

<b>INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: FROM BRETTON WOODS TO LISBON</b>	
<b>Course Code:</b>	
<b>Language of Instruction:</b> English	
<b>Course tutors:</b>  <b>Waldemar Skrobacki (MA, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; PhD, University of Toronto)</b> –He has a strong interest in societal change: how and why societies change in a thorough and complete way, for instance, from authoritarianism to democracy. In 2011-2012 he was selected by his students to be Professor of the Year at the University of Toronto, UTSC.	
<b>Description</b>  <p>The end of WWII was to be the beginning of a world without world wars. To this effect, an elaborate set of institutions and policies was set up in Bretton Woods in 1944. Consequently, the UN, IMF and World Bank were established. Shortly thereafter, a global trade regime, GATT, came into being.</p> <p>The underlying logic of Bretton Woods was based on economic cooperation, for it was deemed the most effective way of preventing new conflicts, resolving existing ones and ensuring that both trade and political interactions among states were to be based on fairness and equality. This approach to conflict was not surprising at the time, for the Great Depression of the 1930s led to the rise of populism and various forms of authoritarianism, including fascism and, eventually, to WWII. Thus, Bretton Woods gave birth to a monetary system that was to provide the following: macroeconomic stability which would make the international system less anarchical and unpredictable; microeconomic steadiness, by assisting states going through economic crises; and a levelled out framework for trade that would benefit all members of the international community. This was the new world order.</p> <p>However, as it turned out, the stress on the economic at the expense of the political exposed the original Bretton Woods system to a great deal of political influence driven by economic gains for some, all wrapped up in neoliberalism, an ideological concoction of market fundamentalism and accordingly shaped policy orientations. This led to the heyday of globalization of the 1990s and early 2000s, which produced the loosening of various regulations, for instance, of capital controls that had been put in place during the Great Depression to prevent a repetition of it. Consequently, in the fall of 2008 the world was once again staring at an economic disaster that could have led to another depression. Because of the 2008 crisis, Bretton Woods is going back to its original role; however, its institutions are being updated to reflect the changes that the world has experienced since 1944. At present, we are witnessing a (re)construction of Bretton Woods, a 2.0 version of it.</p> <p>Moreover, Bretton Woods is not the only set of institutions and policies that aim at the regulation of the international system. The other arrangements, however, are designed for a part of the world, a region.</p> <p>Upon examination of the Bretton Woods system and its evolution, we will look at selected regional attempts at fulfilling its original goals. Thus, we will examine ASEAN (South East Asia), MERCOSUR (South America) and the African Union. In considerable detail, we will examine the European Union, which is the most advanced form of integration and, thus, regulation. The EU, because of its influence in the world, is also the most successful agent of international stability and order.</p>	
<b>Type of course</b> Elective MA level.	
<b>Year of Studies:</b> all years	
<b>Number of ECTS points</b> 4.5	

<b>Prerequisites</b> None
<b>Intended Learning Outcomes</b>  The student: K_W08: Has a coordinated, advanced scope of knowledge of the contemporary history of international relations and of the contemporary political and social history of Poland and Europe; (S2A_W08 + + +) K_W10: Has an advanced scope of knowledge on the terminology pertaining to democratic and non-democratic forms of government; knowledge of the development of political systems in Europe and their current forms (S2A_W09+ + +) K_U18: Has the ability to integrate various theoretical approaches for the explanation of the origins and consequences of specific political, social, and economic phenomena; (S2A_U01+ + +) K_K01: Has an awareness of the level of his/her knowledge and skills, and appreciation of the need for continual education and enhancement of his/her professional and personal skills; ability to plan his/her further development (H2A_K01, S2A_K01+ +)
<b>Course communication</b> By email: w.skrobacki@uj.edu.pl <b>Office hours:</b> By appointment (please contact the CES office to set up an appointment)
<b>Notices and announcements</b> All changes and updates, if any, will be emailed to the course participants and posted on the ‘CES to Students’ noticeboard.
<b>COURSE ORGANISATION</b>
<b>Spring Semester</b> <b>Time and Place:</b> will be posted by CES in the online calendar <b>Course type:</b> 30 hours of lectures – once a week; in total there will be 10 weeks
<b>Contact hours:</b> 30 hours of lectures
<b>Breakdown of ECTS credits</b> Class participation: 30 hours of lectures Studying for the course: 30 hours Research and writing of the essays/reviews: 30 hours Preparations for the final exam: 22.5 hours TOTAL: 112.5 hours = 4.5 ECTS
<b>Didactic methods used</b> Lectures and in-class discussions
<b>Mode and criteria of assessment of learning outcomes</b>  Final exam, essay, critical book review and in-class discussions (EK1, EK2, EK3, EK5 EK6)

