INTR13-310: Semester 2, 2017

Alternative Globalisations:

Alternative Outlooks in an Age of Turbulent Globalisation

NB This Guide updates all earlier guides and subject descriptions

1. INTRODUCTION

This subject examines alternative formulations of international relations and the global system. Beginning with an overview of the existing approaches to International Relations, the subject quickly moves on to alternative approaches to power, globalisation, environmental diplomacy, the role of strategic and political cultures, and new ‘world order’ transitions. The subject considers the development of governance regimes, information-based networks, new technologies, ‘people power’ as drivers of change, and global cities as international actors. At present conflicting and alternative patterns of globalisation are reshaping the international system, allowing scope for different visions of the future. New concepts of governance, capitalism, democracy and security need to be devised to meet these challenges. The subject provides a topical account of rapid changes that are already shaping communities around the world. The main themes of the subject are explored through a case study approach, with wide-ranging examples. The seminar series is structured to allow students to develop expertise in chosen areas over the semester, with a focus on research and knowledge innovation. Students are encouraged to take up individual topics that are of personal, professional or vocational interest.
Co-ordinator: Dr R. James Ferguson (Ph. 55 952520, email james_ferguson@bond.edu.au)
Lecturers: Dr R. James Ferguson and Guest Lecturers

2. SUBJECT LECTURE TIMETABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Lecture Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction: Alternative Outlooks in a Period of Turbulent Globalisation</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>International Relations: The Quest for Power and Order</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Culture and Identity Politics In International Relations</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Alternative Global Forces: Islamic International Relations and Transnational Flows (Case Study)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Rising Powers in the Global System: China and Globalisation (Case Study)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Cities in the World System: Actors on the Global Stage</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Soft Power and Soft Balancing in the International System</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>The Challenge of Environmental Sustainability: Risks and Prospects</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>People Power and Cosmopolitan Governance</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>International Regimes as Instruments of Cooperation and Control</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Strategic Competition versus Multilateral Governance of Space</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>21st Century Global Relations: Towards Systemic Knowledge and Adaptive Realism</td>
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</tbody>
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Seminar Program
The seminar sessions will focus on student presentations (25 minutes inclusive of video and class discussion, no more than 2 per session, see further below for guidelines). Students will be booked into the seminar timetable from week 1 when topics are selected for the week 2-11 period.

Beyond this, lecturer-prepared seminars and worksheets will be presented to extend and complement the lecture series. This will be done in long and short formats, depending on the time available. Approximately 8-10 topics will be presented out of the following:

1. Water Politics and Resource Competition
2. Multitrack Approaches to Conflict Diamonds
3. Strategic Culture: Dilemmas, Differentiations & Diversity
4. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): Achievements and Limitations
5. Knowing China: Diverse Dreams, Diverse Goals?
6. Rising Powers and Climate Change
7. Megacities: Development and Multilevel Strategies
8. Soft Power in Application
9. People Power and Its Limits: Syria
10. Regional Regimes: Dealing with Transnational Threats and Organized Crime
11. Earth Watchers: State and Non-State Surveillance

3. INITIAL READINGS AND RESOURCES

No single textbook has been written which covers all these areas. Students will be directed to readings, web and iLearn materials on a weekly basis.

Recommended reading:

Voluntary Background Reading could begin with one of the following (via Bond Library) -

ACHARYA, Amitav & BUZAN, Barry (eds) *Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia*, London, Routledge, 2010
ACUTO, Michele *Global Cities, Governance and Diplomacy: The Urban Link*, Abingdon, Routledge, 2013
HOWARD, J. Wiarda *Political Culture and Foreign Policy: The Neglected Factor in International Relations*, Farnham, Ashgate, 2013


**General Resources:**

References to essential data will be provided via iLearn and handouts. The lecturer will direct you to weekly readings and a range of research materials to supplement these items (held in Bond University Library or via Internet Resources). See the 'Thematic Research Bibliography' below for a selection that will give you an idea of some of the materials available. You will also need to use a range of journals, magazines and newspapers to keep up to date. Check Library online resources (via the Library Search page, or databases such as Ebrary, Ebsco and Oxford Journals Online), the loan and reference shelves via the Library catalogue, as well as the Internet. Internet sources should be used critically, and assignments should not be based entirely on general Internet material.

