HISTORY AND POLITICS OF GLOBALIZATION

Instructors: Yannis Karagiannis (IBEI)

How do individual citizens, organized groups, and political parties react to the internationalization of economic activity? Who promotes it and who fights against it? Who is more likely to be successful and who is more likely to fail in the pursuit of their goals? To answer these questions this course offers a historical introduction to international political economy. It is organized around three main sections. First, we present the most important theories and methods used to learn about the politics of international economics. Second, we use the theories and methods covered in the first section to review major developments in international economic relations from the 1860s to today.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND GLOBALIZATION

Instructors: Francisco J. Granados (IBEI)

How does international business drive economic globalization and affect people across countries? How do firms face operating internationally? How corporate social responsibility can contribute to sustainable development? The course starts with an overview of economic globalization from a historical, political and sociological perspective, focusing on aspects related to international business: the role of states and international institutions (e.g., WTO, EU); socioeconomic development; inequalities within and across countries; international migrations; domestic political debates about globalization.

THE EU IN THE WORLD

Instructors: Juan Pablo Soriano (UAB-IBEI)

How similar is the European Union (EU) compared to other countries such as the United States? Do they play similar roles in the world? How internal (Brexit) and external events (Trump) may affect the very nature of the EU and its foreign policies? This course studies the EU and its external activities through the discussion of key issues on the EU agenda placing a comparative focus on the United States. The first part of the course analyzes the historical evolution of the European polity and the decision-making of its external action. It raises questions about the geographical and political limits of Europe, what are the main drivers of its integration and tackles the issue of Brexit.