

YALOVA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SYLLABUS

Course Name / Code	GLOBAL SECURITY – CIR 309
Instructor	Övgü Kalkan Küçüksolak, PhD
Course Hours	Wednesday, 10:00-13:00 (308), 16:00-19:00 (203)

Aim of the Course

- This course is designed to familiarize students with the contemporary issues of security. In the context of changing and broadening security agenda several theories, concepts and topics will be explored. Some of the vital security issues such as terrorism, transnational criminal organizations, nuclear proliferation and environmental issues will be discussed.

Learning Outputs

Upon completion of this course, you will be able to:

- have an understanding of main debates in international security
- have an understanding of main debates in international security
- analyze security issues in a systematic framework

Weekly Course Schedule

Week	Topic	Material
1	Introduction to Security Studies	David A. Baldwin. "Security Studies and the End of the Cold War," <i>World Politics</i> 48:1 (Oct.1995), 117-141.
2	The Foundations of Security Studies: Hobbes, Clausewitz and Thucydides	Kolodziej, <i>Security and International Relations</i> , chp.1.
3	Traditional Views of Security	Terriff, <i>Security Studies Today</i> , chp.2, p.29-44. John J. Mearsheimer, "Structural Realism", Available at: http://mearsheimer.uchicago.edu/pdfs/StructuralRealism.pdf
4	Traditional Views of Security	Terriff, <i>Security Studies Today</i> , chp.2, p.44-64.
5	Film Screening	Dr. Strangelove
6	Constructivism	Ted Hopf. "The Promise of Constructivism in International Relations Theory", <i>International Security</i> 23:1 (Summer, 1998), p.171-200. Williams, <i>Security Studies</i> , chp.5.
7	Discussing the 'New' Security Environment	Victor Cha. "Globalization and the Study of International Security," <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> 37:3 (May, 2000), p.391-403. Sean Kay. "Globalization, Power and Security," <i>Security Dialogue</i> 35:9 (2004), p.9-25.

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8	MID-TERM EXAM	
9	Environmental Issues	Williams, Security Studies, chp. 18
10	Transnational Criminal Organizations	<p>Phil Williams. "Transnational Criminal Organizations and International Security," <i>Survival</i> 36:1 (Spring 1994), p.96-113.</p> <p>Williams, Security Studies, chp.30</p> <p>Matt Herbert."Partisans, Profiteers and Criminals: Syria's Illicit Economy" http://www.fletcherforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/38-1_Herbert1.pdf.</p>
11	Terrorism	<p>Nilüfer Karacasulu. "Security and Globalization in the context of International Terrorism," <i>Uluslararası Hukuk ve Politika</i> 2:5 (2006), p.1-17.</p> <p>Audrey Kurt Cronin. "Behind the Curve: Globalization and International Terrorism," <i>International Security</i> 27:3 (Winter 2002-2003), p. 30-58.</p> <p>2017 Global Terrorism Index: https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-terrorism-index-2017.</p> <p>Connor Huff, Joshua D. Kertzer, "How the Public Defines Terrorism", <i>American Journal of Political Science</i>, 2017.</p> <p>Ramon Spaaij ve Mark S. Hamm, "Key Issues and Research Agendas in Lone Wolf Terrorism", <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i>, 38:3, 2015, 167-178.</p> <p>Edwin Bakker ve Beatrice de Graaf, "Lone Wolves: How to Prevent This Phenomenon?", ICCT, Expert Meeting Paper, November 2010.</p> <p>Ramon Spaaij, "The Enigma of Lone Wolf Terrorism: An Assessment", <i>Studies in Conflict & Terrorism</i>, 33:9, 2010, 854-870.</p> <p>Countering Lone Actor Terrorism, https://www.chathamhouse.org/about/structure/international-security-department/countering-lone-actor-terrorism-project.</p> <p>Kimberly A. Powell, "Framing Islam: An Analysis of U.S. Media Coverage of Terrorism since 9/11", <i>Communication Studies</i> 62:1, (2011), 90-112.</p>
12	Cyber Security	<p>Kuehl, D. (2009). From Cyberspace to Cyberpower: Defining the Problem. In F.Kramer, S.Starr & L. K.Wentz (Eds.), <i>Cyberpower and National Security</i> (22-42). Washington, D.C.: National Defense UP.</p> <p>Nye, J. (2010). Cyber Power. Available at: https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/files/cyber-power.pdf</p> <p>Choucri, N. (2015). Cybersecurity Seminar. MIT. Available at:</p>

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		https://ecir.mit.edu/sites/default/files/documents/SSRN-id2734336-1.pdf Air Power Development Centre Bulletin, "What is Cyberspace? Examining Its Characteristics", Available at: http://airpower.airforce.gov.au/APDC/media/PDF-Files/Pathfinder/PF157-What-is-Cyberspace-Examining-its-Characteristics.pdf
13	Towards Global Security: Integration Theories and Global Politics	Hough, Understanding Global Security, chp.11

Evaluation Methods and Tools

Examinations will cover materials presented in the class such as classroom discussions, assignments, group projects, case studies, lectures, Power Point presentations, student experiences/ responses, Additional information provided and mentioned by the instructor during the courses can also be asked in examinations. Class attendance and participations during the lecture will be considered positively in the overall evaluation.

Course Materials

Textbooks:

Kolodziej, Edward A. (2005). Security and International Relations. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Terriff, Terry; Croft, Stuart; James, Lucy et.al. (1999). Security Studies Today. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Williams, Paul (2008). Security Studies. New York: Routledge.

Buzan, Barry; Wæver, Ole; de Wilde, Jaap (1998). Security: a New Framework of Analysis. Boulder, Colo. : Lynne Rienner Pub.

Hough, Peter (2004). Understanding Global Security. New York: Routledge.

Method

The instructor may use studies, lectures, questions and exercises from the textbook and articles. The course is taught in English.

Attendance Procedures

- According to regulations, course attendance is obligatory.
- Attendance is a significant and serious indicator of success in the course. Students are responsible for arriving class on time, following the flow of courses carefully and remain in the class until the end of session.
- Course contents are tightly related and sessions continue progressively. Thus, missing courses will negatively affect the overall achievement of students.
- At the end of the term, instructor will check the attendance of all students in class.

Note: In case you miss a class, please contact your instructor via e-mail and learn the contents mentioned in class. Also check if you have any assignments due for the Global Security course. Even if you miss a class because of unexpected and involuntary reasons, make sure to cover the topics and catch up with your classmates.

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Academic Dishonesty

Plagiarism will not be tolerated under any circumstance and no excuse will be accepted. If you ever use a source, cite it properly as seen above. Those quotation marks make a huge difference. Cheating (in Turkish “aldatmak”, “sahtekarlık”, “hile”) known as “kopya” is a serious and punishable act. We strongly recommend that you keep your benign reputation as IR student.

Course Adjustments and Changes

The course syllabus is an overall guide for the Global Security class. Instructor reserves the right to make periodic and specific changes-adjustments to the syllabus, which can cover topics, assignments, group projects, case studies, schedule, examinations, etc.