## Assessment

The **marking scheme** will be:

Critical Book Review (not book report!) (4-5 pages, dbl-space) 30% of the final grade:

**DUE:** Week 5

Essay 30% (about 10-12 pages, dbl-space) **DUE:** Week 8

Final Exam 40%

### 1. Critical Book Review:

What is a critical book review? "A critical book review requires that you identify, summarize and, most importantly, evaluate the ideas that the author has presented. A critical book review is not a book report. Reports discuss content, while reviews evaluate the book's strengths, weaknesses and validity through explanation, interpretation and analysis. Critical reviews can be positive or negative, based on your assessment of the book."

Here the meaning of "critical" means analytical. You do not have to criticize the book! You have to review it, however. Please consult these websites ([www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/specific-types-of-writing/book-review](http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/specific-types-of-writing/book-review) and <http://library.queensu.ca/research/guide/book-reviews/how-write> for more explanation and examples. You can select for review any book you wish as long as it is on the subject of the course. You can also select any book from the course outline, except for the mandatory readings. All academic standards apply.

2. Essay: A list of topics will be provided by the instructor. All academic standards apply.

**NOTE 1:** Students agree that by taking this course all required papers may be subject to textual similarity reviews for the detection of plagiarism.

**NOTE 2:** Please keep your research notes, draft work, etc. until your work has been returned.

**NOTE 3:** Your work is due at the beginning of class.

3. Final Exam, 2 hours; an example of the final exam will be provided. All academic standards apply.

## COURSE STRUCTURE

No.	Title of the session	Format
Seminars		
1.	The Beginnings I – Interwar Period; The War is Ending; Now What? John Maynard Keynes vs. Harry Dexter White. Bretton Woods is shaped	Lecture
2.	The Beginnings II – Bretton Woods and its Monetary System is born	Lecture
3.	The State, Sovereignty and Global Governance: Neoliberalism, Regionalization, Europeanization and Change. Bretton Woods is re-shaped	Lecture
4.	ASEAN	Lecture
5.	MERCOSUR	Lecture
6.	African Union	Lecture

7.	European Union: International (Intergovernmental) Governance	Lecture
8.	European Union: Supranational Governance	Lecture
9.	European Union: Transnational Governance	Lecture
10.	Now What? International, Transnational and Supranational Governance	Lecture

### DETAILED COURSE STRUCTURE

<b>Session no. 1</b>	<b>The Beginnings I – Interwar Period; The War is Ending; Now What? John Maynard Keynes vs. Harry Dexter White. Bretton Woods is shaped</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The politics and ideas behind the creation of the Bretton Woods system.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Stell, B. (2013) <u>The Battle of Bretton Woods John Maynard Keynes, Harry Dexter White, and the Making of a New World Order</u> . Princeton, Chapter 3, "The Improbable Rise of Harry White," p. 17-60 and Chapter 4, "Maynard Keynes and the Monetary Menace," pp. 61-98.
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What were the main visions of the Bretton Woods system?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Markwell, D. J. (2006). <u>John Maynard Keynes and International Relations Economic Paths to War and Peace</u> Oxford Keynes, J. M. (1920) <u>Economic Consequences of the Peace</u> . MacMillan

