
TOPICS: THE ROAD TO RUSSIA- WEST CONFRONTATION in Spring 2021 (PO3091C)

Course Code	PO3091C	Professor(s)	Julie Newton
Prerequisites	None	Office Number	N/A
Class Schedule	W: 10:35-13:30 in C-104	Office Hours	Via Teams after class, or other days by appointment.
Credits	4	Email	jnewton@aup.edu
Semester	Spring 2021	Office Tel. Ext.	N/A

Course Description

Course Summary:

This course analyzes 15 key events since the end of the Cold War in 1989 that progressively increased tensions between Russia, on one side, and Western countries on the other, culminating in 2014 with Russia's annexation of Crimea and war in Eastern Ukraine. In doing so, our course challenges mainstream Western narratives that claim today's confrontation between Russia and the West stems primarily from the inherent nature and aggressive behavior of the Putin regime. Similarly, it challenges *Russian* mainstream narratives pinning the blame entirely on the US and the EU. Instead, this course explains how *all sides* contributed to the current confrontation over the course of the last three decades. It shows that the way each side reacted to events was driven *less* by malign intent or inherently aggressive character and *more* by complexity, contingency and context. That is, the way each side reacted to events was driven by an interactive mix of national interests, domestic and international politics, history, memory, identity, bureaucratic mistakes, ineptitude, and, more often than not, a lack of imagination — on all sides.

It demonstrates how each of the 15 key events over the last 30 years became specific sources of discord and distrust between Russia and the West—the effects of which accumulated, intensified and evolved over time, swelling into the current Russia-West confrontation. The consequences of confrontation have cut across all swathes of life and affect all countries. Worse, according to the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, the dangers of shots fired in either anger or misunderstanding between Russia and the West are higher today than at any time since the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis – the closest we have ever come to nuclear war.

If we are to overcome this dangerous stand-off between the world's two greatest nuclear

powers, we must start by better understanding its causes, beginning with a close investigation of 15 separate turning-points between 1989-2014. From three regional perspectives – the US, Russia and the EU – this class will explore how these events interacted and accumulated over time until they spilled over into cold confrontation - or rather, cold war – starting in 2014. Then, turning to events since 2014, we will be better positioned to more accurately understand the drivers and sources of Russian foreign policy behavior today. Finally, in the course of this 30 year study, we must be careful to avoid the analytical traps of historical determinism or confirmation bias, while stressing instead the weight of evidence, context, and contingency.

Course Learning Outcomes

General Education

[PLEASE REMOVE THIS SECTION IF THE COURSE DOES NOT FULFILL ANY GLACC REQUIREMENT]

GLACC

The Global Liberal Arts Core Curriculum (GLACC) degree requirements include the following categories of courses:

- Integrative Inquiry (coded CCI)
- Experiential learning (coded CCX)
- Research, Interpretation, and Writing (coded CCE)
- Digital Literacy and Communication (coded CCD)
- Disciplinary Research Methods and Writing (coded CCR)
- Quantitative Reasoning (coded CCM)
- Experimental Reasoning Course with Lab (coded CCS)
- Expression Française (coded FR)
- AUP Capstone (coded CCC)

This course can be used to fulfill the [INDICATE THE REQUIREMENT(S) FULFILLED BY THE COURSE] requirement and as such has the following learning outcomes:

[INDICATE THE GENERAL EDUCATION LEARNING OUTCOMES]

Course Outline

Course Outline for: 'Road to Confrontation? Sixteen Turning Points in Russia's Relations with the United States and the European Union, 1989 to 2014'

