

CASA-Argentina

SAMPLE SOCIAL SCIENCE COURSES

Students interested in the Social Sciences enrolling at Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, may find the following courses particularly interesting:

Orígenes y Evolución del Movimiento Peronista/*Origins and Evolution of the Peronist Movement (9996)*

Professor: Ernesto Cussianoich

This course aims to study the origins and development of the Peronist movement in Argentina between the mid-twentieth century and today. Students will analyze the historical background of Peronism through an examination of the labor movement and political parties in Argentina in the first half of the twentieth century. The figure of their leader, Juan Domingo Peron, will be studied in the historical context of the years immediately after World War II. We will analyze the two governments of Peron during the forties and fifties, as well as the proscription of Peronism to the short Perón's third term in the difficult seventies. The course also aims to analyze and reflect on the consequences of the military dictatorship of 1976-1983, particularly its economic consequences and the serious human rights abuses executed in Argentina during that period. Finally, Peronism of today will be analyzed by the two governments of Carlos Menem and Duhalde and the presidency of Nestor Kirchner and the current administration of Cristina Fernández de Kirchner.

América Latina en el Sistema Internacional/*Latin America in the International System (9994)*

Professor: Mariano Turzi (Ph.D. in International Affairs, The Johns Hopkins University)

The objective of this course is that the students acquire knowledge about the insertion of the region into the structure of contemporary international relations. It examines the evolution of the international system from the Latin American optic. Thus, the course aims to teach students to observe International economic and political processes as they have been perceived in the region. In this way, they will be able to understand a "Southern" vision of international processes, in order to better understand how our region interprets the world.

Política y Sociedad en América Latina / *Politics and Society in Latin America (2521)*

Professor: Jorge Battaglini (Ph.D. in Latin American Politics, University of Essex)

This course focuses on Latin America's transformation process. Argentina: from prosperity to decadence. Chile: democracy, socialism and military authoritarianism. Brazil: end of the Empire. Economic growth and social change. The First Republic, 1889-1930. Getulio Vargas and the Estado Novo. The Second Republic, 1946-64. The military government. Mexico: the North American invasion. The Díaz era, progress and social change. The Mexican Revolution. Cárdenas, the institutionalization of the revolution. Cuba: the last colony and first socialism. Economic growth and social change. Politics, corruption and decadence. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution. Decline of the revolutionary experiment. Cuba from 1970. Central America: colonialism, dictatorship and revolution. Latin America and the United States: from independence to panamericanism. The growing influence of the United States in Latin America.

Política y Sociedad en la Argentina S. XIX y XX / *Politics and Society in Latin Argentina* (2522)

Professor: Andrea Matallana (Ph.D in History, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella)

The Generation of the 1880s and its political and social project. Massive immigration urbanization, and modernization. The conservative republic. Economic growth and social differentiation. Civil uprisings and the question of universal suffrage. The Catholic Church and politics in Argentina. The formation of contemporary political parties and the crisis of the conservative order. The Unión Cívica Radical and its leaders. Repercussions of the crisis of 1930. Institutional breakdown and military intervention. Argentine nationalism. State intervention and industrialization. Politics between 1930-1943. The military coup of 1943. The rise of Peronism. Perón in government (1946-55). Political difficulties in the post-Peronist period. The question of Peronism: neo-Peronism, partial democracy, and Peronist unions. The development experience. The government of the UCRP. The Argentine Revolution and its foundational intentions. The failure of authoritarian experience. Radicalization of political life: violence. Peronism's return to power and rapid fall. The coup of 1976 and the military government. State repression and institutional breakdown. The war of the Malvinas and the transition to democracy.

Seminario Historia Política Contemporánea Argentina I y II / *Seminar on Contemporary Argentine Political History I and II* (4525/4533)

Professor: Ricardo Salvatore (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Texas at Austin)

The objective of these courses is the in-depth analysis of a contemporary political issue. Topic selection will vary according to the research interests of the professor.