<b>Session no. 2</b>	<b>The Beginnings II – Bretton Woods and its Monetary System is born</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The institutional arrangements of the Bretton Woods system.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Stell, B. (2013) <u>The Battle of Bretton Woods John Maynard Keynes, Harry Dexter White, and the Making of a New World Order</u> . Princeton, Chapter 1 "Introduction," p. 1-9, Chapter 2 "The World Comes to the White Mountains," pp. 9-16, Chapter 10, "Out with the Old Order, in with the New," pp. 293-329, and Chapter 11, "Epilogue," pp. 330-348.
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What were the main goals of the Bretton Woods system and how were they to be implemented?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Liaquat, A. (2009) <u>Lords of Finance: The Bankers Who Broke the World</u> . Penguin Press. [E] Fukuyama, F. (1999) "Liberal Democracy as a Global Phenomenon." <u>PS: Political Science and Politics</u> , 24(4):659-664. <u>Proceedings and Documents of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1-22, 1944</u>

	<a href="https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/?id=430">https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/?id=430</a>
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<b>Session no. 3</b>	<b>The State, Sovereignty and Global Governance: Neoliberalism, Regionalization, Europeanization and Change. Bretton Woods is re-shaped</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The changing role and functions of the Westphalian state.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Goodhart, M. (2001). "Democracy, Globalization, and the Problem of the State." <i>Polity</i> <b>33</b>(4): 527-546.</p> <p>Goodhart, M. and S. B. Taninchev (2011). "The New Sovereigntist Challenge for Global Governance: Democracy without Sovereignty." <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> <b>55</b>(4): 1047-1068.</p> <p>Desai, R. M. and J. R. Vreeland (2011). "Global Governance in a Multipolar World: The Case for Regional Monetary Funds." <i>International Studies Review</i> <b>13</b>(1): 109-121.</p> <p>Chowla, P. and J. Griffiths (2009). "Bretton Woods 2: What should be on the Agenda?"  <a href="http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/2009/02/art-563707/">http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/2009/02/art-563707/</a></p> <p>Carin, B, and D. Kempthorne, and D. Lombardi (2014). "The 2014 Survey of Progress in International Economic Governance."  <a href="https://www.cigionline.org/publications/2014-survey-of-progress-international-economic-governance">https://www.cigionline.org/publications/2014-survey-of-progress-international-economic-governance</a></p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	How is sovereignty being redefined?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>Major, A. (2012). "Neoliberalism and the New International Financial Architecture." <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> <b>19</b>(4): 536-561.</p> <p>Stiglitz, J. F. (2002) <i>Globalization and its Discontents</i>. W. W. Norton and Co. Stevenson, P.(1997) "Globalization and Inequality: The Negative Consequences for Humanity." <i>Journal of Political &amp; Military Sociology</i>, <b>25</b>(2):373-379.</p> <p>Buiter, W. H. (2003). "James Tobin: An appreciation of his contribution to economics." <i>Economic Journal</i> <b>113</b>(491): F585-F631.</p> <p>Gartzke, E. and D. Rohner (2011). "The Political Economy of Imperialism, Decolonization and Development." <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> <b>41</b>: 525-556.</p>