1/20	Introductions to each other and to the course
Wk 1	'The story' of Russia-West Confrontation over the last three decades: Why does it matter and what's at stake? Whose story is it and why do we have competing stories? How can we accurately understand the sources of today's confrontation that dangerously pits Russia and the West against each other? How can we overcome this confrontation?
1/27	Topic: The Three Regions involved - Russia, America, and Europe – and the importance of each
Wk 2	Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles EU history: ◦ Ash, Timothy Garton, 'Why we must not let Europe break apart', <i>The Guardian</i>, 9 May 2016 ◦ Fact-sheet on EU history (dates): 'A Brief History of the EU', <i>UK in a Changing Europe</i> US background/history: ◦ Fukuyama, Francis, <i>The End of History and the Last Man</i> (New York: Free Press, 1992) ◦ Jill Lapore, <i>This America: The Case for the Nation</i> (New York: Liveright Publishing Company, 2018) Russian background: ◦ Poe, Marshall. <i>The Russian Moment in World History</i> (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2018), p. xi-xiv; 1-9; 46-70. ◦ Dmitri Trenin, <i>Russia</i>, Polity Press, 2019, p. 1-15; 177-185. Teams posting: Identify some of the ideas that Fukuyama explains – in what ways do his ideas reflect the American political zeitgeist in the post-Cold War era? Summarize in a paragraph how history and memory have affected Russian foreign and domestic policy in the 21st centuries. List some of the core ideas and driving forces behind the creation and progress of the European Union.

	Cold War's end imply for this project? Presentation Jan 27: Offer a 7-minute presentation answering the Teams question about the EU (Garton Ash). Explain fundamental ideas informing the Cold War.
2/3 Wk 3	Topic: <i>Turning Point #1: 1989-1990: François Mitterrand's New Year's Eve 1989 Confederation of Europe</i> conceptions of Russia's place in Europe for the post-Cold War era Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • On Gorbachev: Dmitri Trenin, <i>Russia</i>, (Polity Press, 2019), pp. 122-132. [prominent, high-level intellectual]. • On Gorbachev's legacy: Archie Brown, 'Gorbachev and Perestroika: a 25th Anniversary Special', <i>Worlds</i>, Vol. III, No. 3, 2010, pp. 22-26, http://balticworlds.com/a-twenty-fifth-anniversary-special/ • OSCE Paris Charter, November 1990 (read pages 1-6): https://www.osce.org/files/f/123456/p123456.pdf • Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 35-41 only. • (Czech/former Soviet satellite view): Jan Havránek and Jan Jireš, in <i>Open Door: NATO and Euro-Atlantic Security After the Cold War</i>, edited by Daniel S. Hamilton and Kristina Spohr (Brookings Institution Press, 2019), pp. 459-480. • (US view): Strobe Talbot, "Bill, Boris, and NATO," in <i>Open Door: NATO and Euro-Atlantic Security After the Cold War</i>, edited by Daniel S. Hamilton and Kristina Spohr (Brookings Institution Press, 2019), pp. 40-45. • (liberal Russian view): Andrei Zagorski, "Russia and NATO in the 1990s," in <i>Open Door: NATO and Euro-Atlantic Security After the Cold War</i>, edited by Daniel S. Hamilton and Kristina Spohr (Brookings Institution Press, 2019), pp. 459-480. • (mainstream Russian narrative explained): Joshua Shiffrin, Op-Ed: 'Russia's got a deal with NATO promise', <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, May 30, 2016, https://www.latimes.com/opinion/commentary/la-oe-russia-us-nato-deal-20160530-snap-story.html ◦ Optional: Mary-Elise Sarotte, <i>1989: The Struggle to Create Post-Cold War Europe</i> (Princeton University Press, 2009), p. 1-10. ◦ Optional: Vaclav Havel, "Text of Havel's Speech to Congress," 22 February 1990, https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1990/02/22/text-of-havels-speech-to-congress/df98e177-778e-4c26-bd96-980089c4fcb2/ Teams posting: First, summarize key aspects of Gorbachev's legacy for Russia. Second, mainstream Russian narratives hold that the US drove NATO enlargement in the 1990s.

