Syllabus

Security in the International Arena- Continuity - 58828

Last update 04-01-2015

HU Credits: 4

Degree/Cycle: 2nd degree (Master)

Responsible Department: International Relations

Academic year: 0

Semester: Yearly

Teaching Languages: Hebrew

Campus: Mt. Scopus

Course/Module Coordinator:

Coordinator Email: galia.press-barnathan@mail.huji.ac.il

Coordinator Office Hours: Monday 0900-1015

Teaching Staff:
Dr. Galia Press-Barnathan
Course/Module description:
The course offers a comprehensive review of different research approaches to the study of international security. The course will explore traditional approaches, as well as new approaches associated with critical security studies.

Course/Module aims:
Exposing the students to the basic concepts in International Security Studies. Present in a comparative manner the main conceptual approaches in the field. Examine more specific theoretical issues in light of the different approaches.

Learning outcomes - On successful completion of this module, students should be able to:

By the end of the course students should be able to:
1. Define and understand the basic concepts in the literature on international security, as well as the intellectual evolution of this field.
2. Critically compare different research approaches - positivist and critical.
3. Think critically about the concept of Security.
4. Be familiar with all the big theoretical debates on international security.
5. Understand the different manifestations of violence in the 21st century international arena.
6. Apply theoretical arguments in empirical research.
7. Form an opinion regarding the most useful tools to understand the security challenges of the 21st century.

Attendance requirements(%):

Teaching arrangement and method of instruction: A combination of a lecture and students discussion. Students should come to class after they have done the reading and are willing to engage it.

Course/Module Content:
see on the syllabus below

Required Reading:


Steven Walt, "The Renaissance of Security Studies" International Studies Quarterly 35 1991 [see also reply by Kolodiejc].


Buzan Barry and Hansen Lene, The Evolution of International Security Studies (Cambridge University Press, 2009), Chapter 1, NOT "Introduction".


Zarakol Ayse, "Ontological (In)security and State Denial of Historical Crimes: Turkey and Japan" International Relations 2010 24: 3.


Mearsheimer, Tragedy of Great Power Politics, chapter 2: "Anarchy and the Struggle for Power" [מכן לבריס וואו מוך], chapter 10: "Great Power Politics in the Twenty-First

The global financial crisis of 2008-2009, also known as the financial crisis of 2008, was a severe worldwide economic downturn that began in late 2008.

The event was triggered by the failure of a number of large investment banks. It became a full-scale financial crisis in late 2008 and early 2009, working its way through the financial systems around the world. The crisis led to the bankruptcy or rescue of many large financial institutions, to massive government intervention in the economies of many nations, and to a global recession that began in 2009.

The crisis was caused by a combination of factors, including excessive risk-taking by financial institutions, inadequate oversight by regulatory agencies, and the failure of banks to accurately assess the risk of their investments. Many of the failures were due to the use of complex financial instruments such as derivatives, which allowed financial institutions to take on more risk than they could actually afford.

The crisis had a significant impact on the global economy, leading to a sharp decline in economic growth, widespread job losses, and a decline in asset values. The government interventions of 2008-2009 were intended to stabilize the financial system and prevent the collapse of firms and banks.

The crisis also highlighted the need for greater regulatory oversight and transparency in the financial sector, as well as the need for more robust systems for identifying and managing financial risk. It also raised questions about the role of the government in regulating the financial sector and the costs and benefits of such regulation.

The crisis had a significant impact on the global political landscape, as governments were forced to take on large amounts of debt to shore up the financial system. This led to debates about the role of government in the economy and the need for greater fiscal discipline.

The crisis also had a significant impact on the global energy landscape, as the decline in economic activity led to a sharp decline in demand for oil and other energy commodities. This led to a sharp decline in oil prices and a sharp increase in the availability of energy resources.
Century."


The question of whether the concept of balance is indeed the typical behavior of the international system Randall Schweller, "Bandwagoning for profit- Bringing the Revisionist State back in", International Security 1994.

8: The concept of unipolar and bipolarity between them. Why is it important? The concept of balance can be seen as a mechanism for maintaining the balance of power. When there is a unipolar world, the balance of power is maintained through cooperation. When there is a bipolar world, the balance of power is maintained through competition. When there is a multipolar world, the balance of power is maintained through cooperation. A unipolar world, a bipolar world, a multipolar world, and a world without a balance of power are all possible. (Unipolarity)


Special volume of World Politics 61(1) 2009:
William C. Wohlforth, "Unipolarity, Status Competition, and Great Power War."


December 15: 8

Security Institutions as CFSPs- according to the neoliberal view III

The international system is not only made up of states with varying levels of power, but also of a system of international institutions that help to create a CFSP in a variety of issue areas. The question of whether institutions can serve as security providers raises many questions about: their role as creators of more favorable conditions for a CFSP in an anarchic system, the direct effects of security institutions, the indirect effects of other international institutions (mainly economic), the conditions in which states will be prepared to comply with these institutions.