	<p>Bernstein, S. (2012). "Grand Compromises in Global Governance." <u>Government and Opposition</u> <b>47</b>(3): 368-394.</p> <p>Eichengreen, B.(1996). <u>Globalizing Capital: A History of the International Monetary System</u>. Princeton.</p> <p>Bearce, D. H. (2007). <u>Monetary Divergence: Domestic Political Autonomy in the Post-Bretton Woods Era</u>. Michigan</p>
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<b>Session no. 4</b>	<b>ASEAN</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The regionalization of South East Asia
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Kim, M. H. (2011). "Theorizing ASEAN Integration." <u>Asian Perspective</u> 35(3): 407-435.</p> <p>Murray, P. and E. Moxon-Browne (2013). "The European Union as a Template for Regional Integration? The Case of ASEAN and Its Committee of Permanent Representatives." <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>51</b>(3):522–537</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	Why and how is South East Asia integrating?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>Bunnell, T. and N. M. Coe (2005). "Re-fragmenting the 'political': Globalization, governmentality and Malaysia's multimedia super corridor." <u>Political Geography</u> <b>24</b>(7): 831-849.</p> <p>Krapohl, S. and S. Fink (2013). "Different Paths of Regional Integration: Trade Networks and Regional Institution-Building in Europe, Southeast Asia and Southern Africa." <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>51</b>(3): 472–488</p>

<b>Session no. 5</b>	<b>MERCOSUR</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The integration of Latin America
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Kaltenthaler, K. and F. O. Mora (2002). "Explaining Latin American economic integration: the case of Mercosur." <u>Review of International Political Economy</u> <b>9</b>(1): 72-97.</p> <p>Oelsner, A. (2013). "The Institutional Identity of Regional Organizations, Or Mercosur's Identity Crisis." <u>International Studies Quarterly</u> <b>57</b>(1): 115-127</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What is the influence of European integration on Mercosur?

<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>Barragan, R. (1997). "The spirit of Bolivian modernity - Citizenship, infamy and patriarchal hierarchy." <u>Economic and Political Weekly</u> <b>32</b>(30): PE58-PE67.</p> <p>Verger, A. and B. van Paassen (2013). "Human development vis-a-vis free trade: Understanding developing countries' positions in trade negotiations on education and intellectual property rights." <u>Review of International Political Economy</u> <b>20</b>(4): 712-739</p>
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<b>Session no. 6</b>	<b>African Union</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Integration in and of Africa
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>AfriMAP and Oxfam GB (2009). "Strengthening Popular Participation in the African Union: A Guide to AU Structures and Processes."  <a href="http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/report/AfriMAP-AU-Guide-EN.pdf">http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/report/AfriMAP-AU-Guide-EN.pdf</a></p> <p>Zuberi, T., et al. (2003). "Population and African society." <u>Annual Review of Sociology</u> 29: 465-486.</p> <p>Orvis, S. (2001). "Civil society in Africa or African civil society?" <u>Journal of Asian and African Studies</u> <b>36</b>(1): 17-38</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What is the impact of the EU on Africa?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>Hansen, P. and S. Jonsson (2011). "Demographic Colonialism: EU-African Migration Management and the Legacy of Eurafica." <u>Globalizations</u> <b>8</b>(3): 261-276.</p> <p>Manby, B. (2004). "The African Union, NEPAD, and Human Rights: The Missing Agenda." <u>Human Rights Quarterly</u> <b>26</b>(4): 983-1027.</p> <p>Henderson, E. A. (2009). "Disturbing the Peace: African Warfare, Political Inversion, and the Universality of the Democratic Peace Theory." <u>British Journal of Political Science</u> <b>39</b>(01): 25-58.</p> <p>Gberie, L. (2009). African civil society, 'blood diamonds' and the Kimberley process. <u>Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa</u>. S. Ellis and I. VanKessel. Pa Leiden, E J Brill. <b>8</b>: 63-86</p>

