Teaching in IR
Spring 2019

Rawan Arar
Postdoctoral Fellow in International and Public Affairs

INTL 1803T: Refugees, States, and the International System of Refugee Management
We learn about the historical, legal, and political constructions of refugees, the ways that refugees define themselves and experience displacement, and the institutions, states, and international organizations that shape refugees’ lives. This class is organized by the movement trajectory of a “composite” refugee. We learn about flight from the conflict country, refugee hosting in the Global South, refugee resettlement in the Global North, asylum-seeking, and repatriation or local integration. We learn how refugees are embedded in a world system of control and humanitarian protection in which policymaking in one context is strongly shaped by actors elsewhere.

J Brian Atwood
Senior Fellow in International and Public Affairs

INTL 1803H: Bilateral and Multilateral Policy and Diplomacy
This course examines the practice and profession of diplomacy and its relationship to the policy process. Focus is on bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. The practice focuses on U.S. context and lessons learned apply to other nation states. We review history of inter-state relations, including the international legal basis for diplomatic relations.

Nathaniel Berman
Professor of International Affairs, Law, and Modern Culture and Religious Studies

INTL 1700
This introduction to public international law covers the nature of legal reasoning in international relations, the interplay of international law and international politics, and the international legal process. Examines selected substantive fields such as state responsibility, the use of force, international human rights, and the U.S. and international law.

Stephen Kinzer
Senior Fellow in International and Public Affairs

INTL 1443: History of American Intervention
This course reviews modern history through the study of invasions, coups, and other interventions carried out by the United States. From the Marine assault on Tripoli in 1805 to the bombing of Tripoli in 2011, there have been scores of these episodes. They have shaped American history and the history of the wider world.

INTL 1802M: Rwanda Past and Present
In the mid-1990s, few countries on earth were as devastated as Rwanda. As many as one million people or more had been killed in a 100-day genocide, and the fleeing regime had left the country in ruins. Today, however, Rwanda is not only at peace but full of ambition. We trace Rwanda's history, study what is happening there now, and speculate on its future.

Anand Toprani
Assistant Professor of Strategy & Policy U.S. Naval War College

INTL 1803U: The Political Economy of Strategy: From the Financial Revolution to the Revolution in Military Affairs
This is a course about how major powers make, maintain and potentially undermine themselves using several recent examples—Great Britain, the United States, Germany, the Soviet Union, and Japan. We make no claims that this course will reveal clues about the end of the American Empire, or the Pax Americana, but we do argue that only through an honest accounting of the history of the political economy of strategy can students understand both the costs and benefits of hegemony.

Luyang Zhou
Postdoctoral Fellow in International and Public Affairs

INTL 1803V: Revolutions That Changed the World: The Bolshevik and Chinese Communist Revolutions Compared
The Bolshevik and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Revolutions have significantly changed the world. How did the two revolutions originate, and why did they achieve success? What were the most striking similarities and dissimilarities between them? What far-reaching outcomes did the two revolutions create, and how did they affect Russia’s and China’s roles in today’s world? This course introduces you to the two revolutions from a perspective of comparative historical sociology. By comparing Russia and China, you will learn not only the most important details of the two powers’ modern political history but also general knowledge of the sociology of revolution.