	true? What were arguments against this enlargement? Presentation Feb 3: 5-7 minutes based on readings: Discuss the various justifications/reasons for enlarging NATO to Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. What countries drove the enlargement? What were their purposes?
2/10	Mini-Break 1 – No class
2/17 Wk 4	Topic: <i>Turning Points #2 & #3:</i> The Collapse of the USSR (Dec 25, 1991); and the 3-4 October 1993 events in Russia's Duma (as symbol of Russian failure to democratize during Yeltsin period) Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • Dmitri Trenin, <i>Russia</i>, (Polity Press, 2019), pp. 133-148. [prominent, highly respected] ◦ [Optional for fuller explanation of 1990s period: Tim Colton, <i>Russia: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (Oxford University Press, 2016), pp. 85-128. • Lilia Shevtsova, "1993: Russia's 'Small' Civil War," 3 October 2013, Carnegie Moscow Center • Jeff Kahn, 'The Rule of Law Factor,' in <i>Institutions, Ideas and Leadership in Russian Politics</i>, ed. by Jeffrey Kahn and William Tompson (Palgrave, 2010). • Skim: Archie Brown, "Evaluating Russia's Democratization," in <i>Contemporary Russian Politics</i> (Oxford University Press, 2001), pp. 546-568. [SKIM for content, paying attention to my marking criteria. Understand 6 criteria for democracy and why and how the Yeltsin period disappointed expectations.] • (On foreign policy and Chechnya): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 13-30; 45-48. • "The Other Russia", Video about the 1990s, https://video-alexanderstreet-com.proxy.a Teams posting: Each reading here helps unpack Russia's domestic problems in the early 1990s. How did the West react? Presentation Feb 17-- 5-7 minutes: Discuss the Oct 1993 events and their significance: Alexander Lukashenko

	Explain Western notions of the rule of law, using both the Kahn and Brown readings. How do these notions or the rule of law? In what ways is the rule of law important for democracy? Matilde Ca
2/24	Mini-Break 2 – no class
3/3 Wk 5	Topics: Turning Point #4: The Kosovo Crisis,1999; Turning Point #5: US withdrawal from Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, 2002; Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • (On Kosovo) Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 41-45 (on Kosovo). • Tim Judah, <i>Kosovo: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (Oxford University Press, 2008), pp. 75-92. • Baranovsky, Vladimir (2000) "The Kosovo Factor in Russia's Foreign Policy," <i>The International Journal of International Affairs</i>, 35:2, 113-130. • Baranovsky, Vladimir (2015) "From Kosovo to Crimea," <i>The International Spectator: Italian Journal of International Affairs</i>, 50:4, 275-281. • Levitin, O. (2000) 'Inside Moscow's Kosovo Muddle', <i>Survival</i> vol. 42, no.1. • The Times (couple of short movie reviews of 2019 Russian/Serb film on NATO bombing of Kosovo) • (On ABM) Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 27-30; 72-75. Teams posting: Summarize/explain the divergence of views between Russia, on the one side and the other, about the problem of Kosovo. Explain briefly the purpose of the ABM Treaty, when and why it was created, and its importance. Presentations Mar 3-- 5-7 minutes each: #1) Kosovo Giulia Giordo: 5-7 minutes-Explain the reasons for NATO's decision to bomb Serbia in 1999. What did Western publics feel at the time? What does 'Responsibility to Protect' mean? #2) ABM: 5-7 minutes- Explain the importance of the ABM Treaty. Why did the US withdraw from it? What reasoning for doing so?

3/10 Wk 6	Topics: Turning Point #6: US Invasion of Iraq, March 2003; Turning Point #7: Putin's arrest of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, October 2003 Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • (background on Putin's first term): Tim Colton, <i>Russia: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (2016), pp.134-154. • (on Iraq): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 49-96. • Skim to review these core ideas: Jeff Kahn, "The Law Is A Causeway: Metaphor And The Rule of Law in Russia" in J.R. Silkenat et al. (eds.), <i>The Legal Doctrines of the Rule of Law and the Rule of Law in the World: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice</i> 38 (2014), 22 pages. Teams posting: How exactly did Russia react to the US Iraq Invasion. What were Putin's objectives? How did Russia react? Also, on Khodorkovsky, who was he and what happened? Presentations --5-7 minutes presentation each: #1) Iraq: 5-7 minutes- Compare the French and British approaches to Iraq in 2003. What concerned Europeans most about US actions? What information did they need to invade? (Mikaela) Ana Aaland #2) Khodorkovsky Mitchell Rutledge: Explain the implications of Khodorkovsky's arrest for the West. What does his arrest say about the Putin leadership and why was his arrest significant for the development of Russia?
3/17 Wk 7	ORAL MID-TERM EXAM: individual oral exam, 20 minutes separately via Zoom appt.
3/24 Wk 8	Topics: <i>Turning Point #8:</i> EU and NATO 'Big Bang' enlargements into post-Soviet space, 2004 <i>Turning Point #9:</i> Ukraine 1st Maidan, 2004/05: the 'coloured revolutions' Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • (Intro to Russian foreign policy during Putin): Tim Colton, <i>Russia: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (Princeton University Press, 2016), pp.166-171.