<b>Session no. 7</b>	<b>European Union: International (Intergovernmental) Governance</b>
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<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The nature and role of Intergovernmentalism on European integration.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Klaus H. Goetz, K. H. and P. Mair and G. Smith (2008). "Trajectories of European Politics: An Introduction." <u>West European Politics</u> <b>31</b>(1-2): 1-13.</p> <p>(*)[E] Hix, S. and K. H. Goetz (2000). "Introduction: European Integration and National Political Systems." <u>West European Politics</u> <b>23</b>(4): 1-26.</p> <p>(*)[E] Caporaso, J. A. (1996). "The European Union and Forms of State: Westphalian, Regulatory or Post-Modern?" <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>34</b>(1): 29-52.</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What are the changing role and functions of the Westphalian state in the context of European integration?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>Agh, A. (2012). "Global Governance and Integrative Balancing: EU Efforts to Respond to the Global Challenge." <u>Global Policy</u> <b>3</b>(2): 145-153.</p> <p>[E] Alesina, A., et al. (2005). "What does the European Union do?" <u>Public Choice</u> <b>123</b>(3-4): 275-319.</p> <p>[E] Banai, N. (2013). "From Nation State to Border State: Exhibiting Europe." <u>Third Text</u> <b>27</b>(4): 456-469.</p> <p>[E] Howorth, J. (2010). "The EU as a Global Actor: Grand Strategy for a Global Grand Bargain?" <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>48</b>(3): 455-474</p>

<b>Session no. 8</b>	<b>European Union: Supranational Governance</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The changing role of the Westphalian state and the new form for governance.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Kaunert, C. and S. Leonard (2012). "Introduction: Supranational Governance and European Union Security after the Lisbon Treaty - Exogenous Shocks, Policy Entrepreneurs and 11 September 2001." <u>Cooperation and Conflict</u> <b>47</b>(4): 417-432.</p> <p>Wettestad, J., et al. (2012). "EU Climate and Energy Policy: A Hesitant Supranational Turn?" <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> <b>12</b>(2): 67-86</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What is the role of supranationalism in the European integration process? What is European governance?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Parvin, P. (2009). "Integration and Identity in an International Context: Problems and Ambiguities in the New Politics of Multiculturalism." <u>Political</u>



	<p>Studies Review 7(3): 351-363.</p> <p>Gilbert, M. (2006). "Supranational governance in European construction." <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>44</b>(3): 658-658.</p> <p>Berglund, S. (2005). "European governance and supranational institutions: Making states comply." <u>Journal of Common Market Studies</u> <b>43</b>(2): 416-417</p>
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<b>Session no. 9</b>	<b>European Union: Transnational Governance</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Transnationalism as a supplementary and complementary form of European governance. The notion of the EU regulatory state.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	<p>Kraft-Kasack, C. (2008). "Transnational Parliamentary Assemblies: A Remedy for the Democratic Deficit of International Governance?" <u>West European Politics</u> <b>31</b>(3): 534-557.</p> <p>Caporaso, J. A. and S. Tarrow (2009). "Polanyi in Brussels: Supranational Institutions and the Transnational Embedding of Markets." <u>International Organization</u> <b>63</b>(4): 593-620.</p>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What is the role of transnationalism in building European governance?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	<p>King, R., et al. (2013). "Migration, transnationalism and development on the Southeastern flank of Europe." <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u> <b>13</b>(2): 125-140.</p> <p>Steiner, N., et al. (2013). <u>Migration and Insecurity: Citizenship and Social Inclusion in a Transnational Era</u>. London; New York, Routledge</p>

<b>Session no. 10</b>	<b>Now What? International, Transnational And Supranational Governance</b>
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Global vs. regional vs. state governance.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Davis, J. W. (2012). "A Critical View of Global Governance." <u>Swiss Political Science Review</u> <b>18</b> (2): 272-286.
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	What is the new, new world order?

<p><i>Additional/further readings</i></p>	<p>Hale, T. and D. Held (2012). "Gridlock and Innovation in Global Governance: The Partial Transnational Solution." <u>Global Policy</u> 3(2): 169-181.</p> <p>Giulianotti, R. (2011). "Sport, Transnational Peacemaking, and Global Civil Society: Exploring the Reflective Discourses of "Sport, Development, and Peace" Project Officials." <u>Journal of Sport &amp; Social Issues</u> 35(1): 50-71.</p> <p>Shohamy, E. (2013). "The discourse of language testing as a tool for shaping national, global, and transnational identities." <u>Language and Intercultural Communication</u> 13(2): 225-236</p>
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