

GSP Curriculum

IR

International Relations (IR)

International Relations is an academic field centering on all the international affairs conducted between the world's nations, business organizations and NGOs. It is a complex study of political science, economics, history and languages, as well as a range of issues including international security, international political economy, political and economic development, and the politics of the transition to democracy.

Globalization requires professional leaders to be equipped with the foundational skills and specific knowledge necessary to understand and analyze global events that are taking place in the contemporary world. The purpose of international relations is to prepare students for these challenges.

Programs in the Department of International Relations take both the theoretical and practical of learning in a wide range of areas in both subject specific and region-specific manner. Students can pursue either International Relations Major (Master in International Relations) or East Asian Studies Major (Master in East Asian Studies) as their major field of study.

Major Required

Course	Fundamentals of East Asian Studies (GSPIR 751)
Course Summary	This graduate course is a required major for the master's program in East Asian Studies, Department of International Relations, Graduate School of Pan-Pacific International Studies. It aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to the major topics in East Asian studies with a regional focus on China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, in an effort to help graduate students find important, both in academic and practical terms, issues to delve into through the coursework and thesis development process. A variety of agenda drawn from the disciplines of political science, economics, sociology and cultural studies, to international relations will be covered and discussed.
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	International Relations (GSPIR 711)
Course Summary	<p>This course is designed to provide a broad overview of diverse theoretical approaches to the study of international relations. Students should strive to absorb the key elements of international relations theories advanced by the major thinkers in the field.</p> <p>The topics covered in this course are manifold. First we begin with the reading materials covering major paradigms of international relations such as constructivism, realism, liberalism and long cycle theory. Then we move on to more specific topics such as anarchy, institutions, sovereignty, regional cooperation and the balance of power.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	International Political Economy (GSPIR 721)
Course Summary	<p>International Political Economy (IPE) is a field that explores the interaction between domestic and international factors as well as political and economic forces that shape/change international relations. The topics include IPE theoretical perspectives, international trade theories and regimes, global monetary/financial regimes, cross-border investment and production, international development, etc. We will also cover various globalization issues. Some of important contemporary IPE issues will be discussed during the class with mandatory/voluntary student presentation.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None

