Growth, sustainable Development and the environment'.

* WSSD (2002), 'Key Issues at WSSD: Food and Water'.

Q10: Are these particular world affairs sustainable?

In Class Exam (Week 12: 13 October)