

Brazil in Transition: Global Perspectives on a Changing Nation

Professors: Matias Spektor and James Cameron

23 January-6 February (there will be no class on January 25th)

Mon-Fri: 5pm-11pm. Credits: 04.

Course Objectives

Combining international relations theory with contemporary history, Brazil in Transition: Global Perspectives on a Changing Nation will give students a new perspective on the country's transformation from military dictatorship to market democracy. The first half of the course will introduce theoretical approaches to the key themes of globalization in the final decades of the twentieth century, including economic globalization and development, the human rights revolution, and democratization. The second part will apply these theories to the experience of Brazil in the 1970s through to the 1990s, as it grappled with the cross-cutting demands of these transnational forces in a globalizing world.

Requirements

The course will be conducted entirely in English. Good English reading comprehension, speaking and writing skills are therefore required.

Evaluation

The course will be assessed in the following form:

20% Class participation

30% Interim exam

50% Final exam

1	Theories of globalization	<p>Ngaire Woods, "Order, Globalization and Inequality in World Politics", In Ngaire Woods and Andrew Hurrell, <i>Inequality, Globalization and Worlds Politics</i> (OUP, 1999), chapter 1.</p> <p>The Economist, "A Bigger World: a Special Report on Globalization", September 2008.</p>
2	Economic Globalization	<p>Ngaire Woods, "International Political Economy in an Age of Globalization", in John Baylis and Steve Smith, <i>The Globalization of World Politics</i> (OUP, 2014).</p> <p>Sean Starrs, "American Economic Power Has not Declined, It Globalized!", <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 2013.</p>
3	Human rights and social justice	<p>Samuel Moyn, <i>The Last Utopia: Human Rights in History</i> (Belknap, 2012), Prologue, Chapter 4.</p> <p>Beth Simmons, <i>Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics</i> (Cambridge University Press, 2009), Chapter 2.</p>
4	Politics and democratization	<p>Samuel P. Huntington, "Democracy's Third Wave," <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, Spring 1991, 11-34.</p> <p>Quan Li & Rafael Reuveny, "Economic Globalization and Democracy: An Empirical Analysis," <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> 33, 29-54.</p>

5	<p>Human security and transnational crime INTERIM EXAM</p>	<p>Peter Andreas, "International Politics and the Illicit Global Economy", <i>Perspectives on Politics</i>, Sept 2013.</p> <p>Edward Newman, "Human Security and Constructivism," <i>International Studies Perspectives</i> 2 (2002), 239-51.</p>
6	<p>The 1970s and 1980s as the Cradle of Modern Globalization</p>	<p>Niall Ferguson "Crisis, What Crisis? The 1970s and the Shock of the Global," in Niall Ferguson, Charles S. Maier, Erez Manela & Daniel J. Sargent (eds.), <i>The Shock of the Global: The 1970s in Perspective</i> (Belknap Press, 2012), 1-21.</p> <p>Matias Spektor, "Brazilian assessments of the end of the Cold War," in Artemy Kalinovsky & Sergey Radchenko (eds.), <i>The End of the Cold War and the Third World: New perspectives on regional conflict</i> (Routledge, 2011) 229-44. (http://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/dspace/bitstream/handle/10438/8112/Brazilian%20assessments%20of%20the%20end%20of%20the%20Cold%20War.pdf?sequence=1)</p>
7	<p>From Boom to Bust: Brazil, Trade and International Finance</p>	<p>Marcelo De Paiva Abreu, "The Brazilian Economy, 1964-1980" and "The Brazilian Economy, 1980-1994" in Leslie Bethell (ed.), <i>The Cambridge History of Brazil</i> (Cambridge University Press, 2006), 370-418.</p> <p>Jeremy Adelman, "International Finance and Political Legitimacy: A Latin American View of the Global Shock," in Ferguson, Maier, et al (eds), <i>Shock of the Global</i>, 113-127.</p>

8	<p>The human rights revolution and the military dictatorship</p>	<p>James N. Green, "Clerics, Exiles and Academics: Opposition to the Brazilian Military Dictatorship in the United States, 1969-1974," <i>Latin American Politics and Society</i>, 47:1, 87-117. (http://faculty.history.umd.edu/DWilliams/courses/Spring06/HIST471/Clergy.pdf)</p> <p>For more detail: James N. Green, <i>We Cannot Remain Silent: Opposition to the Brazilian Military Dictatorship in the United States</i> (Duke University Press, 2010), Introduction, chapter 5, chapter 7, chapter 8.</p>
9	<p>International actors and Brazil's transition to democracy</p>	<p>Green, <i>We Cannot Remain Silent</i>, Chapters 10, 11, Conclusion.</p> <p>Andrew Hurrell, "The International Dimensions of Democratization in Latin America: The Case of Brazil," in Laurence Whitehead (eds.), <i>The International Dimensions of Democratization: Europe and the Americas</i> (Oxford University Press, 2001), 146-74.</p>
10	<p>Brazil, the Global North, and the "War on Drugs"</p> <p>FINAL EXAM</p>	<p>Frank O. Mora, "Victims of the Balloon Effect: Drug Trafficking and U.S. Policy in Brazil and the Southern Cone of Latin America," <i>The Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies</i>, 21:2 (summer 1996), 115-141 http://www.unz.org/Pub/JSocialPoliticalEconomicStudies-1996q2-00115.</p> <p>Ben Penglase, "The Bastard Child of the Dictatorship: The Comando Vermelho and the birth of 'Narco-culture' in Rio de Janeiro," <i>Luso-Brazilian Review</i>, 45:1, 118-145.</p>