Seminario Ideas y Cultura en Argentina / *Seminar on Ideas and Culture in Argentina* (4535)

Professor: José María Ghio (Ph.D. in History, Columbia University)

Creation of Argentine culture. Narratives of the conquest. Immigration, assimilation, and language. Cultural insertion of social control. Technological imagination and the dream of modernity. Peronism and the culture of work. City, country, and the shores. The culture of terror.

Tópicos Contemporáneos de Política Latinoamericana / *Seminar on Contemporary Latin American Politics* (3524)

Professor: Jorge Battaglini (Ph.D. in Latin American Politics, University of Essex)

This course is an in-depth analysis of contemporary issues and problems in Latin American politics. Specific topics will vary each year. Some possible topics include: economic reform policy, constitutional policies, foreign debt, human rights, and government transitions.

Política Exterior Argentina / *Argentine Foreign Policy* (4516)

Professor: Francisco Corigliano (Doctor en Historia, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella)

Interdisciplinary analysis of Argentina's foreign policy from an historic perspective: continuities and ruptures. Structural ties between Argentina and its principle international partners throughout the 20th century. Connection between foreign policy and the type of government and/or political regime. Relationship between foreign policy, the dominant political culture and the belief systems of decision-makers. Analysis of present-day foreign policy in Argentina and its political

and economic agreements. Institutional plans for constitutional control of foreign policy. Bilateral and multilateral relationships and alignments in historical perspective.

Historia Argentina del S XX / 20th Century Argentine History (3415)

The course will discuss Argentina's social, political and cultural history in 1930-1983. The classes will center in the bibliographical and historical discussion and the analysis of different sources (journalism, literary, essays etc).

Historia Contemporánea de América Latina / Contemporary Latin America History (3409)

Professor: Ricardo Salvatore (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Texas at Austin)
Economic growth, exportation, and foreign investment. The Great Depression. Import substitution and industrialization. Democracy and authoritarianism. Chile: democracy, socialism, and military authoritarianism. The Christian Democracy experience. From instability to the Frente Popular. The failure of socialism. The Pinochet regime. Brazil: Getulio Vargas and the Estado Novo. The Second Republic, 1946-64. The military government. Mexico: Cárdenas, the institutionalization of the revolution. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution. Central America: colonialism, dictatorship, and revolution. Latin American and the United States. Inflation and stabilization plans. The democratic revival.

Historia de América Latina en el Período Colonial / Colonial Latin American History (2409)

Professor: Ricardo Salvatore (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Texas at Austin)
The American civilizations. Indigenous cultures. Imperial organizations. The arrival of the Europeans. The encounter between indigenous and European worlds. The discovery. The conquest. The organization of colonial empires. The Spanish and Portuguese empires. British, French, and Dutch colonization. Politics and institutions. Religion and ideas. The Church. The cultural world. Work systems. Commerce systems. The monopoly. Economy and society. Crisis of the colonial order.

Historia de América Latina en el siglo XIX / 19th Latin American History (3405)

The Independence revolutions. The wars of Independence. The problem of political order. Liberals and conservatives. Societal changes. Export economies. Consolidation of central states. The political system: elections and fraud. New ideas. Positivism. The crisis of the old political system. Reformism and revolution. Brazil: end of the Empire. Economic growth and social change. The first Republic, 1889-1930. Mexico: the Díaz era. The Mexican Revolution. The battle for universal suffrage in Latin America. The Great Depression: economic crisis and authoritarianism.

Relaciones Internacionales Contemporáneas/ International Contemporary Relations (3511)

Professor: Jorge Battaglini (Ph.D. in Latin American Politics, University of Essex)
This course analyzes the main events that have marked the development of International relations since the end of World War II. It concentrates on four regions: Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. For each region, special attention will be paid to the main topics on the regional agenda and the effects they have on the International system. In this way, the course provides students with the basic knowledge that they need to understand the evolution of contemporary International relations in those regions and beyond.