**Journals and Magazines:** The following journals and papers will also be useful (most of these can be found via the Library or the world-wide web): -

- African Security Review
- American Journal of Economics and Sociology
- The Asia and Pacific Review
- Asia Times
- Asian Survey
- Asian Wall Street Journal
- Australian Journal of International Affairs
- China Quarterly
- Communal/Plural: Journal of Transnational & Cross-Cultural Studies
- Contemporary Security Policy
- The Economist
- Financial Times
- Foreign Affairs
- Foreign Policy
- Futures
- The Futurist
- Georgetown International Environmental Law Review
• Global Governance
• Globalizations
• Global Society
• Harvard International Review
• International Affairs
• International Organization
• International Security
• International Studies Quarterly
• Journal of Critical Globalisation Studies
• Journal of Political Ideologies
• Orbis
• Peace Review
• Political Science Quarterly
• Policy
• Social Alternatives
• Survival
• Third World Quarterly
• Washington Quarterly
• World and I
• World Politics

Internet Resources:

A number of Websites are quite useful, and more are coming on line every month. As usual, it is important to check net sources for bias, and to use a range of different sources. Different specialist sites will be pointed out in lecture handouts, but the following are quite useful, though often carrying a particular viewpoint:

• Arms Control Association has a wide range of articles, treaties and facts sheets that can be accessed via http://www.armscontrol.org/

• A range of useful articles and on-line resources can be found at the Brookings Institution webpages, located at http://www.brook.edu/

• Chatham House (formerly the Royal Institute of International Affairs) has a range of useful articles and briefings on global affairs, located at http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/

• The Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) provides a wide range of reports and publications at http://csis.org/

• Ebsco is a useful database also available at Bond University Library, with a wide range of International Relations articles. (Access by searching under Electronic Resources)

• Ebrary is an electronic database that contains thousands of useful books on International Relations, Politics, Culture and History. (Access by searching under Electronic Resources).

• The European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) has a useful webpage on European and global affairs at http://www.ecfr.eu/
• *Foreign Policy in Focus* is very useful website with articles on news events, specific regions, and globalisation issues. Located at [http://fpif.org/](http://fpif.org/)

• *The Global Development Network* has a wide range of resources and news on development at [http://www.gdnet.org/](http://www.gdnet.org/)

• The *Global Policy Forum* is a web-based resource with critical commentary on major international actors, including the UNSC, NGO's and the US on the basis of increasing accountability. Located at [http://www.globalpolicy.org/](http://www.globalpolicy.org/)

• *IFRI Insitut francais des relations internationales* provides a range of international affairs data and research brief, published in French and English, located at [http://www.ifri.org/?a=b&lang=uk](http://www.ifri.org/?a=b&lang=uk)

• *International Affairs* (RIA Novosti) provides a Russian perspective on global events, located at [http://en.rian.ru/international_affairs/](http://en.rian.ru/international_affairs/)

• *The International Crisis Group* has a wide range of updates and research papers on crises across the globe at [http://www.crisisgroup.org/](http://www.crisisgroup.org/)

• *ISN: International Relations and Security Network* is a clearing house for a wide range of information, including updates on current crises on a global basis. Access via [http://www.isn.ethz.ch/](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/)

• *LegislationOnLine* includes data on treaties, laws, and comments on international and global issues, located at [http://www.legislationline.org/](http://www.legislationline.org/)

• *Lowy Institute* provides a wide range of material on international policy, often with an Australian or Asian focus, at [http://www.lowyinstitute.org/](http://www.lowyinstitute.org/)

• *Oxford Journals Online*. This includes a wide range of articles and abstracts. (Access by searching under Bond Library’s Electronic Resources).

