

**East Asian International Relations**

Code: 101526  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500244 East Asian Studies	OB	3	2
2503778 International Relations	OT	4	0

**Contact**

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**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: spanish (spa)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: Yes

**Teachers**

Just Castillo Iglesias

**Prerequisites**

To take this subject, students must have obtained all the programme's first-year credits and specially the credits of the subject Introduction to Political Science and International Relations.

Recommended reading before the subject begins:

- Barbe, Esther. 2007. *Relaciones Internacionales*. Madrid: Tecnos.
- Baylis, John, and Steve Smith, ed. 2016. *The Globalization of World Politics. An introduction to international relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Since most of the subject's reading material will be in English, students must be able to read and understand academic texts in English.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

The purpose of this subject is to enable students to interpret and understand the evolution of all the elements that have been shaping the current reality of East Asia since the beginning of the Cold War, the region's situation in the conflict between East and West, the emergence of new states following the decolonisation process, and the place of Asia in the complex international post-Cold War system.

On successfully completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the main paradigms in international relations.
- Understand the nature of the region's relations, especially between China, Japan, the Korean Peninsula, and the external actor *par excellence*, the United States.

- Apply their knowledge to the analysis of conflicts between the region's countries and its cooperation dynamics.
- Submit a report on a specific aspect of international relations in East Asia.

## Competences

### East Asian Studies

- Comparing and critically assessing the different social environments in the field of East Asia.
- Developing critical thinking and reasoning and communicating them effectively both in your own and other languages.
- Developing self-learning strategies.
- Ensuring the quality of one's own work.
- Following the characteristic code of ethics of the professional practice.
- Know and understand politics and international relations in East Asia.
- Knowing and using the information and communication technology resources (ICT) in order to collect, produce, analyse and present information related to the East Asian Studies.
- Knowing the history, values, beliefs and ideologies of East Asia in order to understand and critically assess social issues, phenomena, and processes related with that region.
- Respecting the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
- Solving conflict situations.
- Working in teams in an international, multilingual and multicultural context.

### International Relations

- Analyse international society and its structure and understand its importance for real-life problems and professional practice.
- Analyse the structure and operation of international institutions and organisations (political, economic, military and security, environmental, development and emergency aid) both in the universal and regional spheres, with particular emphasis on the European Union, from either real or simulated cases.
- Identify data sources and carry out rigorous bibliographical and documentary searches.
- Learn and analyse the impacts of the globalisation process on domestic political systems and on the behaviour of the political actors and the public.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Use different tools for analysing the contemporary international system and its functional and regional or geographical subsystems.
- Use metatheoretical data to argue and establish plausible relation of causality and establish ways of validating or rejecting them.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the historical and comparative roles of the different actors in the large regional areas.
2. Analyse the operation of international regional and functional subsystems, their structure and dynamics and the probable evolutionary trends.
3. Analyse the policies and responses to the impacts of globalisation, identifying differences and similarities in each of the states of the regional subsystems studied.
4. Assessing the obtained results in the search information process in order to update the knowledge about political sciences, economy and sociology.
5. Comparing and critically assessing the different social environments in the field of East Asia.
6. Critically evaluate the impacts of globalisation in different areas: security, environment, human rights, migrations and peace.

7. Describe the characteristics of each of the regional subsystems studied, signs of historical and comparative change and continuity and the role played by the different national and non-national actors in each subsystem.
8. Developing critical thinking and reasoning and communicating them effectively both in your own and other languages.
9. Developing self-learning strategies.
10. Ensuring the quality of one's own work.
11. Following the characteristic code of ethics of the professional practice.
12. Identify data sources and carry out rigorous bibliographical and documentary searches.
13. Identify the main international institutions and organisations in each regional subsystem (Middle East, Eastern Asia, Latin America) and analyse for them the roles and actions, in line with the subject.
14. Know and understand politics and international relations in East Asia.
15. Knowing the history, values, beliefs and ideologies of East Asia in order to understand and critically assess social issues, phenomena, and processes related with that region.
16. Make a critical comparison of the evolution of the large regional areas that are covered in the subject.
17. Respecting the diversity and plurality of ideas, people and situations.
18. Solving conflict situations.
19. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
20. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
21. Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
22. Use metatheoretical data to argue and establish plausible relation of causality and establish ways of validating or rejecting them.
23. Using different tools for specific purposes in the fields of political sciences, economy and sociology.
24. Using the specific terminology of political sciences, economy and sociology.
25. Working in teams in an international, multilingual and multicultural context.

