This course will look at the evolution of the transatlantic relations since the end of the Cold War. The Euro-Atlantic community has developed a close partnership soon after the end of the Second World War in 1945. The US was a major partner in contributing to the reconstruction of Europe, at least Western Europe, through the famous Marshall Plan. Several years after the end of World War two, the two superpowers, the US and the Soviet Union entered in collision. This bipolar balance of power shaped the world order for over four decades. The US was one of the main protectors of Western Europe from the spread of communism thanks to a military organization based on collective security, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Over the four decades of the Cold War, Western Europe and the US developed solid economic, trade, financial, political, military, social, and cultural ties, which have lasted until today.

However, with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the US emerged as the hegemon. The structure of the international system shifted from a bipolar to an unipolar system. The nature of the threat also changed, as it was once military to become new ones: human, environmental, financial and so on. Furthermore, with the end of the Cold War, the European Union (EU) came to life with the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992. This institutional experiment, which started back in the early 1950s, has become a major actor at the regional, but also international level. The EU has allowed the development of a stable region politically, economically and socially at the expense of military structure because of growing under NATO’s umbrella. The cooperation between the two sides of the pond since the end of the Cold War has been marked by highs and lows; the lowest point in time was in 2003-04 when the US under former President George W. Bush went to war in Iraq unilaterally with the ‘coalition of the willing.’

In order to explain the evolution, transformation of this unique partnership, international relation theories – neorealism, neoliberalism, and social constructivism – will inform and shape our analysis. Several factors can be underlined: the role of institutions such as the EU, the United Nations (UN), NATO, and the G8/G20; the structure of the international system (Balance of Power) and the emergence of new
threats; and last the role of individuals, epistemic communities, agents' perceptions and identities in shaping policies.

Several questions should be kept in mind throughout the semester:
How has the partnership evolved in this last 20 years? How have the institutions established during the Cold War evolved and affected the transatlantic relations? Too what extent has the shift of the global balance of power led to new challenges and threats requiring new policies from the members of the Euro-Atlantic community? Last, have mentalities and perceptions changed since 1991?

Course Overview & Goals:

By the end of the semester, students should have
• a better understanding of the evolution and structures of the transatlantic relations, and the key debates within the community
• the ability to explain, evaluate, and criticize transatlantic politics
• completed a research project that focuses on a specific policy area and offers policy recommendations
• and reached a practical understanding of politics within the Euro-Atlantic community.

Course Requirements

1) **Readings:** students are expected to do all the readings prior to the relevant class meeting
2) **Presentations:** each student will have to do two short presentations on topic of their choices throughout the semester
3) **In-class midterm exam:** Quiz and Essay
4) **Outline:** Provide a 1-2 pages outline
5) **Final Paper:** 10-12 pages (for undergrads) or 15-20 pages (for grads) paper.
6) **Class attendance and participation:** class discussion and attendance

**Grades:**
• Class participation and attendance: 10%
• Presentations: 10%
• Mid-term exam: 30%
• Outline of research paper: 10%
• Research paper: 40%

**Presentations:** Student will prepare and present two short analyses (5 minutes maximum) of current events introducing the theme of the day.

**Midterm:** The midterm will be composed of a quiz and one essay question (for undergraduates) and two essays questions (for graduates)
Outline: Student will need to turn in a 1-2 pages outline, which shows the initial research for the final research paper. This draft will be composed of a title, a short introduction, a research question, a tentative outline, and a short bibliography (5 references).

Research Paper: Student will write a 10-12 pages (for undergraduate) and 15-20 pages (for graduate) paper, which does not include the bibliography. Paper must be written in Times New Roman or Calibri 12-pt font. The bibliography should be composed of at least eight references (Wikipedia and others do not count as sources). The paper will combine theoretical and empirical research on one dimension of the transatlantic relations. The conclusion will lay out several policy recommendations.

