TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Political Science and International Relations
INTP 248: Conflict Analysis

TRIMESTER 1 2011
28 February to 2 July 2011

Trimester Dates
Teaching dates: 28 February to 3 June 2011
Mid-trimester break: 18 April to 1 May 2011
Study week: 6–10 June 2011
Examination/Assessment period: 10 June to 2 July 2011

Withdrawal Dates

Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at
http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/admisenrol/payments/withdrawlsrefunds.aspx

Contact Details

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Office Hours (Trimester 1): Tuesdays, Thursdays, 1300-1400

Lecture Times: Tuesdays, Thursdays 1510-1700
Lecture Theatre: HULT119

Course Delivery: This course involves a lecture for two hours each week and a tutorial for one hour.

Communications: Information about any timetable changes will be announced in lectures and posted on the Political Science/International Relations notice boards and on Blackboard.

Course content

This course is an introduction to the study of conflict. It examines how and why different types of conflict emerge in the international system, and explores different approaches to its mitigation and resolution. Students will learn to discern varying forms of conflict and will employ theoretical perspectives on conflict analysis to analyse key case studies.

Learning objectives
Students passing the course will:

1. Have a good understanding of different theoretical perspectives on conflict and how these affect approaches to conflict in world politics
2. Have a good understanding of debates about the causes of conflict
3. Be aware of the different processes employed to manage and/or resolve conflict
4. Be able to write a structured and theoretically-informed essay about debates in contemporary conflict

Graduate attributes

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. For more details please consult the Programme website
http://www.victoria.ac.nz/hppi/subjects/pols.aspx#grad-attributes

Expected workload

In accordance with Faculty of Humanities and Social Science guidelines the overall workload for this course is 200 hours in total for reading, writing, and researching material. This includes 2 hours of lectures per week.

Readings

Essential texts:

The essential text for this course is: Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005). Other readings will be made available online or via library reserves.

All undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from the Memorial Theatre foyer from 7 February to 11 March 2011, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from the top floor of vicbooks in the Student Union Building, Kelburn Campus. After week two of the trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from vicbooks on Level 3 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). Phone: 463 5515.

Recommended Reading:

Chris Brown with Kirsten Ainley, *Understanding International Relations* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).
This book can be accessed electronically from the library and read online or downloaded to your laptop. There are also hard copies available for loan from the library.

Other recommended readings are listed underneath the topics for each week.

Other books that you might find useful (particularly for essay research) are:

- Peter Wallensteen, *Understanding Conflict Resolution* 2nd ed. (London: Sage, 2007).
- John Darby and Roger Mac Ginty, *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Processes* 2nd ed. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).
- K. M. Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).
- John Baylis *et al.*, *Strategy in the Contemporary World* (3rd edition) (Oxford University Press, 2010).
- Jacob Bercovitch and Jeffrey Z. Rubin eds., *Mediation in International Relations: Multiple Approaches to Conflict Management* (St Martin's Press, 1992).
- Richard K. Betts, (ed.), *Conflict After the Cold War* (3rd edition) (Pearson Longman, 2008).
- Michael E. Brown, Owen R Cote, Sean Lynn-jones, Steven E Miller (eds.) *Primacy and Its Discontents: American Power and International Stability* (MIT Press, 2011).
- Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen, *The Evolution of International Security Studies* (Cambridge, 2009).
- Barry Buzan and Ole Wæver, *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security* (Cambridge, 2003).
- Marshal Cohen *et al.*, eds., *War and Moral Responsibility*, (Princeton University Press, 1974).
- Alan Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies* (2nd edition) (Oxford, 2010).
- Martin van Creveld, *On Future War* (Brassey's, 1991).
- Yoram Dinstein, *War Aggression and Self-Defence* (Cambridge University Press, 1996).
- William M. Evan (ed.) War and Peace in an Age of Terrorism: A Reader (Pearson, 2006).
- Niall Ferguson, *The War of the World* (Penguin, 2006).
- L.L. Farrar Jr. ed., *War: A Historical, Political and Social Study* (Clio Press, 1978).
- Ian Forbes and Mark Hoffman, eds., *Political Theory, International Relations and the Ethics of Intervention* (St Martin's Press, 1993).
- David Galula, *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice* (Praeger, 1964).
- Azar Gat, *War in Human Civilization* (Oxford University Press, 2006)
- Daniella Groseffi, *Women on War* (Feminist Press, 2nd ed. 2003).
- Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*, Rev ed. (Columbia University Press, New York: 2006)
- Michael Howard ed., *Restraints on War: Studies in the Limitation of Armed Conflict* (Oxford University Press, 1979).