	• (On NATO's Big Bang): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2015), pp. 75-78. • James A. Baker, "Russia in NATO?" <i>Washington Quarterly</i>, Vol 25, no 1, Winter 2002. • Vladimir Baranovsky, "Russia: A Part of Europe or Apart from Europe?," <i>International Journal of Security and Development</i> (2000), pp. 443-458. (Deputy Director of one of Russia's most important academic institutes, a well-minded, pro-Western analyst.) • (On coloured revolutions): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 97-118. • (culmination of events): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russian Relations</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 135-158. ◦ Optional but seminal work: Dmitry Trenin, 'Russia Leaves the West,' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> (Jan 2008), 10 pages. ◦ Optional: Primary document: Putin's speech at Munich Conference, 2007, Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation, 2008. ◦ Optional for deeper research: Lynch D., ed., <i>What Russia Sees</i> (Chaillot paper, 2005), Karaganov, A. Zagorski chapters.?? Teams posting: Summarize the NATO and EU enlargements of 2004. What specific concerns did Russia have about NATO enlargement? Explain the term 'coloured revolutions'. Where did they happen and why were they important? Presentations--5-7 minutes each: #1) On NATO and EU enlargements of 2004, what were the Soviet countries' reasons for these enlargements? What were Western arguments for and against enlargement? Adaeze Nwokolobia #2) coloured revolutions: How were these perceived by Western countries? Specifically, how did they understand the sources and objectives of these coloured revolutions? Mara Higgins
3/31	Topic: Turning Point #10: Bucharest NATO Summit, April 2008
Wk 9	Turning Point #11: Kosovo Independence and Georgian War, Aug 2008
	Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles

	• (On Bucharest NATO summit/Kosovo/Georgia): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnerships in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014), pp. 159-176. • Charles King, 'The Five-Day War: Managing Moscow after the Georgian Crisis', <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, December 2008, pp. 2-11 (10 pages). • Polish Institute for International Relations (PISM), "NATO Member States and the New Europe: Overview," Ed. by Beata Górka-Winter and Marek Madej, Warsaw, 2010. Read the following sections: Poland, pp. 37-43; France, pp. 43-47; Germany, pp. 48-51; Poland, pp. 79-84; Annex B, pp. 125-132. Teams posting: Summarize what happened at the NATO Bucharest summit that was so important to create conditions for the Georgian War? Presentations --5-7 minutes each: #1) Explain either Poland's or the Baltic countries' views on Ukraine and Georgia. Renata Fabre #2) Explain EU and/or US perspectives on the independence of Kosovo in 2008. Why was it controversial?
4/7	Topic: Turning Point #12: 2008 Financial Crisis
Wk 10	Turning Point #13: EU Eastern Partnership, 2009 Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • Timothy Garton Ash, 'The Crisis of Europe: How the Union Came Together and Why It Matters', <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 91 (5): 2-15, 2012. • (on economy): Dmitri Trenin, <i>Russia</i>, Polity, 2019, pp. 154-162. • (on economy): Tim Colton, <i>Russia: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (Oxford University Press, 2019), pp. 154-162. • (official EU documents): The EU's Council of the European Union: 'Eastern Partnership', https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eastern-partnership/ (study these documents. Understand Eastern Partnership's purpose, aims and tools, including the EU's role). • Cadier, David "The Geopolitisation of the EU's Eastern Partnership", <i>Geopolitics</i>, September 2019, pp. 1-15.