• The *South Centre* provides critical perspectives of the UN, trade reform and other developmental issues, including a regular Bulletin. Access via [http://www.southcentre.org/](http://www.southcentre.org/)


• The *World Resources Institute* provides a range of resources of environment and development, located at [http://www.wri.org/](http://www.wri.org/)

You will also find a range of television programmes useful, e.g. *SBS News, Dateline, Foreign Correspondent, Lateline* and others (some are now posted on the Internet via [http://www.abc.net.au/iview/](http://www.abc.net.au/iview/) or [http://www.sbs.com.au/television](http://www.sbs.com.au/television), as well as AL Jazeera,
BBC, CNN and selected You Tube material. Radio features and MP3 downloads from ABC National Radio, Radio Australia, the BBC and PBS can also be informative.

4. ASSESSMENT

Grades are awarded on the standard Bond University scale. Students are expected to meet normal academic criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>High Distinction</strong></td>
<td>85-100</td>
<td>Outstanding or exemplary performance in the following areas: interpretative ability; intellectual initiative in response to questions; mastery of the skills required by the subject, general levels of knowledge and analytic ability or clear thinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distinction</strong></td>
<td>75-84</td>
<td>Usually awarded to students whose performance goes well beyond the minimum requirements set for tasks required in assessment, and who perform well in most of the above areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credit</strong></td>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>Usually awarded to students whose performance is considered to go beyond the minimum requirements for work set for assessment. Assessable work is typically characterised by a strong performance in some of the capacities listed above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pass</strong></td>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>Usually awarded to students whose performance meets the requirements set for work provided for assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fail</strong></td>
<td>0-49</td>
<td>Usually awarded to students whose performance is not considered to meet the minimum requirements set for particular tasks. The fail grade may be a result of insufficient preparation, of inattention to assignment guidelines or lack of academic ability. A frequent cause of failure is lack of attention to subject or assignment guidelines.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Students may use either the footnote or author-date system of referencing so long as this is done consistently (see further http://bond.libguides.com/referencing-styles). Paraphrasing can be checked through iLearn software, which must be used (this is run via the iLearn webpages). Remember, however, that even when paraphrased ideas borrowed from sources must still be referenced within the body of the paper (either by footnote or author-date methods). Seminar papers must include bibliographies, with adequate referencing and citations within the body of the paper. Assignments that do not provide citations within the body of the paper will receive a fail grade. Plagiarism, which is the unacknowledged use of another person's words or ideas, verbatim or paraphrased, will result in severe penalties.

Standard referencing techniques, as found in the footnote or author-date systems, or formatted via Endnote, Flow or Refworks software, are acceptable (see Bond Library for available software).

Students who wish to improve their research skills should sign on to Library tutorials which take you through Bond University research resources.

Assessment (Undergraduate):
Undergraduate students need to take an active part in class discussion and seminars, whose content is examinable. Seminar materials comprise approximately one third of the exam assessment. Suggested effective attendance is 80% of total contact time. Please contact the subject coordinator if you have special problems that may affect your participation.

Assessment (Undergraduate):

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Student Seminar Presentation</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Weeks 2-11 (Booked in for weeks 2-11)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Knowledge Innovation Review 500 words</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Due Monday Week 11</td>
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<td>(on article, book, report or video documentary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Seminar Paper 2,500-3,000 words</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Monday 4 pm, week 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Exam (Closed Book)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>End of Semester (Centrally Scheduled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Class Participation</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Weeks 1-12</td>
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Note:

Assignments are to be submitted electronically via iLearn (by Monday of Week 13 before 4 pm), and in hardcopy to the Assignment Drop Box located in the Multifunction Learning Centre (MLC) near the lifts (by Monday of Week 13 before 4 pm).