- Vivienne Jabri, *War and the Transformation of Global Politics* (Palgrave, 2007).
- Alan James, *Peacekeeping in International Politics* (St Martin's Press, 1990).
- Matthew Kroenig, *Exporting the Bomb: Technology Transfer and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons* (Cornell, 2010).
- Richard New Lebow, *Why Nations Fight* (Cambridge, 2010).
- Edward N. Luttwak, *Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace* (Belknap Press, 1987).
- Hans Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* (Alfred A. Knopf, 4th ed., 1967).
- John Nagl, *Counterinsurgency: Learning to Eat Soup with a Fork* (University of Chicago Press, 2005).
- Naval Studies Board, *Post-Cold War Conflict Deterrence* (National Academy Press, 1997).
- Robert O'Connell, *Of Arms and Men* (Oxford University Press, 1989).
- Robert O'Connell, *Ride of the Second Horseman* (OUP, 1995).
- Emerson M.S. Niou et al, *The Balance of Power: Stability in International Systems* (Cambridge, 1989).
- Ralph Pettman, *World Politics: Rationalism and Beyond* (Palgrave 2001).
- Thomas Binnington Reed, *Nuclear Express: A Political History of the Bomb and Its Proliferation* (Zenith, 2009).
- P.W. Singer, *Wired for War: The Robotics Revolution and Conflict in the 21st Century* (Penguin Press, 2009).
- Rupert Smith, *The Utility of Force* (Allen Lane, 2005).
- Peter Turchin, *War and Peace and War* (London, 2005).
- Michael Walzer*, Arguing About War* (Yale Nota Bene, 2005).

Assessment requirements

    2 x 1500 word essays (30% each)
    2 x in-class tests (20% each)

Essay topics are attached at the end of this course outline.

- Essay 1 due 14 April 2011
- Essay 2 due 19 May 2011

Essays should be 1500 – 2000 words long, *including footnotes*, and follow all scholarly conventions, especially those relating to citations. Extensions will be granted only by the course coordinator and only in rare circumstances (such as illness verified by a medical certificate or bereavement). The essays assess student knowledge of the course material (learning objectives 1, 2, 3) and student ability to write a clear, structured, and theoretically-informed essay about conflict in world politics (learning objective 4).

The two tests are as follows:

- Test 1 – *Understanding conflict* – 29 March 2011
- Test 2 – *Mitigating conflict* – 31 May 2011

Return of assignments

Essays and tests will be returned during tutorials, within three weeks of the due date. If students fail to attend the relevant tutorial, they may pick up their essay from the Political Science and IR Office on the fifth floor between the hours of 2 and 3pm on Monday to Friday.

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.

Mandatory course requirements

To gain a pass in this course each student must 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) and sit AT LEAST ONE of the two tests.

Class Representative

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

Statement on legibility

Students are expected to write clearly. Where work is deemed 'illegible', the options are:
- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) within a specified time frame after which penalties will apply;
- the student will be given a photocopy of the work and asked to transcribe it to an acceptable standard (preferably typed) and lateness penalties apply;
- if the student does not transcribe it to an acceptable standard, the work will be accepted as 'received' (so any associated mandatory course requirements are met) but not marked.

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

Citations

Chicago Style (footnoting) is preferred for social science classes, but MLA/Harvard (bracketed, in-text citations) Style is acceptable as long as there is consistency. All external material must be cited **in full**. A very good referencing site for Chicago Style can be found at http://www.cite.auckland.ac.nz/index.php?p=quickcite&style=3.

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.

WHERE TO FIND MORE DETAILED INFORMATION

Find key dates, explanations of grades and other useful information at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study. Find out how academic progress is monitored and how

enrolment can be restricted at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/academic-progress. Most statutes and policies are available at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/policy, except qualification statutes, which are available via the *Calendar* webpage at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/calendar.aspx (See Section C).