	Teams posting: Summarize some of the ways in which the 2008 financial crisis affected all the EU's Eastern Partnership and what were its objectives and tools? Presentations --5-7 minutes each: #1) Explain the effects of the 2008 financial crisis on the US. - Samantha Zwyciewicz #2) Explain how the leaders of the Eastern Partnership (Poland and Sweden) perceived its purpose and being. How and why did it become a geopolitical project for them?
4/14 Wk 11	Topic: Turning Point #14: Reset 'Overload' & Arab Spring Turning Point #15: Putin's Castling Move, 2011/12 Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • (On Medvedev era and 'castling'): Tim Colton, <i>Russia: What Everyone Needs to Know</i> (2016), 171-181. • (on Reset and Arab Spring impact): Angela Stent, <i>The Limits of Partnership: US-Russia in the 21st Century</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014), pp.159-176; 211-254. • Jason W Davidson (2013) 'France, Britain and the intervention in Libya: an integrated approach', <i>Review of International Affairs</i>, 26:2, pp. 310-329, DOI: 10.1080/09557571.2013.784515 • Vladimir Putin, "...Putin's U.N. General Assembly speech", <i>The Washington Post</i>, Sep 28, 2015, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/09/28/read-putins-u-n-general-assembly-speech/ Teams posting: What was the US-Russia 'Reset'? What were its successes and why did it end? What was the significance of the Arab Spring for the Putin leadership. Presentations-- 5-7 minutes each: #1) What were US expectations of the US-Russia 'Reset'? What were US expectations for the Modernization strategy towards Russia?

	#2) Explain European approaches to Libya and why did they seek intervention?
4/21 Wk 12	Topic: Turning Point #16: Russia's Annexation of Crimea, March 2014, and the fall/winter 2014 events Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles • Dmitri Trenin, <i>Russia</i>, Polity, 2019, pp.164-176. • Dmitri Trenin, "Russia's Breakout from the Post-Cold War System," Carnegie, December 2014. • S. Neil MacFarlane (2016) 'Kto Vinovat? Why is there a crisis in Russia's relations with the West?', <i>Contemporary Politics</i>, 22:3, 342-358, DOI: 10.1080/13569775.2016.1201315 • Charap, Samuel & Troitskiy, Mikhail. "Russia, the West, and the Integration Dilemma", 2013–Jan. 2014: 49–62. • John Mearsheimer, "Why the Ukraine Crisis Is the West's Fault," <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, August 2014. • Michael McFaul, Stephen Sestanovich, with reply by John Mearsheimer, "Faulty Power: Is the Ukraine Crisis?" <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, November/December 2014. • Edward Lucas, 'Russia is a revisionist power; greater dangers lie ahead,' <i>Kyiv Post</i>, September 2014, given by Edward Lucas to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee in the UK. ◦ Optional: Kimberly Marten, 'Putin's Choices: Explaining Russian Foreign Policy and Intervention,' <i>The Washington Quarterly</i>, 03 April 2015, Vol.38(2), pp.189-204 Teams posting: Summarize events in late 2013-2014 leading up to the annexation of Crimea. Prepare readings, the two sides of the debate about who's at fault. Presentation-- 5-7 minutes: What do Charap and Troitsky mean by an 'integration dilemma'?
4/28 Wk 13	Topic: Beyond 2014: From Greater Europe to Greater Eurasia, Russia-China entente, the EU's new cold war Readings: see Teams assignment folder for articles

- Robert Legvold, "Managing the New Cold War," *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2014.
- Dmitry Trenin, 'Ukraine Points Towards the Start of a Tumultuous New Era,' *Guardian*
- Dmitri Trenin, 'From Greater Europe to Greater Asia? The Sino-Russian Entente', (Ca 2015), <http://carnegie.ru/2015/04/09/from-greater-europe-to-greater-asia-sino-russia>
- Alexander Cooley, 'Countering Democratic Norms,' in Larry Diamond, editor et al., *Aut The Challenge to Democracy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2016), p. 11
- Alexander Gabuev, 'Why Russia and China Are Strengthening Security Ties,' Moscow September 2018.
- Kortunov, Andrey. "Will Russia Return to Europe? Reflections on Greater Eurasia" Dra

- *For Presentation*: Open letters debate in *Politico* on whether to engage and who's at fa