Note that part of the literature on hegemony (mention earlier) dealt with the role and significance of international institutions for security (when the hegemon is the one who creates and strengthens them).


December 22: 9

Norms and Practices in International Relations- according to the constructivist view IV

In addition to the above, the constructivist approach sees the international system as a system of norms and practices, and the states as actors in this system. The focus is on the actors' perceptions of the norms and practices, and not on the norms and practices themselves. The ultimate goal is to transform the international system into a more just and equitable system.
The document discusses the concept of legitimacy among players and the definitions of what constitutes a legitimate player, an "enemy," and "others." Under this normative assumption, a variety of issues can be found, which we seek to cover and examine: on a deeper level, more-than-conceptual anarchy of Alexander Wendt, in the context of management norms of conflict - what is their place? - norms regarding the legal use of different weapons, norms regarding just war, and on the other hand, the experience of the United States to base the norm of preventive war. Do these norms really limit their behavior of players? How? Do they change the cost/benefit of a different policy, or define the very interests of the players? Do their effectiveness depend on the material support of a strong actor? Deep regulatory norms, "anarchy cultures."

Alexander Wendt, Social Theory of International Politics, chapter 6 (Three cultures of Anarchy"

Arie M. Kacowicz, The impact of Norm in International Society- The Latin American Experience 1881-2001 (University of Notre Dame, 2005)


Richard Price, Reversing the Gun Sights: Transnational Civil Society Targets Land Mines, IO 52/3 (Summer 1998): 613-44


Adler, Emanuel. (2008) "The spread of security Communities: Communities of Practice, Self Restraint and NATO's Post Cold War Transformation" European


Gadi Heimann, "What does it take to be a great power-The story of France joining the big Five" Review of International Studies September 2014, pp 1 – 22.


Oded Lwenheim, Predators and Parasites -Persistent Agents of Transnational Harm and Great Power Authority (Michigan University Press, 200?) ch.??


OR HIS BOOK:
Ivan Arreguin-Toft, How the weak win wars : a theory of asymmetric conflict (Cambridge University Press 2005) Ch.?? [see e-reserve, open to class]

Chapter from the book on Deterrence [in office]


Chapter from the book on Arms and Influence (Yale University Press, 1966), ch.1 "The diplomacy of violence" [幌אותי צייר. מעיין המסף כול]


Gordon A. Craig and Alexander George, "Coercive Diplomacy" (ch.15) in Force and Statecraft- Diplomatic Problems of our Time (Oxford University Press, 1995).


Yoram Haftel, Regional Economic Instituions and Conflict Mitigation- Design, Implementation and the Promise of Peace (Michigan University Press, 2012) ch.1

Peter Andreas and Ethan Nadelmann, Policing the Globe- Criminalization and Crime Control in International Relations (Oxford University Press, 2006) e-book, Chapter1
Second Image Reversed- The impact of the state on a conflicting environment affects how-
conflicts are conducted and evolve. Conflicts and the behavior of the state are part of the
process of making war. The behavior of the state towards the conflict influences how the
conflict is made.
Daniel Bar-Tal, Intractable Conflicts- Socio-Psychological Foundations and Dynamics
(Cambridge University Press,2013) ch.1 (Nature of Intractable Conflicts), chapte 5
(Ethos of Conflict), chapter 7 (Institutionalization of the Culture of Conflict).
[ראה גם: דניאל בר-טאל, לחיות עם הסכסוך: ניתוח פסיכולוגי-חברתי של החברה היהודית
בישראל ( Cambrigde, 2008)]

The impact of war on the quality and nature of the state- the relationship between army
and citizens, security and democracy
oron bar and gabby shper, " 'הרשת הביטחונית' בישראל והשפעתה: גישה תיאורטית
וזואיתית של הביטחון, הביטחון ואוניברסיטת בר-אילן 2008
4 (Jan., 1941), pp. 455-468.
Aaron L. Friedberg , "Why Didn't the United States become a Garrison State?"
Nancy V. Baker, "National Security versus Civil Liberties" Presidential Studies

The more recent: Jack Snyder and Thomas J. Christensen, "Multipolarity, Perceptions,

Stephen Van Evera, "Why Cooperation Failed in 1914" World Politics, Vol. 38, No. 1
Kier A. Lieber, "The New History of World War I and What it Means for International
Dale Copeland, The Origins of Major War. Cornell University Press, Ithaca and
London, 2000 chapter?

Additional Reading Material:
none
Course/Module evaluation:
End of year written/oral examination 0 %
Presentation 0 %
Participation in Tutorials 20 %
Project work 50 %
Assignments 0 %
Reports 30 %
Research project 0 %
Quizzes 0 %
Other 0 %

Additional information:
The essay is the equivalent of a take-home exam.
Students have to hand in 3 integrative reports- each 10% of the grade