



FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAMME

INTP 248

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

TRIMESTER 1 2013

4 March – 3 July 2013

Teaching dates: 4 March to 7 June 2013

Easter break: 28 March to 3 April 2013

Mid-trimester break: 22–28 April 2013

Study week: 10–14 June 2013

Examination/Assessment Period: 14 June to 3 July 2013

Note: *Students who enrol in courses with examinations must be able to attend an examination at the University at any time during the scheduled examination period above.*

Withdrawal dates

Information on withdrawals and refunds may be found at

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

Names and contact details

Course Coordinator: Dr Marc Lanteigne
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Email: marc.lanteigne@vuw.ac.nz
Office hours: Wednesdays, 1000-1200

Course Coordinator: Dr Jim Rolfe
Room No.: 16 Kelburn Parade (16KP) #203
Email: jim.rolfe@vuw.ac.nz
Office hours: Working hours by appointment

Class times and locations

These can be found on the VUW website at:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/home/study/subjects/coursecatalogue>

It is advisable to check the above for any changes to the timetable programme.

Lecture Time: Tuesday, Thursday 1510-1600

Lecture Venue: MCLT 102

Tutorial Times

Tuesday 16:10-17:00 KK107
Wednesday 9:00-9:50 CO119
Wednesday 13:10-14:00 MY403
Thursday 9:00-9:50 OK301
Thursday 14:10-15:00 MY631
Friday 11:00-11:50 KK201

See also the website below:

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/timetables/>

Tutorials commence in the *second* week of the course.

Using S-Cubed:

Use your internet browser to go to: <https://signups.vuw.ac.nz>.

Use your normal *student login* and *password* to sign into S-Cubed.

Click on "INTP248" You will see info about your course and about the different tutorial sessions. Sign up to your preferred session by clicking on the "sign up" button.

Please note: If you do not sign up during the first week of trimester, you may be extremely limited in your choice of tutorial time. If you have problems please see the School Administrator, Murphy Building, 5th Floor, MY518

Teaching / Learning summary

This course involves two 50-minute lectures and a 50 minute tutorial each week.

Communication of additional information

This course uses Blackboard and presumes that all enrolled students have valid myvuw.ac.nz addresses. Please check that this account is active and you have organised email forwarding. Additional information and any changes to the timetable or lecture and seminar programme will be advised by email, announced in lectures, and posted on the Course Blackboard site.

Course prescription

This course is an introduction to the study of conflict and security. It examines how and why conflict emerges in the international system and explores different approaches to its mitigation and resolution, using both traditional materialist theories of security and alternative critical approaches to security. Students will learn to discern varying forms of conflict and will employ theoretical and empirical perspectives on conflict analysis to analyse modern 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 Political Science and International Relations courses, learning objectives of this course contribute to the attainment of specific attributes in the areas of logical and critical thinking, conceptual analysis and rational and ethical decision-making. For more details please consult our website <http://www.victoria.ac.nz/hppi/about/overview-of-the-school/psir-overview#grad-attributes>

Expected workload

In accordance with Faculty Guidelines, this course has been constructed on the assumption that students will devote 200 hours to INTP 248 throughout the trimester. This includes weekly attendance at lectures, and tutorial/seminars, completion of all set weekly readings and research and writing for set assessment tasks.

Readings

Set text:

The primary text for this course is Barry Buzan and Lene Hansen, *The Evolution of International Security Studies* (Cambridge University Press, 2009). 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 11 February to 15 March 2013, while postgraduate textbooks and student notes will be available from vicbooks' new store, Ground Floor, Easterfield Building, Kelburn Parade. After week two of the trimester all undergraduate textbooks and student notes will be sold from vicbooks, Easterfield 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 0800-1800, Monday – Friday during term time (closing at 1700 on 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:

- John Baylis *et al.*, *Strategy in the Contemporary World* (3rd edition) (Oxford University Press, 2010).
- Beevor, Anthony. *The Second World War* (London: Weidenfield and Nicolson, 2012).
- 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).
- Ken Booth, *Theory of World Security* (Cambridge, 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 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).
- John Darby and Roger Mac Ginty, *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Processes* 2nd ed. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).
- 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).
- Karin M. Fierke, *Critical Approaches to International Security* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007).
- 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*, 2nd 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 Ned 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).
- Tanya Ogilvie-White and David Santoro (eds.) *Slaying the Nuclear Dragon: Disarmament Dynamics in the Twenty-First Century* (University of Georgia Press, 2012).
- Robert O'Connell, *Of Arms and Men* (Oxford University Press, 1989).
- Robert O'Connell, *Ride of the Second Horseman* (OUP, 1995).
- Emerson M.S. Niu 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).
- Norrin M. Ripsman and T.V. Paul, *Globalization and the National Security State* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
- 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).
- Snow, Donald N. *National Security for a New Era*, 4th ed (Prentice Hall, 2010)
- Peter Turchin, *War and Peace and War* (London, 2005).
- John A. Vasquez, *The War Puzzle Revisited* (Cambridge, 2009).
- von Clausewitz, Carl. *On the Nature of War* (London: Penguin Books, 1832, 2005).
- Peter Wallensteen, *Understanding Conflict Resolution* 2nd ed. (London: Sage, 2007).
- Michael Walzer, *Arguing About War* (Yale Nota Bene, 2005).
- Wilkinson, Paul. *Terrorism Versus Democracy: The Liberal State Response*, 3rd ed. (Routledge, 2011).

Assessment requirements

- 2 x 1500 word essays (30% each)
- A final three-hour examination (40%)

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

- Essay 1 due **4 April 2013**
- Essay 2 due **30 May 2013**

Essays should be about 1500 words long, *including footnotes but excluding bibliography*, 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).

Final Examination

A formal final examination will be given for this course. The examination period for the first trimester 2013 is from 14 June – 3 July 2013. Students must be able to attend an examination at the University at any time during the scheduled examination period.

Submission of Work

All written work must be typewritten and submitted in **hardcopy**, with the Programme's Declaration Form signed and attached. The Declaration Form (PSIR Assignment Coversheet) is available from the department's main office.

The Programme's policy requires that students also submit an **electronic copy** along with the hardcopy.

The course expects students to submit their assignments on time. Requests for **extensions** should be made with the lecturer in person with proper documentation *before* the due date. Extensions are normally given only to those with a medical certificate, or other evidence of forces beyond your control.

Penalties

Students will be penalised for late submission of assignments – 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 10 weekdays late can be accepted for mandatory course requirements but may not be marked. 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.

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);
- Sit the final examination.

Return of marked course work

Essays and tests will be returned at times to be advised. If students fail to attend these times, they may collect their essay from the Office, Room 518, Murphy Building between the hours of **2.00 and 3.00 pm** from Monday to Friday and must show their Student ID card before collection.

Class representative

A class representative will be elected in the first week, 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.

More information: <http://www.vuwsa.org.nz/representation/class-reps-2/>

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>

Citations

Chicago / Turabian 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>.

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 (See Section C).

Other useful information for students may be found at the Academic Office website, at www.victoria.ac.nz/home/about/avcacademic.

Lecture plan

- 1) March 5, 7 Introduction and Concepts (ML / JR)
- 2) March 12, 14 Frameworks for Analyses (JR)
- 3) March 19, 21 Theories of War and Peace (ML)
- 4) March 26 'New Wars' (ML)

Easter Break

- 5) April 4 Conventional Warfare (ML)
- 6) April 9, 11 Nuclear Weapons (ML) / Ethnic Conflicts (JR)
- 7) April 16, 18 Terrorism and Asymmetric Conflicts (ML)

Midterm Break

- 8) April 30, May 2 Security Cooperation, Regimes and Norms (JR)
- 9) May 7, 9 Intervention and Post-War Reconstruction (JR)
- 10) May 14, 16 Conflict Transformation / War to Peace Transitions (ML)
- 11) May 21, 23 Human Rights in International Security (JR)
- 12) May 28, 30 Economics and Security (ML)
- 13) June 4, 6 Future Questions / Revision (ML / JR)

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 and Frameworks

Why do we study conflict?

What do we need to know to study conflict effectively?

How can conflict and international 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:

Buzan and Hansen, Chapters 1-3.

Additional reading:

Scott Burchill, *et al*, eds., *Theories of International Relations*, 2nd ed. (Palgrave Macmillan, 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.

Ulrich Mans and Gideon Shimshon, 'International Conflict Management: Analysis and Intervention', *Training Manual*, Clingendael Institute, 2005.

<<http://www.paxludens.com/uploads/2010/03/Pax-Ludens-training-manual-International-Conflict-Management.pdf>>

Safer World et al., 'Conflict Analysis', chapter 2 of *Conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding*, January 2004.

<http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/chapter_2_266.pdf>

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?

How did the Cold War shape modern security studies?

Required reading:

Buzan and Hansen, Chapters 4, 5.