1. Rose Gottemoeller, Thomas Graham, Fiona Hill, Jon Huntsman Jr., Robert Legvold, Pickering, 'It's Time to Rethink Our Russia Policy' *Politico*, 5 August 2020.
1. David J. Kramer, 'No, Now Is Not the Time for Another Russia Reset,' *Politico*, 11 Aug
1. Slawomir Debski, James Sherr, Jakub Janda, 'Take It from Eastern Europe: Now Soft On Russia,' *Politico*, 31 August 2020.
1. Rose Gottemoeller, Thomas Graham, Fiona Hill, Jon Huntsman Jr., Robert Legvold, 'Why We Still Need to Rethink Russia Policy: A Rebuttal,' *Politico*, 25 Sept 2020.

- Optional: Thomas E. Graham, "The Sources of Russian Conduct," *The National Interest* available at: <http://nationalinterest.org/feature/the-sources-russian-conduct-17462>
- Sushentsov, Andrey, "The Image of Russia as a New Tool in US Political Strife" Valda 2017, <http://valdaclub.com/a/highlights/image-of-russia-as-a-new-tool/>

Teams posting: What does Robert Legvold mean by return to 'cold war'? What are the criteri

Explain the reasons, purposes, and content of Russia's pivot from 'Greater Europe' to 'Greate

Presentation--5-7 minutes: Pretend you are a Central or East European diplomat from Polar or the Baltic countries who has strong views that engagement with Putin's Russia is pointless,

	dangerous. Explain this view (based on the Open Letters by Kramer and the East Europeans opposite view?
--	---

Textbooks

This course doesn't have any textbook.

Attendance Policy

Students studying at The American University of Paris are expected to attend ALL scheduled classes, and in case of absence, should contact their professors to explain the situation. It is the student's responsibility to be aware of any specific attendance policy that a faculty member might have set in the course syllabus. The French Department, for example, has its own attendance policy, and students are responsible for compliance. Academic Affairs will excuse an absence for students' participation in study trips related to their courses.

Attendance at all exams is mandatory.

IN ALL CASES OF MISSED COURSE MEETINGS, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE PROFESSOR, AND FOR ARRANGING TO MAKE UP MISSED WORK, RESTS SOLELY WITH THE STUDENT.

Whether an absence is excused or not is ALWAYS up to the discretion of the professor or the department. Unexcused absences can result in a low or failing participation grade. In the case of excessive absences, it is up to the professor or the department to decide if the student will receive an "F" for the course. An instructor may recommend that a student withdraw, if absences have made it impossible to continue in the course at a satisfactory level.

Students must be mindful of this policy when making their travel arrangements, and especially during the Drop/Add and Exam Periods.

Grading Policy

Grading System:

In addition to the required reading, students will be expected to prepare (for) the following:

- Participation (30%): Quality of in-class discussion, weekly Teams postings, and one in-class presentation. Specifically, this means:
 1. Offer relevant, thoughtful questions or comments during lectures and discussions.
 1. Submit weekly individual online posts based on the assigned reading to the Teams site;
 1. Offer an oral presentation during the semester. Possible topics are detailed on a week-to-week basis on the syllabus below; each student will choose one topic.
- Mid-Term exam: an individual, private oral examination via Zoom (30%);
- Final paper (40%), 10-12 page (double spaced, 12 pt) critical analysis of the key events along the road to Russia-West confrontation, weaving in different perspectives, in order to explain the causes of Russia-West confrontation and its ongoing effects. At least 10 sources from this syllabus required.

Attendance: Barring death, hospitalization, or a note from the Dean,

- One absence per semester will be tolerated, but highly discouraged. Evidence of making up the class must be evident.
- Further full or half class absences will be penalized by 2 percentage points per absence. For example, if a student is absent twice during the semester, a final grade of 80 (B-) will be reduced to 78 (C+).
- Chronic lateness will be penalized at the professor's discretion.

Plagiarism: Presenting someone else's ideas as your own is unacceptable under any circumstances.

Special anti-plagiarism measures, such as Safe Assign, have been built into this course to encourage all students to do their own work.

Other

