PREAMBLE:

In thinking about these 2 core courses, I found myself continually coming back to the UCSB and UCR models. I do think they make a lot of sense. So below, I have reproduced UCSB’s statement regarding their Global Studies Major and their rationale for 2 courses and how they are different.

What I would like us to think about is perhaps a distinction between “Global Studies” and “Globalization Studies”. That might be where we have been getting caught up in our discussions.

While on the one hand, GLOBAL STUDIES clearly involves the study of diverse peoples / cultures / civilizations and the interweaving of histories/cultures/ideologies, one the other hand, GLOBALIZATION STUDIES seems more about the interconnections and the processes by which we are all impacted/connected by global forces (primarily political, economic, technological, environmental).

So, while I am not advocating 2 different AA degrees, I am advocating that we do something similar to UCSB (see below). Our GS 1 course could be more Historical, Cultural, Ideological (diverse peoples / perspectives of the world and the interweaving of those) and our GS 2 course could be more Socioeconomic and Political (globalization studies/global problems/global issues).

FROM UCSB:

“The goal of the Global Studies major is to prepare students for further graduate study in international studies and world affairs, and give them a solid Liberal Arts background for positions that involve decision-making in a changing world. It seeks to instill in the student a solid knowledge of particular cultures, while also providing training in the analysis of global trends --- a way of thinking that will be consistent with the world of the 21st century. Global Studies majors are encouraged to become "global thinkers:" they learn how to relate their knowledge of a particular part of the world to the larger trends and issues that affect all societies: the transnational interactions of peoples, cultures, economies, and polities; the globalizing processes of the communications media; technological and environmental changes; the search for world order, law and human rights; and the sometimes violent political, ethnic and religious responses to what is perceived as cultural and economic homogenization on a global scale.”

“The major allows the student to choose one of two emphases: Global Culture and Ideology, or Global Socio-economic and Political Processes. The first emphasis involves courses largely taught in departments in the Humanities, and the other emphasis courses largely taught in the Social Sciences.”

So, below are DRAFTS of two core courses. And while both cover similar issues, the emphasis (as reflected in the percentage of the course) is different.

For the AA degree, I foresee requiring students to take BOTH. However, for other (non-GS AA) students, they would, at least, get a taste of Global Studies AND Globalization from either.

And one more note: At our last meeting we decided to “model” our GS 1 course on the Emory course. So while I tried to do that, I also found it difficult to merge both the Emory course and the above ideas which pulled me a slightly different direction. So the drafts may be a bit disjointed. But that’s the purpose of a DRAFTS, right? Let’s work on them!
Global Studies 1:  
Introduction to Global Studies and Globalization

Catalog Description: (attempt to merge Emory and UCSB)

The effects of globalization are pervasive. They range from Big Macs in China and Japanese companies cutting rain forests to Titanic becoming a worldwide blockbuster and contagious turmoil rocking financial markets—This course offers an introduction to Global Studies and the phenomenon of globalization. It is designed to familiarize students with a broad range of historical, cultural, ideological, economic, political, environmental and social issues confronting today’s globalized world. This course will examine how such phenomena are connected as parts of a process that is reshaping the world (with its own distinctive institutions, movements, problems, and possibilities). While the course will address ways in which American society and American daily life are integrally connected with globalization, it will focus on trends that connect nation-states, economies and markets, institutions, non-governmental organizations, ethnic, cultural and religious groups, and populations around the world. Because the multidimensional phenomenon of globalism itself cannot be understood through one disciplinary approach, an interdisciplinary framework is utilized which allows us to consider and integrate the commonality and insights of multiple approaches to more accurately comprehend the complex interconnections of the globalized world in which we live. The general goal of the course is to demonstrate that globalization is pervasive (it affects many aspects of people’s lives), complex (it has multiple dimensions that are related in complex ways), and contentious (it is subject to intense debate around the world).

Required Text and References:

- Thomas Friedman, The Lexus and the Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization
- Frank Lechner and John Boli (eds.), The Globalization Reader
- D. Stanley Eitzen and Maxine Baca Zinn, Globalization: The Transformation of Social Worlds

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of the course the student will be able to:
1. Identify and describe the major characteristics and actors in the emerging global world.
2. Analyze the process of globalization using multiple perspectives and academic disciplines as well as the interplay among and between them.
3. Compare and contrast one’s own global perspective and world view with those of others.
4. Explain the historical origins or roots of globalization and the impact of the past on the present and future.
5. Analyze the interconnections between and among global forces, actors, and issues.
6. Critically examine and analyze issues from interdisciplinary and international perspectives, models, and theories.
7. Comprehend emerging patterns of economic, political, military, and religious power that are emerging today.
8. Recognize the changing role of citizenship in a globalized context.
9. Understand the global consequences of policy choices and their impact both socially and environmentally.
### Course Content: (6.25% is equivalent to 1 week)