Other useful information for students may be found at the website of the Assistant Vice-Chancellor (Academic), at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about_victoria/avcacademic.

Lecture plan

1) March 1, 3   Introduction and Key concepts

2) March 8, 10   Theories and Concepts of War and Peace

3) March 15, 17   From Old Wars to New Wars (Guest Lecture)

4) March 22, 24   Conventional and Nuclear Weapons in Conflict

5) March 29,   Revision

March 31   **Class test**

6) April 5, 7   Causes of War: Ethnic Conflict and other Grievances

7) April 12, 14   Terrorism and Asymmetric Conflicts

April 14   **ESSAY 1 Due**

Midterm break

8) May 3, 5   Security Cooperation, Regimes and Norms

9) May 10, 12   Humanitarian intervention and Post-War Reconstruction

10) May 17, 19   Conflict transformation / War to Peace Transitions

May 19   **ESSAY 2 Due**

11) May 24, 26   Future Questions

12) June 31   Revision

June 2   **Class test**

Conflict Analysis Tutorials and Readings

Please note that the tutorials each week will correspond to the lectures of the previous week (i.e. the first tutorial will be held in week 2, but will correspond to the content of week 1)

Week 2: Key concepts

Why do we study conflict?
How can conflict and security be defined and understood?
How might political theory help us to understand conflict?
How do realist, liberal, and other approaches to conflict differ? Why does this matter?
Required reading:
Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*: Chapter 3: International Relations Theory Today, pp. 40-62 (available online – go to http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapters 1 and 4.

Additional reading:
Scott Burchill, *et al*, eds., *Theories of International Relations*, 2nd ed. (Palgrave Macmillian, 2001).
Robert W. Cox, 'Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory', *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1981), pp. 126-155.

Week 3: Theories of War and Power

What is 'war'? What forms does it take, and what and whose purposes does it serve?
What is the relationship between conflict and power?

Required reading:

Chris Brown, *Understanding International Relations*, Chapter 6: The Balance of Power and War (97-115) (available online – go to http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)
Robert J. Art, 'To What Ends Military Power?' *International Security* Vol 4. No. 4 (Spring 1980): 3-35.
Michael Barnett and Raymond Duvall, "Power in International Politics," *International Organization* 59 (Winter 2005): 39-75.

Additional reading:

Realism

Jack Donnolly, 'Realism', in Scott Burchill, *et al*, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 3nd ed.* (Palgrave Macmillian, 2005).

Richard Ned Lebow, 'Classical Realism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith, eds., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 52-70.

John Mearsheimer, 'Structural Realism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith, eds., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 71-88.

Kenneth Waltz, *Man, the State and War* (Columbia University Press, 1959)

John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (WW Norton, 2001)

Robert Keohane, ed., *Neorealism and its Critics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986)

Liberalism

Chris Brown, Understanding International Relations Chapter 7: Global Governance, pp. 116-140 (available online – go to http://www.vuw.eblib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/ and type in book title where prompted)

Scott Birchill 'Liberalism' in Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 3nd ed*. (Palgrave Macmillian, 2005).

Diana Panke and Thomas Risse, 'Liberalism', in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 89-108.

Lisa L. Martin, 'Neoliberalism' in Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith (eds.), *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 109-126.

Paul Taylor and Devon Curtis, 'The United Nations', in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics, 3rd ed*. (Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 405-424

Peter Willetts, 'Transnational Actors and International Organizations in World Politics', 'The United Nations', in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics, 3rd ed*. (Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 425-450.

Paul F. Diehl, *Peace Operations* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2008), Chapter 2: The Historical Evolution of Peace Operations, pp. 28-67.

Week 4: From Old Wars to 'New Wars'

What is the 'new wars' thesis?
How do 'new wars' differ from 'old wars'? Are they really 'new'?
Is war becoming post-modern or pre-modern?
What are the links between 'failed / collapsed' states and war?

Required reading:
Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars: Organized Conflict in a Global Era* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1st Edition, 1999; 2nd edition, 2006), Chapter 1.

Robert Kaplan, 'The Coming Anarchy', *Atlantic Monthly* (February 1994), http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/print/199402/anarchy

James Der Derian, 'War as Game', *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (2003): 37-48.