Please note that the topic of the Seminar Presentation and the Seminar Paper are the same: the paper is written up in further detail with deeper research, drawing on the experience of the verbal presentation and feedback provided. (If you have had particular problems with a presented topic, you can consider a different topic in consultation with your tutor or lecturer.)

Assignments should be in 1.5 or double spacing, with page numbers added. Students must attach a cover sheet, and keeping the bottom section as a receipt for their own records. Electronic versions need to be submitted via the iLearn website. **Papers not submitted through iLearn will not be marked.** Copies of assignments should be kept on their computers by students.

Extensions and Late Submission: Late assignments without a certified extension will receive a penalty (depending on circumstances) and may not be marked until the end of the subject. Assignments will not be accepted from week fourteen onwards unless serious grounds for lateness have been established. These requests must be accompanied or followed-up by supporting documents, such as a medical certificates or counsellor’s letter.

**SEMINAR GUIDELINES**

**Seminar Presentation**

The aim of the seminars is to 1) expose students to a wide range of topics, data, research and viewpoints 2) to stimulate thought and discussion on the topic 3) to get feedback from other students and the tutor 4) to act as a 'low risk' run through of your paper 5), and 6) to cover subjects in more detail than can be done in the lectures.
Any ideas or areas for improvement which have been pointed out by the lecturer or other students should be incorporated into the final version of your paper.

A range of seminar topics are listed below. You will need to do individual research to interpret these, using current books, databases, magazines, papers and academic journals to cover the issues. Do not just rely on general Internet sources. See the lecturer, tutor or the librarian for help in identifying some of these resources. Topics not on the list below will need written approval from your lecturer/tutor in advance. Individualized seminar topics which have not been approved in advance will not be graded.

In the presentation, it is best to provide students with a 'base' information sheet, outlining your topic, the central question, the key facts, and a summary of your conclusion. Include an initial bibliography of your sources on your slides and handouts. You will need to have prepared some key questions to lead this class discussion. You may use power-point, internet or video sources, or audio materials. If you are using video, select short and appropriate film sections. Bearing in mind the time-limits (25 minutes), you may need to present a slightly shortened version of your fuller, and more detailed seminar paper.

Seminar presentations are a professional engagement. If you have booked in for a week ensure that you present at that time. If you need to re-book a time, contact your tutor in advance, but a new time cannot be guaranteed. Material presented in seminars is an integral part of the subject.

Seminar Paper Guidelines

In the seminar paper, please consider the following general guidelines:

1. Clarity of introduction: key issues and/or hypothesis stated explicitly and coherently. The structure should be clearly outlined, and related to broader context.
2. Selection of appropriate content: Content should be tightly focused on the question and linked to support the overall argument, demonstrating an advanced understanding of key concepts and terms.
3. Quality of argument: Arguments should reflect a high level of analysis, and/or evaluation. They need to integrate research materials and examples effectively. They should show an understanding of the major assumptions and theories relevant to the paper.
4. Writing and expression: Paragraphs should be linked in a logical fashion, and ideas expressed clearly. Avoid errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar and sentence structure. Avoid exact repetition of set phrases (unless technical terms).
5. Effective conclusion: Should demonstrate outcome of research, based on concise assessment of evidence and arguments given in the paper.
6. Citations and Bibliography: Any standard style acceptable, but needs to cite materials in body of paper (author/date or footnote method) as well provide bibliography or list of references at the end. Paper should demonstrate extensive and appropriate reading and research.
**SEMINAR TOPICS:**

The following are seminar topics for this subject. Students will **not be allowed to present on a topic that has already been chosen by another member in the same seminar group** - the lecturer will direct the student to alternative seminar topics in this case. Author-date references refer to works in the Research Bibliography (below).

1) Were past European empires early models of globalisation? Do current patterns of globalisation also include aspects of imperialism and ‘globalisation-from-above’? (begin with Fuchs 2010; Ferguson 2003)

2) Outline the impact of one specific national political culture on a state’s foreign policy (e.g. Ukraine, Iran, Indonesia). To what degree has this shaped this state’s wider regional and international policies?