Conflictos Internacionales y Seguridad / *International Conflicts and Security* (4617)

Professor: Rut Diamint (Ph.D.Candidate, Kings College, London University)

Security, defense and geopolitics, strategic doctrines and concepts. National defense organization. Military alliances. Regional security arrangements. Collective security. The United Nations' doctrine, bodies, areas of influence, functioning, and debates. Hemispheric security: OAS, TIAR, Interamerican Defense Committee. Disarmament agenda and forums. Non-proliferation. Weapons of mass destruction and conventional forces. Measures to promote trust and security. Recent developments and tools. The post-Cold War agenda.

Estrategia y Negociación Internacional / *International Strategy and Negotiation* (4315)

Professor: Rut Diamint (Ph.D. Candidate, Kings College, London University)

This course is oriented to the knowledge of the concepts of negotiation, mediation and pacific resolution of conflicts. Negotiating is an important concept on the relation between States, but is applied today in Law, commerce and interpersonal relations as well. This course will be centered in the relations and negotiations between States.

Introducción a las Relaciones Internacionales/*Introduction to International Relations* (4619)

Professor: Rut Diamint (Ph.D. Candidate, Kings College, London University)

This is a multidisciplinary course that examines at a basic level the type of political, economic, and military problems covered in "international studies". It begins with an introduction to 20th century history, as this is the context in which the events to be studied took place. It will include an analysis of the recent evolution of the political structure of the world, of commerce, and of international finances. It continues with a basic analysis of the objectives of different international relations and economic development theories as well as studies of decision-making processes, bureaucratic conflict, and internal factors that condition foreign policy. It will attempt to clarify how different approaches contribute to historical knowledge, their particular strengths and weaknesses, and where new theories are being developed.

Política Comparada / *Comparative Politics* (2504)

Professor: Ana María Mustapic (M.Phil. in Politics, University of Oxford)

Comparative study of the relevant political actors and processes of different nations as well as of the criteria, strategies and instruments of the comparative methodology. Subjects of comparative analysis will include political parties, unions and other intermediary sectors, governments, their structures and functions, political regimes, and Constitutions.

Política y Comunicación/*Politics and Communication* (3523)

Professor: Philip Kitzberger (Doctor en Filosofía, Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Communication is an essential aspect of political life. The idea that the legislative process should be rooted in public deliberation is one of the guiding principles of any democratic regime. In contemporary society, the media provides citizens with the information they need to influence the public agenda. How are public opinion, the media and the political system related in contemporary society? How has the development of mass media and new technology influenced political life? Using current debates about the relationship between public deliberation and democracy, this course analyzes the conditions that form independent public opinion in liberal democracies, the crisis of the liberal public after the emergence and development of mass communication media, the professionalization of political communication and its consequences

on democratic life, the role of media scandals in political dynamics, journalism, and the mediatization of politics.

Política y Economía / *Politics and Economics* (3508)

Professor: Sebastián Etchemendy (Ph.D. in Political Science, University of California at Berkeley)

The objective of this course is to study the impact of political institutions and political actors' behavior on the development, implementation and performance of economic policy. How do States govern their economies? Analysis of historical experiences. Growth, stabilization, and reform policies. Relationships between economic and political actors.

Teoría de las Relaciones Internacionales / *International Relations Theory* (4513)

Professor: Roberto Russell (Ph.D. in International Affairs, The Johns Hopkins University)

Analysis of the major international relations paradigms and their development since the 1920s, such as the classical tradition, theories of the global society, and the neomarxist challenges and contributions to the classical school. The most important theoretical debates that have characterized the discipline's evolution (realists vs. idealists, traditionalists vs. scientificists, realists vs. modernists) will also be studied. Special emphasis will be given to those perspectives developed since the 1970s: structural realism, dependence theory, international regimes, contemporary theories of international political economy, the bureaucratic political model, the ideal "commercial state", and the recent contributions of the post-structuralist and postmodernist schools. Finally, the Latin American contributions to international relations theory will be discussed.