Lisa Anderson, "Antiquated Before They Can Ossify: States that Fail Before They Can Form," *Journal of International Affairs* Vol. 58 No.1 (Fall 2004): 1-16.

Additional reading:
C. Coker, *Waging War without Warriors? The changing culture of military conflict*, 2002.
C. H. Gray, *Postmodern War: the new politics of conflict*, 1997.
Edward Newman, 'The New Wars Debate: A Historical Perspective is needed', *Security Dialogue*, Vol. 35 (2004), pp. 173-189.
Stathis Kalyvas, '"New" and "Old" Civil Wars. A Valid Distinction?' *World Politics* 54 (2001), pp. 99-118.

Week 5: Revision / Test week

Week 6: Nuclear Weapons and Conflict

Why do some states pursue nuclear weapons in the name of peace?
Is a nuclear balance of power possible?
Why do some states eschew nuclear weapons?
Will global non-proliferation regimes be successful?

Jack S. Levy, "The Offensive/Defensive Balance of Military Technology: A Theoretical and Historical Analysis," *International Studies Quarterly* Vol. 28 No.2 (June 1984): 219-38.
Matthew Fuhrmann, 'Spreading Temptation: Proliferation and Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation Agreements,' *International Security* Vol. 34 No. 1 (Summer 2009): 7-41.
Scott D. Sagan, 'Why Do States Build Nuclear Weapons? Three Models in Search of a Bomb,' *International Security* Vol. 21, No. 3 (Winter 1996-1997): 54-86.
Amy L. Catalinac, 'Why New Zealand Took Itself out of ANZUS: Observing ''Opposition for Autonomy'' in Asymmetric Alliances,' *Foreign Policy Analysis* No. 6 (2010): 317-38.

Additional Reading:

Francis J. Gavin, 'Same As It Ever Was: Nuclear Alarmism, Proliferation, and the Cold War,' *International Security* Vol. 34, No. 3 (Winter 2009/10), 7-37.
Avis Bohlen, "The Rise and Fall of Arms Control," *Survival* 45(3) (September 2003): 7-34.
Samuel P. Huntington, "Arms Races: Prerequisites and Results," *Conflict after the Cold War: Arguments on Causes of War and Peace*, ed. Richard K. Betts (New York: Pearson Longman, 2005): 361-81.
Eliot A. Cohen, "A Revolution in Warfare," *Foreign Affairs* 75(2) (March/April 1996).
T.V. Paul, "Power, Influence and Nuclear Weapons: A Reassessment," *The Absolute Weapon Revisited: Nuclear Arms and the Emerging International Order*, ed. T.V. Paul, Richard J. Harknett and James J. Wirtz (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1998), 19-45.
Chaim Braun and Christopher F. Chyba, "Proliferation Rings: New Challenges to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime," *International Security* 29(2) (Fall 2004): 5-49.
Nina Tannenwald, "Stigmatizing the Bomb: Origins of the Nuclear Taboo," *International Security* 29(4) (Spring 2005).

Week 7: Causes of War: Ethnicities, Democratisation and Nationalism

What role does ethnicity play in contemporary conflict?
What is its role in international conflict?

What is its role in domestic conflict?
Does nationalism/hyper-nationalism have primordial roots or is it constructed?

Required reading:
John Mueller. 'The Banality of "Ethnic War"', *International Security*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Summer 2000), pp. 42-70.
Chaim Kaufmann, 'Possible and Impossible Solutions to Ethnic Civil Wars,' *International Security* Vol. 20, No. 4 (Spring 1996), pp. 136-75.
Edward D. Mansfield and Jack Snyder, 'Democratic Transitions, Institutional Strength, and War,' *International Organization* Vol. 56, No. 2 (Spring 2002), pp. 297-337.
Stephen van Evera, 'Hypotheses on Nationalism and War,' *International Security* Vol. 18, No. 4 (Spring 1994), pp. 5-39.