3) Outline the bases of French foreign policy. It what ways has it been shaped by particular cultural and republican traditions? Has it influenced the wider policy settings of the European Union?

4) Outline the planned roles of the Peace and Security Council and the African Standby Force (ASF) within the African Union. Have these been effective agencies? What is needed to improve their effectiveness?

5) Outline the differences between ‘classical’ realism and structural realism (also known as neo-realism) in international relations theory. To what degree do powerful states construct international institutions? To what degree are they in turn constrained by such structures?

6) Critically assess the role of nuclear deterrence in the 21st century as a tool for preventing interstate conflict. Is this approach still viable in a post-Cold War world with increasing patterns of transnational conflict and new weapons technologies?

7) From the early 1990s the European Union's expansion and deepening integration seemed 'irreversible'. Outline European trends through 2008-2017 and their likely impact on future of the 'European project'.

8) To what degree can the 'Caliphate' be revived in the 21st century, either as an ideal or as an institution? Why has the idea of a new Caliphate been able to mobilise Sunni supporters in parts of the Middle East and Central Asia?

9) Outline the role of resource scarcity in intensifying existing political conflicts, choosing two different resource types as examples. What factors make such tensions more likely to escalate into armed conflict?

10) What criticisms does feminist theory make of the modern state? What are the implications for international relations? (See Tickner 2005 as one starting point.)
11) How has the evolution of maps, mapping and global representations shaped the perception of inter-state politics? Use one or two examples where competing map representations influenced international conflicts, critically analysing the legitimacy of divergent claims. (See Brott on 2012 as one starting point.)

12) ‘Microstates, including some Caribbean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean nations, are no longer viable as independent communities.’ Critically discuss, considering alternative approaches for these islands.

13) Why do particular cities evolve into ‘global cities’? Is there a de facto hierarchy of functions among these cities? (Be careful to define your terminology.)

14) Outline how knowledge production and dissemination are key aspects of ‘soft power’ for established global powers. What are the implications for ‘rising powers’?

15) Where do ‘constructivism’ and ‘realism’ overlap in understanding national interests? To what degree are states and institutions mutually constructed around notions of identity and function? (See Barkin 2010)

16) Should ‘Food Security’ be a central component of national, regional and global developmental policies? Do these policies indicate a failure in global systems of food access and distribution?

17) Outline the nature, role and goals of the International Labour Organization. How successful has it been as an international institution promoting conventions across a wide range of political issues?

18) Outline current trends in maritime piracy. What issues make piracy an ongoing global problem in spite of increased cooperation among regional navies? Are their particular risks factors to be addressed in 2017?

19) Outline the main outcomes and limitations of the 2015 Paris Climate Change agreement. To what degree has this agreement evolved into a successful ‘international regime’?

20) Outline the 21st century strategic use of orbital and outer space in the defence and security of one major power (the U.S., China, Russia or India). What are the implications for other states?

21) Outline the rise of ‘cyber war’ as a central component of defence doctrine one country (e.g. the United States, Russia, China, or India). To what degree do non-state actors impact on state capacities in shaping ‘national cyber power’?

22) To what degree has the United States been able to maintain a ‘liberal world order’ based on a combination of hard and soft power? Does global system require a ‘liberal hegemon’, such as the United States, or can ‘rising powers’ provide new patterns of leadership in the 21st century? (Make sure you define your terminology.)
23) Do Chinese aid and trade policies provide an alternative developmental path for poor nations in Africa and Latin America? Outline these trends using two major test cases.

24) ‘Revolutions based on people power have been the norm for efforts at regime change since 1848. Yet the outcomes from such revolutions have often been far from democratic.’ Critically discuss, noting factors which have led to successful versus problematic democratic transitions.

25) Outline the goals, origins and mechanisms of the Non-Aligned Movement. With the end of the Cold War, how effective has this group been in pursuing its 21st century agenda?