Resources:

Newspapers: Financial Times; New York Times; EUobserver; Foreign Policy Magazine; Der Spiegel; The Guardian; Le Monde; International Herald Tribune; Euronews; Foreign Policy;

Research Centers: Brookings Institution; Center for Strategic and International Studies; Atlantic Council; Hudson Institute; Institute Français des Relations Internationales; European Union – Institute for Security Studies; Center for Transatlantic Relations; RAND Corporation; Wilson Center; Chattam House; Carnegie; Council on Foreign Relations; European Council on Foreign Relations; El Cano; FRIDE; EGMONT – Royal Institute for International Relations;

Journals for Research: European Security; European Journal of International Relations; Journal of Common Market Studies; Foreign Affairs; Survival; Journal of Transatlantic Studies;

Readings:

Required: (They should be accessible at the UM bookstore or on Amazon):


Recommended:


**CLASS SCHEDULE & READING ASSIGNMENTS**

**PART I: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS**

(August 25) **Lecture 1: Introduction**

(August 30) **Lecture 2: The end of the Cold War**

- Intro and Chapter 1 in Kaufman & Dorman


*Recommended:*


(September 1) **Lecture 3: Neorealism**


- Chapter 2.1 & 2.2 in Sterling-Folker, Jennifer. (BB)

(September 6) **Lecture 4: Neoliberalism**


• Chapter 3.1 & 3.2 in Sterling-Folker, Jennifer (BB)

(September 8) Lecture 5: Social Constructivism


• Chapter 5.1 & 5.2 in Sterling-Folker, Jennifer (BB)

Recommended:


(September 13) Lecture 6: Discussion

• Review the readings of Lecture 3, 4, 5 and try to summarize the main points for a discussion in class.


PART II: ACTORS

(September 15) Lecture 7: The United States


Recommended:


(Signature 20) Lecture 8: France


(Signature 22) Lecture 9: the UK


(Signature 27) Lecture 10: Germany

**September 29) Lecture 11: Russia**

  
  

**October 4) Lecture 12: the European Union**

- Video: European Council President Van Rompuy on Transatlantic Relations  
  [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bkqF1uis3-w](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bkqF1uis3-w)
  
- Video: US-European Union Summit  
  [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkR4xAhjPhc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkR4xAhjPhc)
  
  

**Recommended:**


**October 6) Lecture 13: the North Atlantic Treaty Organization**
• Video: Rasmussen on the importance of NATO as forum for transatlantic relations http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQpNjzeiLAc


• Video: Brzezinski: 'NATO More Relevant Than Ever' http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U6Ju4XDD6go&feature=related


(October 11) Lecture 14: the United Nations


(October 13) Lecture 15: G8-G20


(October 18) Lecture 16: Mid-Term

Part IV: Issue Areas

(October 20) Lecture 17: Balkans


• Review Sterling Folker’s chapters (see Lectures 3 & 4)

(October 25) Lecture 18: Eastern Enlargement

• Video: GLOBSEC 2011: Session 3: Transatlantic Relations in the 21st century:  
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qfl2KLDrLX0

• Video: Hillary Clinton: Article 5 and NATO Expansion  
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_7Ags-HQxz0


  http://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/eu-enlargement-and-transatlantic-relations

(October 27) Lecture 19: September 11, 2001

  EU-ISS. Analysis. October 01:  

• Monitor the press for the 10th anniversary

( November 1) Lecture 20: Cyber-security

• Video: Discussion on cybersecurity with Jamie Shea (NATO) - 27.01.11  
  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFhTpka38dQ


• EuroActiv. 2010. “US asks EU to up cyber security”  

(November 3) Lecture 21: Afghanistan

• Video: Afghanistan and Transatlantic Relations  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Pe2n76IOoU

• Video: Brzezinski on the Afghan war Pt1  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfikRg2jE6o

• Chapter 14: Mihalka, Michael. “Conclusion: Values and Interests: European Support for the Intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq” in Lansford & Tashev.