Additional reading:

Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism.* (London: Verso Editions, 1999).
Ernest Gellner, *Nations and nationalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).
V. P. Gagnon, Jr., 'Ethnic Nationalism and International Conflict: The Case of Serbia', *International Security*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1994-95), pp. 130-66.
Misha Glenny, *The Fall of Yugoslavia: the third Balkan war*, 3rd ed, (London, Penguin, 1996).
David Campbell, *National Deconstruction: violence, identity and justice in Bosnia* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998)
Micheal Ignatieff, *Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the new nationalism* (New York: Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux, 1994).
Connor Cruise O'Brien. 'The Wrath of Ages: Nationalism's Primordial Roots.' *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 72, No. 5 (1993), pp. 142-149

Midterm Break

Week 8: 'Asymmetric Conflict' and Terrorism

Why do people employ terrorism as a tactic?
Is it different to other forms of political violence and, if so, how?
How have critical scholars responded to 9/11 and the war on terror?
What are the differences between terrorism, asymmetric conflict and 'freedom fighting'?

Required reading:
Contemporary Conflict Resolution, Chapter 3
Audrey Curth Kronin, "Rethinking Security: American Strategy in the Age of Terrorism," *Survival* Vol. 44 No.2 (Summer 2002): 119-39.
Matthew C. Waxman, 'Terrorism: Why Categories Matter,' *Terrorism and Political Violence* No.23 (January 2011): 19-21.
Mary Kaldor, 'Old Wars, Cold Wars, New Wars, and the War on Terror', *International Politics*, Vol. 42, 491-498.
Alexander Klimburg, 'Mobilising Cyber Power,' *Survival*, Vol. 53, No.1, 41-60.

Additional reading:

Rita Abrahamsen, 'A Breeding Ground for Terrorists? Africa and Britain's 'War on Terrorism'.' *Review of African Political Economy*, No. 102 (2004), pp. 677-84.

Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism and the Liberal State*, 2nd edition (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1986)

Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism versus Democracy: The Liberal State Response* (London: Routledge, 2006)

Mark Juergensmeyer, *Terror in the Mind of God: the Global rise of Religious Violence*, 3rd ed. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003).

Week 9: Alliances, Security Communities and Choosing to Cooperate

Are military alliances a thing of the past?
What prompts the creation of security regimes / communities?
Are some types of security regimes better than others at creating peace?

Required Reading:

Robert Jervis, 'Security Regimes,' *International Organization* (Spring 1982): 357-78.

Thomas J. Christensen and Jack Snyder, 'Chain Gangs and Passed Bucks: Predicting Alliance Patterns in Multipolarity,' *International Organization*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (Spring 1990): 137-68.

Stephen M. Walt, 'Alliances in a Unipolar World,' *World Politics*, Volume 61, Number 1, January 2009, pp. 86-120.

Abraham M. Denmark, 'Managing the Global Commons,' *Washington Quarterly* 33(3) (July 2010): 165-82.

Additional Reading:

Emanuel Adler and Michael Barnett, *Security Communities* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 29-65.

Brian L. Job, "Track 2 Diplomacy: Ideational Contribution to the Evolving Asian Security Order," *Asian Security Order: Institutional and Normative Features*, ed. Muthiah Alagappa (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), 241-79.

Inis L. Claude Jr. 'Collective Security as an Approach to Peace,' *Swords into Plowshares* (4th ed.) (New York, NY: Random House, 1971), 245-85.

Hans J. Morgenthau, 'Security,' *Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace* (4th ed.) (New York, NY: Knopf, 1967), 397-408.

Glenn H. Snyder, 'The Security Dilemma in Alliance Politics,' *World Politics* Vol. 36, No. 4 (Jul., 1984): 461-495.

John J. Mearsheimer, 'The False Promise of International Institutions,' *International Security* Vol. 19, No. 3 (Winter, 1994-1995): 5-49.

Jack S. Levy and William R. Thompson, 'Do States Ally against the Leading Global Power? Balancing on Land and at Sea,' *International Security* 35(1) (Summer 2010): 7-43.

Week 10: Conflict Management and Resolution

What were the fundamental laws of traditional peacekeeping during the cold war?
Why did peacekeeping play such an important role during this era?
What is a 'post-Westphalian' approach to peace operations?