| 6.25% | 1) Defining global studies and globalization  
a) What is globalization?  
b) How has and how does globalization change the world? |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12.5% | 2) Experiencing globalization  
a) How does globalization affect culture, language, consumption, sports, music, the environment, …?  
b) How do various people experience globalization? |
| 12.5% | 3) Explaining globalization: Historical Roots  
a) What were/are the driving forces in globalization?  
   (1) European Expansion and Colonialism  
   (2) Scientific and Industrial Revolutions and Capitalism  
   (3) Imperialism, Neocolonialism, and Resistance  
   (4) Cold war and Post Cold War |
| 12.5% | 4) Explaining globalization: Theoretical Models  
a) Modernization theory  
b) World-system theory / Dependency theory  
c) World polity theory  
d) World culture theory  
e) How do global theories help to explain global problems and global solutions? |
| 25% | 5) Cultural globalization: Toward a single world culture?  
a) What are some of the major cultural distinctions present in the world?  
b) Does cultural globalization create a more homogeneous world?  
c) Does cultural globalization create a single world culture?  
d) How do cultural commonalities and differences help to define and solve global problems?  
e) Media and Technology  
   (1) How does globalization affect the structure and content of world media?  
   (2) How do U.S. and foreign outlets depict the world?  
   (3) How do U.S. and other media portray global issues?  
f) Religion  
   (1) How is Pentecostalism becoming a global religion?  
   (2) Is Islamic fundamentalism becoming a global force?  
   (3) Does globalization cause a “clash of civilizations”?  
   (4) How do religious and other values help or hinder solutions to global problems? |
| 6.25% | 6) Economic globalization: Toward an integrated world economy?  
a) How is the world economy becoming integrated?  
b) Does globalization cause greater poverty and inequality?  
c) Who runs the world economy, and how?  
d) How does economic globalization contribute to global problems and global solutions? |
| 6.25% | 7) Political globalization: Toward global governance?  
a) Does globalization diminish the power of nation-states?  
b) Can the UN govern the globe?  
c) What influence do nongovernmental organizations have on globalization?  
d) How do global movements and advocacy networks advance globalization?  
e) How do international organizations deal with global problems? |
| 6.25% | 8) Environmental globalization: Problems and Solutions  
a) How does globalization impact the environment?  
b) How does the environmental impact globalization?  
c) How does globalization contribute to environmental problems and solutions? |
| 6.25% | 9) Debating globalization  
a) Why are many people on the left critical of globalization?  
b) Why are many people on the right critical of globalization?  
c) How does the globalization debate affect global problems and global solutions? |
| 6.25% | 10) Global Problems and Solutions (integrated throughout the course, but reassessed at the conclusion)  
a) the environment as a global problem  
b) gender discrimination as a global problem  
c) HIV/AIDS as a global problem  
d) illegal drugs as a global problem  
e) poverty as a global problem  
f) energy production as a global problem |
Global Studies 2:
Introduction to Global Socioeconomic and Political Processes (or Global Issues)
(or Globalization Studies)

Catalog Description:

This interdisciplinary course is designed to introduce students to the study of global socioeconomic, political, and environmental processes, interactions, and changes that affect the contemporary world. “Global” processes are those that affect people throughout the world regardless of national boundaries – for example, global warming, global commodity production chains, currency devaluations, changes in world human geography (migrations), and transnational ethnic and religious movements. In this course, we will explore these processes in their regional and global contexts. We will also evaluate the ways scholars have analyzed world systems and global processes and trends. Because the multidimensional phenomenon of globalization cannot be understood through one disciplinary approach, an interdisciplinary framework is utilized which allows us to consider and integrate the commonality and insights of multiple approaches to more accurately comprehend the complex interconnections of the world in which we live.

Required Text and References:

- Thomas Friedman, The Lexus and the Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization
- Frank Lechner and John Boli (eds.), The Globalization Reader
- D. Stanley Eitzen and Maxine Baca Zinn, Globalization: The Transformation of Social Worlds

Course Objectives:

Upon completion of the course the student will be able to:

1. Identify and describe the major characteristics and actors in the emerging global world.
2. Analyze the process of globalization using multiple perspectives and academic disciplines as well as the interplay among and between them.
3. Explain the historical origins or roots of globalization and the impact of the past on the present and future.
4. Analyze the interconnections between and among global forces, actors, and issues.
5. Critically examine and analyze issues from interdisciplinary and international perspectives, models, and theories.
6. Comprehend emerging patterns of economic, political, military, and religious power that are emerging today.
7. Project the consequences of unchecked global problems.
8. Gather data on world issues using international resources.
9. Identify possible solutions and obstacles to the resolution of global issues.
10. Recognize the changing role of citizenship in a globalized context.
11. Compare and contrast national, regional and international attempts to address global issues.
12. Evaluate the success of failure of national, regional and international efforts to solve the problems associated with global issues.
13. Understand the global consequences of policy choices and their impact both socially and environmentally.
Course Content: (6.25% is equivalent to 1 week)

| 6.25% | 1) Defining global studies and globalization  
|       | a) What is globalization?  
|       | b) How does globalization change the world? |
| 6.25% | 2) Experiencing globalization  
|       | a) Thinking globally  
|       | i) Are borders irrelevant?  
|       | ii) The world system: Politics and Economics |
| 6.25% | 3) Explaining globalization: Historical Roots  
|       | a) What were/are the driving forces in globalization?  
|       | i) European Expansion and Colonialism  
|       | ii) Scientific and Industrial Revolutions and Capitalism  
|       | iii) Imperialism, Neocolonialism, and Resistance  
|       | iv) Cold war and Post Cold War |
| 6.25% | 4) Understanding the Global World  
|       | a) Looking at regions  
|       | i) East and Southeast Asia  
|       | ii) The Middle East  
|       | iii) Europe  
|       | iv) Latin America  
|       | v) Africa |
| 18.75% | 5) Global Issues: The Emerging World Economy  
|       | a) The growth of the Transnational economy  
|       | b) Women’s role in development  
|       | c) Global Inequality: Winners and/or Losers?  
|       | d) The geography of money |
| 12.5% | 6) Global Issues: Environment |
| 6.25% | 7) Global Issues: Population |
| 6.25% | 8) Global Issues: Food and Water |
| 6.25% | 9) Global Issues: Energy |
| 18.75% | 10) Global Issues: A New World Order?  
|       | a) Corporate Internationalism and the Future of Democracy  
|       | b) Post Cold War Geopolitics  
|       | c) “West-Toxification” and the Rise of Religious Nationalism  
|       | d) Nation-States Under Siege |
| 6.25% | 11) New Directions?  
|       | a) Resistance and Social Movements |