Major

Course	East Asian International Relations (GSPIR 713)
Course Summary	<p>This graduate course is designed to introduce and analyze the international relations in East Asia. East Asia is one of the most dynamic regions in world politics. During the Cold War, East Asia has gone through intense competition and conflict between the superpowers and among states in the region. In the post-Cold War era, East Asian has been not only the engine of the global economy, but also the center of the major power shift, such as rising China, declining the US. This course will begin with the question of what is East Asia, particularly for the eyes of South Korea. Then, we will examine the sources of conflict and cooperation in terms of security, politics, and economy.</p> <p>As a master's degree student, each will be evaluated by the final term paper and in-class participation/discussion. Term paper topics should get the instructor's prior approval and the research proposal, as well as the final draft will be presented in class for feedback.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	East Asian Economic Development (GSPIR 726)
Course Summary	<p>This course tries to understand the main courses and patterns of economic development in East Asia. For this, it investigates the central developmental strategies and economic policies of major countries of East Asia and compares the merits and flaws of the different approaches. The future of East Asian economy is also explored.</p> <p>As a graduate student, each enrolled student is required to write a research term paper. Students should consult with the instructor in choosing their paper topics. A five-page research proposal must be submitted by the sixth week of instruction. Final term paper should be around 15 to 20 pages (double spaced, including notes and bibliography) and is due by the assigned final presentation date. The term paper should identify the research puzzle to be addressed and critically evaluate the answers with sufficient discussion of existing literature. It should offer compelling answer(s) to the puzzle with convincing empirical</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	Special Topics in International Relations (GSPIR 712)
Course Summary	The course will look at the prospects of Asian community building and address the traditional and changing roles of external powers(the US, Europe, and Russia), regional powers(China and Japan), and the emergence of new actors(India, Australia, Central Asia); the role of ASEAN, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and gradually emerging multilateral regional architecture; the Korean peninsula; and three important functional features of the emerging regional order: economics, globalization, and regional security.
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	Special Topics in International Studies (GSPIR 725)
Course Summary	<p>This is a required course for first-year graduate students majoring in international relations. In this class we will study international relations in East Asia ("IREA" hereafter), including U.S.-China relations. In the first half, we will study the state of IREA functionally and in the latter half in terms of issue areas. The class will be conducted mostly in the form of a seminar where all the students will participate in discussions. Designed as an action learning program, all students should write and submit full research paper as their final products for course completion.</p> <p>Goals of the Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing what and why the IREA has a current state • Assessing responses of regional countries and future implications • Acquiring analytical concepts and frameworks for the topic • Applying theories to practice
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	Chinese Politics and Economy (GSPIR 753)
Course Summary	This graduate-level course explores the domestic politics of the People's Republic of China (PRC) since the revolution in 1949, including the dominant ideology, mass-elite relations, policy processes, political institutions, economic reform and development strategies, and the historical antecedents of the revolution. We will focus significant attention on the reforms of the post-Mao period and consider the prospects for further political and economic liberalization in the PRC.
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	Rising China in World Affairs (GSPIR 723)
Course Summary	<p>If the 20th century was the “American Century,” the 21st may turn out to be the “Chinese Century”. How did China become what it is today? Will China continue to rise to be the next superpower? If it does, what economic and political changes will happen to the rest of the world? Does the rise of China represent a military threat, a competing set of values, an opportunity, or some combination of the three? In this course, we will examine how China's dramatic ascendance as a global power will affect the rest of the world.</p> <p>Lecture will be the primary format, which will be complemented by video watching and in-class symposium/debate. Each and every student will make one presentation in the in-class symposium or debate. At the end of the semester, the student submits a final paper of seminar quality that builds on his or her presentation. The final paper should be 12-15 pages in length including footnotes and references but excluding the cover page (1.5 spaces, 1” margin on all sides, 12 point Times New Roman font). Technical details of the paper will be provided separately.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	Marketing Management

Course	Japanese Politics and Economy (GSPIR 754)
Course Summary	<p>This graduate course explores the political and economic transformation of Japan from Meiji Restoration to Abenomics. Although Korea shares many common aspects in developmental paths, institutional features, and cultural heritages with Japan, Korean people have oftentimes difficulty in understanding the seemingly idiosyncratic behaviors and institutional changes, or un-changes, of Japanese politics and economy. It thus aims to give students a better understanding of the Japanese way of politics and the nature of economic ups and downs from a historical and comparativist angle. While largely in chronological order, this course offers each session with a specific theme to delve into.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None

Course	Korean Politics and Economy (GSPIR 755)
Course Summary	<p>The South Korean development experience poses many puzzles. Why did Korea fail at modernization at the turn of 19th-20th Century while Japan succeeded? Was the developmental state alone that was behind the post-independence Korean success story? If the state indeed played a decisive role in promoting economic development of Korea, where did this developmental state originate from? How could Korea achieve “growth with equity” in the course of industrialization? Because of the earlier land reform? Then, how could the Korean land reform succeed when similar efforts in many other countries failed miserably? Why did organized labor remain docile during the 1950s and 1960s and then suddenly become assertive in the 1970s? Why was competitive politics of the 1960s replaced in favor of exclusionary authoritarianism in the early 1970s? Why did the authoritarian regimes collapse despite their brilliant economic performance? If Korea was so successful in industrialization and rapid economic growth, why did it fall victim to the financial crisis of 1997-98? Was the Korean model of development that was wrong or what? What are the economic consequences of democratization? Focusing on the interplay between politics and economy, this course tries to answer these and many other puzzles of Korean development after 1945 and by doing so to draw lessons for the developing countries that are still struggling with issues of economic and political development.</p>
Recommended Background Courses	None