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*, 3rd ed. (Palgrave Macmillan, 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.ebib.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/EBLWeb/patron/> and type in book title where prompted)

Scott Burchill 'Liberalism' in Scott Burchill, et al, eds., *Theories of International Relations, 3rd ed.* (Palgrave Macmillan, 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 / 5: 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:

Buzan and Hansen, Chapters 6, 7.

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

Additional reading:

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.

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 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:

Buzan and Hansen, Chapter 8.

Paul Wilkinson, *Terrorism versus Democracy: The Liberal State Response* (New York and London: Routledge, 2011), 4-21.

Matthew C. Waxman, 'Terrorism: Why Categories Matter,' *Terrorism and Political Violence* No.23 (January 2011): 19-21.

John Mueller, Mark G. Stewart, 'The Terrorism Delusion: America's Overwrought Response to September 11,' *International Security* 37(1) (Summer 2012): 81-110.

Additional reading:

Audrey Curth Kronin, "Rethinking Security: American Strategy in the Age of Terrorism," *Survival* Vol. 44 No.2 (Summer 2002): 119-39.

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).
Alexander Klimburg, 'Mobilising Cyber Power,' *Survival*, Vol. 53, No.1, 41-60.

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:

Thierry Tardy, 'A Critique of Robust Peacekeeping in Contemporary Peace Operations,' *International Peacekeeping* 18(2)(2011): 152-67.
Armin Saikal, 'The UN and Afghanistan: Contentions in Democratization and Statebuilding,' *International Peacekeeping* 19(12)(2012): 217-34.
Richard Caplan, 'Devising Exit Strategies,' *Survival* 54(3) (2012): 111-26.

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?
Does anything go in international conflict?
Why do states undertake humanitarian interventions?
Do states have an obligation to intervene to protect human rights? Why or why not?

Required reading:

Gareth Evans, 'The Responsibility to Protect: An Idea Whose Time Has Come... and Gone?' *International Relations* 22 (2008): 283-98.
Beate Jahn, 'Humanitarian Intervention – What's In a Name?,' *International Politics* 49(1) (January 2012): 36-58.
James Pattison, 'Legitimacy and Humanitarian Intervention: Who Should Intervene?' *International Journal of Human Rights* 12(3) (2008): 395-413.

Additional reading:

ICRC website < <http://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/contemporary-challenges-for-ihl/index.jsp>>

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: Economics and Security

What are the linkages between economic and security studies?
 Has globalisation been a force for peace or just different conflicts?
 Does trade reduce the possibility of conflict?

Required reading:

Dale C. Copeland, 'Economic Interdependence and War: A Theory of Trade Expectations,' *International Security* 20(4)(Spring 1996): 5-41.

Vincent Cable, 'What is International Economic Security?' *International Affairs* (London) 71(2) (April 1995): 305-24.

Kenneth N. Waltz, 'Structural Causes and Economic Effects,' *Theory of International Politics* (Chapter 7), (McGraw-Hill, 1979 or later versions).

T. J. Pempel, 'Soft Balancing, Hedging, and Institutional Darwinism: The Economics-Security Nexus and East Asian Regionalism,' *Journal of East Asian Studies* 10(2) (May 2010): 209-28.

Additional reading:

François Heisbourg, 'In the Shadow of the Euro Crisis,' *Survival* 54(4) (August 2012): 25-32.

David Shambaugh, 'Coping with a Conflicted China,' *Washington Quarterly* 34(1) (Winter 2011): 7-27.

Erik Gartzke, Yonatan Lupu, 'Trading on Preconceptions: Why World War I Was Not a Failure of Economic Interdependence,' *International Security* Vol. 36, No. 4 (Spring 2012): 115-50.

Simon Reid-Henry, 'Spaces of Security and Development: An Alternative Mapping of the Security–Development Nexus,' *Security Dialogue* 42 (February 2011): 97-104

Essay topics

Essay 1 must be chosen from the following topics:

1. Which international relations theory best describes post-cold war conflict in your view? Why?
2. To what extent are choices about methods of conflict resolution dictated by our understanding of the roots of conflict?
3. 'The United Nations is becoming increasingly incapable of addressing modern conflicts.' Discuss.
4. Is there such a thing as a 'nuclear peace'?
5. To what extent is 'ethnic' conflict really about ethnicity?

Essay 2 must be chosen from the following topics:

1. What is the difference between terrorism and 'freedom fighting'?
2. Is the growing ambition of post-Cold War peace operations a mistake?
3. 'Armed intervention can never be "humanitarian" and should therefore be avoided'. Discuss.
4. Citing a country case example, explain why the democratisation process may increase the possibility of conflict.
5. Are security communities really just alliances in disguise? Discuss.