What is the purpose of peace operations?
Who are the main actors (domestic, international) in the resolution of conflict?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapters 6, 7, 12.
Alex Bellamy and Paul Williams, 'Special Issue: Peace Operations and Global Order', *International Peacekeeping*, Vol.11, No.1 (2004): Read the introduction and at least one additional article in this special issue.

Additional reading:
Paul F. Diehl, *International Peacekeeping* (Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press) 1993.
Ray Murphy, *UN Peacekeeping in Lebanon, Somalia and Kosovo: Operational and Legal Issues in Practice* (Cambridge: CUP, 2007).
Andrzej Sitkowski, *UN Peacekeeping: Myth and Reality* (Westport: Praeger Security International 2006).
R. Lentin, 'Israeli and Palestinian Women Working for Peace' in Lorentzen and Turpin (eds) *The Women and War Reader* (New York: New York University Press, 1998).
G. Svirsky, 'The Impact of Women in Black in Israel', in Lorentzen & Turpin (eds) *The Women and War Reader* (New York: New York University Press, 1998).
R. Lipschutz, 'Beyond the neoliberal peace: from conflict resolution to social reconciliation.' Social Justice, Vol. 25, No. 4 (1998), (*Special Issue: Beyond the Neoliberal Peace: From Conflict Resolution to Social Reconciliation*).
Ho-Won Jeong, (ed.), *Peacebuilding in Post Conflict Societies*, Lynne Rienner, 2005.
Christine Sylvester, 'Tensions in Feminist Security Studies,' *Security Dialogue* 41 (December 2010): 607-14.

Week 11: Humanitarian Intervention and Post-War Reconstruction

Is there such a thing as international society?
What is the difference between pluralist and solidarist ideas in international society?
Why do states undertake humanitarian interventions?
Do states have an obligation to intervene to protect human rights? Why or why not?

Required reading:
Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2nd Edition (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005), Chapter 8, 9, 10.
Gareth Evans, 'The Responsibility to Protect: An Idea Whose Time Has Come… and Gone?' *International Relations* No.22 (2008): 283-98.

Additional reading:
Seth Kaplan, 'Rethinking State-building in a Failed State,' *Washington Quarterly* 33(1) (January 2010): 81-97.
Nigel Biggar, 'The Invasion of Iraq: What are the Morals of the Story?' *International Affairs* (London) 87(1) (January 2011): 29-37.

Mark Knight and Alpaslan Özerdem, 'Guns, Camps and Cash: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reinsertion of Former Combatants in Transitions from War to Peace' *Journal of Peace Research* 41(4) (July 2004): 499-516.

Gregory Shank, 'Not a Just War, Just a War- NATO's Humanitarian Bombing Mission', *Social Justice*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (1999), pp. 4-48.

James Mayall (ed.), The New Interventionism, 1991-1994: United Nations experience in Cambodia, former Yugoslavia, and Somalia, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).

Andrew Linklater, 'Rationalism', in Scott Burchill, et al, *Theories of International Relations*, 2nd ed., (Palgrave, 2001), pp.103-128.

Robert Jackson and Patricia Owens, 'The Evolution of International Society' in John Baylis and Steven Smith, eds., *The Globalization of World Politics*, 3rd ed. (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005), pp.45-62.

Oliver Ramsbotham and Tom Woodhouse, *Humanitarian Intervention in Contemporary Conflict* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1996)

Nick Wheeler and Tim Dunne, 'East Timor and the new humanitarian interventionism', *International Affairs*, Vol. 77, No. 4 (2001), pp. 805-27.

Week 12: Conclusions / Revision

Essay topics

Essay 1 must be chosen from the following topics:

Which international relations theory best describes post-cold war conflict in your view? Why?

To what extent are choices about methods of conflict resolution dictated by our understanding of the roots of conflict?

'The dream of a liberal international organisation that could promote world peace was never a credible one'. Discuss with reference to the United Nations.

Is there such a thing as a 'nuclear peace'?

To what extent is 'ethnic' conflict really about ethnicity?

Essay 2 must be chosen from the following topics:

Has the 'War on Terror' relied too much on military solutions?

Is the growing ambition of post-Cold War peace operations a mistake?

'Armed intervention can never be "humanitarian" and should therefore be avoided'. Discuss.

Assess the value of conflict transformation approaches.

Are security communities really just alliances in disguise? Discuss.