26) Is 'soft power' an essential enabler of other forms of power, e.g. economic and hard power? Critically discuss using examples.

27) Is multipolarity an inherently unstable system? Why do countries such as Russia, China and France favour such approaches in their foreign policy? Critically discuss the implications for the 21st century.

28) “The ongoing refugee crises of 2015-2017 have moved beyond the systemic capacity of UN agencies and the EU to resolve.” Critically discuss, suggesting long-term solutions to refugee flows from the Middle East and Afghanistan.

29) Critically review the World Bank’s development strategy for Africa since 2011, focusing on one country partnership and its outcomes.

30) ‘War has historically been the norm in promoting state interests, rather than merely a last means of self-defense.’ Is it possible to shift from ‘permanent war’ to ‘permanent diplomacy’ as a global norm? Critically discuss, noting examples of the cross-impact of conflict on human security and national prosperity. (begin with Dambach 2014 & Bobbitt 2003)

31) The widespread use of unmanned vehicles and drones in warfare has led to a new debate on autonomous robots and targeting systems as the next evolution of weapon systems. What are the current and future risks associated with such technologies?

32) “Intelligence and surveillance capabilities in the last decade have effectively undermined privacy and augmented the power of state agencies.” To what degree should human rights principles be applied to such surveillance, both nationally and internationally?

33) Can contemporary ‘complexity theory’ help us understand the limits of prediction in international relations? What are the implications for policy makers in the 21st century? (Start with Ford 2011; Bousquet & Curtis 2011)

Knowledge Innovation Review

Knowledge innovation has been suggested as a major requirement for global governance, institutional reform and foreign policy evolution, as well as a key methodology in conflict
management and conflict resolution (Kristensen & Nielsen 2013; Maoz et al. 2004; Sewall et al 2010).

The knowledge innovation review is a short assignment where you locate and briefly assess one innovative article, book, paper, video documentary or podcast that demonstrates new knowledge or approaches to international relations, globalisation or governance issues. The topic should not duplicate your seminar question, but can overlap major subject themes. You can either pick a topic of particular interest to you, or scan recent IR academic journals to locate new approaches or theories that demonstrate opportunities for fresh understanding.

You need to explain why your particular item was chosen, briefly assess it against other resources, and explain what particular contribution it brings to the field. You need to include a mixed bibliography of at least ten items to support your choice and analysis (this can include short items, or items briefly consulted). If the chosen item is a multimedia product (video or audio), it should be at least 5 minutes in length and readily available to the lecturer. Avoid standard newspaper items or news reports unless they are strong in analysis, and avoid over-reliance on an existing, published review.

The assignment is 500 words in length and worth 10%. It is due Monday of Week 11 by 4.00 pm, and is to be submitted via iLearn and in hardcopy to the Assignment Drop Box in the Multimedia Learning Centre (MLC), near the lifts.

5. THEMATIC RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY and RESOURCES

This is a sample of the some of the items that will be useful for seminar research. Most of these materials will be found on the loan shelves, in the library reserve area, in library databases, via catalogue e-book access, or via online journals and web sites. When beginning to research your seminar topic or knowledge innovation review this list can suggest materials and sources to explore.

General and Background


LAWSON, Stephanie Theories of International Relations: Contending Approaches to World Politics, Cambridge UK: Polity Press, 2015


MAHBUBANI, Kishmore The Great Convergence: Asia, the West, and the Logic of One World, N.Y., Public Affairs, 2013


**Globalization and Globalizations**


BUZAN, Barry & LAWSON, George *The global transformation: history, modernity and the making of international relations*, Cambridge, CUP, 2015


EVANS, Peter "Is an Alternative Globalization Possible?", *Politics & Society, Vol. 36 no. 2*, June 2008, pp271-305


FERGUSON, Niall *Colossus: The Rise and Fall of the American Empire*, London, Allen Lane, 2004