(November 8) Lecture 22: Iraq

• Assignment: Outline due

• Dominique de Villepin before the UN Security Council on February 14, 2003: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MJ_1hWqSz6I . The text can be found on: http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/Speech-by-M-Dominique-de-Villepin,4954


(November 10) Lecture 23: Nuclear Non-Proliferation


Recommended:

(November 15) Lecture 24: Georgia & NATO enlargement

• Chapter 11: German, Tracey. 2011. “Georgia and the Transatlantic Relationship: The New Kid on the Block.” In Dorman & Kaufman.


(November 17) Lecture 25: Counter-terrorism


(November 22) Lecture 26: Environmental policies

http://www.swp-berlin.org/index.php?id=555&tx_ttnews%5Bbinary_id%5D=1374&no_cache=1


(November 24) – THANKSGIVING

(November 29) Lecture 27: Trade and Finance – Financial Crisis


(December 1) Lecture 28: Arab Revolutions: Egypt, Tunisia, Libya and Syria


December 3-6: Reading Days

December 7-14: Final Exams
Final paper is due on December 14.

Course Rules and Honor Code:

1. Academic honesty: All work must be the student’s own, and must be original (that is, conducted and turned in for this course only). Please refer to the Student Handbook for the University of Miami Undergraduate Honor Code. That Code binds all students. By enrolling in this course you pledge to abide by the ethical academic standards listed in the above document. Anyone found guilty of academic dishonesty will fail the course.

2. Plagiarizing is the failure to indicate sources used in papers. Intentional or not, if one copies material verbatim or paraphrases original ideas from books, magazines, or other sources without identifying and acknowledging them, this is plagiarizing. Don’t do it. All ideas that are not your own or are not part of “common wisdom” that you could find in a general reference book such as an encyclopedia should be footnoted. The general rule is that, if the information cannot be found in three or more commonly available sources (encyclopedia, newspaper article, official website, etc.), it should be referenced. All direct quotations must be placed in quotation marks and referenced. Paraphrased information (rewording or summarizing an original source) is not quoted (i.e. you don’t use quotations), but still must be cited (followed by a footnote, endnote, or in-text note citing the source and if appropriate the pages paraphrased). These guidelines will be enforced. If you are unsure, err on the side of caution and reference it. So learn to properly cite others’ work, and to weave it into your own written analysis and critique. This is all part of writing original and high quality papers.

3. Students guilty of, or assisting others in, either cheating or plagiarism on an assignment, quiz, or examination may receive a grade of F for the course and may be referred to the University Honor Code.

4. Arrive in class and be seated PRIOR to its beginning, and stay through the entire session in order to receive participation points for that day.

5. Please Abstain from side conversations during class.

6. **Electronic devices** must be turned off and put away at all times during the class period; laptops are not necessary; they may be used for note-taking purposes or to look up other information relevant to the lecture only. Facebook & emailing, etc. are not allowed.

7. With prior approval from the professor, guests (friend or family member) are allowed to observe one (1) course period.
8. Only in cases of serious illness, family emergency, travel for unavoidable university activity, or religious holiday, will the professor grant permission – which must be obtained in advance – to delay an assignment due date.

9. **Religious observance**: If a student will not be able to attend a class or discussion session due to observing a religious holiday, please notify your TA in advance, to ensure that any assignments or exams can be rescheduled.

10. Note that the responsibility for grading lies with the TA in your discussion session. Therefore, questions about exams and other graded projects should be raised initially with her or him. Students may request the professor to reassess an exam question or paper if they believe it has been inaccurately evaluated. Requests for re-evaluation must be submitted in writing [including via e-mail] to the professor within a week after the examinations are returned to students, and should point out what the student believes has been inaccurately assessed.

11. The professor and the instructors (TAs) are interested in helping you master the course materials. Your questions are invited in class, especially in the discussion sessions. Also, you are encouraged to take advantage of office hours to raise questions about materials covered in the course or about other matters. E-mail is also a good way to pose questions and share materials; please be sure that you provide your current e-mail address to the university so that you can be contacted through **Blackboard**: www.courses.miami.edu/webapps/portal/frameset.jsp