Instructor: Dr. Arnd Jürgensen, Office: Sidney Smith Bldg. 3112; Office Hours: no in person meetings will be possible at this time please contact me by e-mail: arnd.jurgensen@utoronto.ca

Course Objectives
This course explores the foreign policy of the U.S. through a series of regional and thematic case studies. It begins with a historical review of U.S. foreign policy in the evolution of the U.S. as a major global power, prior to WWII. Among the case studies of U.S. foreign policy included are international organization and law, terrorism, environment (climate), Latin America, Europe, Middle East, China/East Asia, Africa and Russia.

Format and Requirements
This class meets for two hours once a week. Since it will be taking place on line this term, we will stick as closely to this arrangement as possible. I will post the days lecture at noon. If you have any questions regarding the lecture you can communicate them to me via email and I will address all questions at the beginning of the next lecture. Students will be responsible for the materials covered in the lectures as well as the readings (which are meant to complement each other and will not always cover the same material). An effort will be made to link class discussions to current events, wherever possible. It is therefore recommended that students keep themselves informed of current developments by reading the New York Times or Washington Post as well as Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy etc..

Mid-term test: 20% (Feb. 8, one hour in class)
Research Paper 40% (Due March 15)
Final Examination 40% (2 hours, date TBD)

Topics for research papers can be chosen by students but must be related to some aspect of the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. Students are encouraged to submit a proposal including a topic, research question, a tentative hypothesis and bibliography by February 1 (no more than 250 words) in order to receive early feedback on their research projects. If you choose not to take advantage of this opportunity, such feedback can not be guaranteed later. The length of the paper should not exceed 2500 words (not including references). Late papers will be penalized at the rate of 2% per day including weekends. Extensions will be granted only with documentary evidence of illness or other emergencies. Students are required to keep a copy of all submitted work.
Required Texts


Course Reader: available through the library course reserve system. Additional readings may be announced in class and posted on the course reserve system. Recommended readings are identified by *

### Lecture Topics and Readings for Fall Term by Week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Readings</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 11</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Cox &amp; Stokes: chapter 1</td>
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<td>Jan. 18</td>
<td>Continuity and Change in U.S. Foreign Policy</td>
<td>Cox &amp; Stokes: chapter 2</td>
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Feb. 8: Midterm Test (one hour in class)
United Nations, Human Rights, Humanitarian Intervention and the International Criminal Court
Readings: Cox & Stokes chapter 22
Charles A. Kupchan, Peter L. Turbowitz; Dead Center: The Demise of Liberal Internationalism in the United States; International Security, Vol.32, No.2, 7-44
*David Kaye, America’s Honeymoon with the ICC: Will Washington’s Love for International Law Last?; Foreign Affairs, April 2013

Feb. 15: U.S. foreign policy toward Europe
Readings: Cox & Stokes: chapter 13

Feb. 22: Readng Week

March 1: U.S. foreign policy toward Latin America: Promoting Human Rights and Democracy?
Readings: Cox & Stokes: chapter 16

March 8: U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East: Stability?
Readings: Cox & Stokes: chapter 12 &18
John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M.Walt; The War Over Israel’s Influence, ForeignPolicy, July/August 2006, pp.57-

March 15: U.S. foreign policy toward Asia: Beyond Vietnam
Readings: Cox & Stokes: chapter 12 & 23
March 22: U.S. Foreign Policy toward Africa
Cox & Stokes: chapter 17

March 29: U.S. foreign policy toward Russia
Readings:
*Joshua R. Itzkowitz Shifrinson; Deal or No Deal? The End of the Cold War and the U.S. Offer to Limit NATO Expansion; International Security, Vol.40, No.4 (Spring 2016) pp.7-44
*Ronald D. Asmus; Europe's Eastern Promise: Rethinking NATO and EU Enlargement; Foreign Affairs, January/February 2008
*George Kennan; The Sources of Soviet Conduct, Foreign Affairs, 25.4 July 1947
*Graham Alison and Owen Conte Jr. et. al.; Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy, excerpt pg 3-17, 1996
*Robert Legvold; The Russia File: How to Move toward a Strategic Partnership; Foreign Affairs 88.4, July-August 2009, p.78

April 5: Conclusions
Readings:
*Cox & Stokes: chapters 24 &25
A WARNING ABOUT PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is an academic offence with a severe penalty.

It is essential that you understand what plagiarism is and that you do not commit it. In essence, it is the theft of the thoughts or words of others, without giving proper credit. You must put others’ words in quotation marks and cite your source(s). You must give citations when using others’ ideas, even if those ideas are paraphrased in your own words. Plagiarism is unacceptable in a university.

The University of Toronto provides a process that faculty members must initiate when they suspect a case of plagiarism. In the Department of Political Science, suspected evidence of plagiarism must be reported to the Chairman.

A faculty member may not mark an assignment or assess a penalty if he or she finds evidence of plagiarism – the matter must be reported. The Chairman, or Dean, will assess the penalty.

The following are some examples of plagiarism:
1. Submitting as your own an assignment written by someone else.
2. Quoting an author without indicating the source of the words.
3. Using words, sentences, or paragraphs written by someone else and failing to place quotation marks around the material and reference the source and author. Using either quotation marks or reference alone is not sufficient. Both must be used!
4. Adapting an author’s ideas or theme and using it as your own without referencing the original source.
5. Seeking assistance from a friend or family member in respect to work you claim as your own.

If you are not sure whether you have committed plagiarism, it is better to ask a faculty member than risk discovery and be forced to accept an academic penalty.

Plagiarism is cheating. It is considered a serious offence against intellectual honesty and intellectual property. Penalties for an undergraduate can be severe.

At a minimum, a student is likely to receive a “0” mark for the assignment or test in question. But a further penalty is often assessed, such as a further reduction from the course mark or placing a permanent notation of the incident on an academic record.

Some website listed below on avoiding plagiarism:
‘How to Use Sources and Avoid Plagiarism’ - available at: 
 http://www.utoronto.ca/writing/plagsep.html
 and  http://www.utoronto.ca/writing/document.html
Other Advisory Material available at:
www.utoronto.ca/writing