GRENFELL, Damian & JAMES, Paul (eds.) *Rethinking Insecurity, War and Violence : Beyond Savage Globalization?*, NY, Routledge, 2009


NAIM, Moises. "The five wars of globalization", Foreign Policy, Jan-Feb 2003, pp28-37
NAIM, Moses "Mafia States", Foreign Affairs, Vol 91 no. 3, May/June 2012, pp100-111
SINGER, Peter One World - The Ethics of Globalisation, London, New Internationalist, 2005

International Relations Theories

BARKIN, Samuel Realist Constructivism, Cambridge, CUP, 2010
DIAMOND, Jared M. Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed, N.Y., Viking, 2005
DONNELLY, Jack “Rethinking political structures: from ‘ordering principles’ to ‘vertical differentiation’ - and beyond”, International Theory, Volume 1 no. 1, 2009, pp49–86
GRiffiths, Martin Fifty Key Thinkers in International Relations, London, Routledge, 1999
GRiffiths, Martin Rethinking International Relations Theory (Rethinking World Politics), London Palgrave, 2011
HART, Andrew & JONES, Bruce "How Do Rising Powers Rise", Survival, 52 no. 6, December 2010, pp45-62

LAWSON, Stephanie Theories of International Relations: Contending Approaches to World Politics, Cambridge, Polity Press, 2015 [E-Book, access via Bond Library Search]


MONTEIRO, Nuno & RUBY, Keven “IR and the false promise of philosophical foundations”, International Theory, Volume 1 no. 1, 2009, pp15–48


TICKNER, J. Ann. "Gendering a discipline: some feminist methodological contributions to international relations", Signs, 30 no. 4, Summer 2005, 2173-2188

Strategic and Political Culture

ACHARYA, Amitav & BUZAN, Barry (eds) Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia, London, Routledge, 2010


COVINGTON, Stephen R. The Culture of Strategic Thought Behind Russia’s Approaches to Warfare, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Paper, October 2016

DAMBACH, Charles F. “War, Peace and Prosperity”, Foreign Policy In Focus, 7 February 2014 [http://fpif.org/war-peace-prosperity/]


HOWARD, J. Wiarda Political Culture and Foreign Policy: The Neglected Factor in International Relations, Farnham, Ashgate, 2013
IRIYE, Akira Global Community: The Role of International Organisations in the Making of the Contemporary World, Berkeley, University of California, 2002
LANTIS, Jeffrey "Strategic Culture: From Clausewitz to Constructivism", Strategic Insights, Volume IV Issue 10,October 2005
LAPI, Yosef & KRATOCHWIL, Friedrich (eds.) The Return of Culture and Identity in IR Theory, London, Lynne Rienner, 1996
LINKLATER, Andrew "Civilizations and International Society", E-International Relations, 3 May 2013 [http://www.e-ir.info/2013/05/03/civilizations-and-international-society/]
PANT, Harsh V. “India-Russia Ties and India India’s Strategic Culture: Dominance of a Realist World View”, India Review, Vol. 12 Issue 1, January-March 2013, pp1-19
SENGHAAS, Dieter The Clash within Civilizations: Coming to Terms with Cultural Conflicts, London, Routledge, 2001
VAN DER VELDE, Roel “Intelligence and Strategic Culture: Review Essay,” Intelligence and National Security, Vol. 30 no. 1, 2015, pp159-173

African, Islamic and Asian Case Study Materials

ALRUWAIH, Meshari “The Agency of the Muslim IR Researcher in Developing a Theory of Islamic Agency in International Relations,” Asian Politics & Policy, Vol. 7 no. 1, pp39-56
ESPOSITO, John The Future of Islam, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010
GRAMER, Robbie “UNESCO Fights Back as ISIS Tries to Stamp out Culture,” Foreign Policy, 12 April 2017 [[https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/04/12/unesco-united-nations-isis-islamic-state-cultural-antiquities-trade-irina-bokova-refugees-heritage/]

17


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