## **Content**

Topic 1. Introduction to the study of international relations in East Asia

- 1.1. The nature of the subject
- 1.2. Levels of analysis
- 1.3. The function of theory in international relations
- 1.4. The evolution of the discipline
- 1.5. Main paradigms

Topic 2. The creation of bipolar order in East Asia

- 2.1. Regional order in Asia during the Cold War
- 2.2. The creation of the People's Republic of China and its impact on the regional order
- 2.3. The occupation of Japan and the creation of a new actor in the regional system
- 2.4. The division of the Korean Peninsula

Topic 3. The evolution of the Cold War

- 3.1. Triangular diplomacy
- 3.2. Japan and its place in the Asian regional system: the system of flying geese and the Fukuda Doctrine
- 3.3. The Nixon Doctrine and its impact on the regional order

### 3.4. The end of the Cold War and the emergence of a new order

#### Topic 4. The post-Cold War order

##### 4.1. The re-emergence of China

##### 4.2. The "normalisation" of Japan as an actor in the international system

##### 4.3. The presence of the United States

##### 4.4. The Korean Peninsula and North Korea's nuclear diplomacy

## Methodology

- Reading assignments

- Lectures

- Written assignments

- Tutorials

- Debates and discussions in class

To achieve the established objectives, this subject involves both lectures and practical classes. It is necessary to follow the order of the subject's reading material and activities. The subject's syllabus is designed to facilitate the assimilation and understanding of its content, and it is therefore very important to follow the pace marked by the lecturer.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Lectures	50	2	11, 14, 9, 8, 18, 17, 25, 23, 24, 10
Type: Supervised			
Essays	34	1.36	11, 5, 14, 9, 8, 17, 25, 23, 24, 10
Type: Autonomous			
Reading and study	45	1.8	11, 14, 15, 9, 8, 17, 25, 23, 24, 10

## Assessment

Assessment is continuous. Students must provide evidence of their progress by completing tasks and tests. Task deadlines will be indicated in the course schedule on the first day of class. All activity deadlines are indicated in the subject's schedule and must be strictly adhered to.

### 1. Written essay

The students must write an essay in groups of two.

The maximum length of the report is 3,000 words.

## 2. Tests and group activities

Test 1: Topics 2 and 3

Test 2: Topic 4

## 3. Seminar

Students must attend a seminar on Topic 1, which will be held in class time, and subsequently carry out an exercise in groups. There will be no changes in the dates of tests and activities, so it is the responsibility of each student to make a note of and ensure their availability on the dates in question.

### Related matters

The above information on assessment, assessment activities and their weighting is merely a guide. The subject's lecturer will provide full information when teaching begins.

### Review

When publishing final marks prior to recording them on students' transcripts, the lecturer will provide written notification of a date and time for reviewing assessment activities. Students must arrange reviews in agreement with the lecturer.

### Missed/failed assessment activities

Students may retake assessment activities they have failed or compensate for any they have missed, provided that those they have actually performed account for a minimum of 66.6% (two thirds) of the subject's final mark and that they have a weighted average mark of at least 3.5. Under no circumstances may an assessment activity worth 100% of the final mark be retaken or compensated for.

The lecturer will inform students of the procedure involved, in writing, when publishing final marks prior to recording them on transcripts. The lecturer may set one assignment per failed or missed assessment activity or a single assignment to cover a number of such activities.

### Classification as "not assessable"

In the event of the assessment activities a student has performed accounting for just 25% or less of the subject's final mark, their work will be classified as "not assessable" on their transcript.

### Misconduct in assessment activities

Students who engage in misconduct (plagiarism, copying, personation, etc.) in an assessment activity will receive a mark of "0" for the activity in question. In the case of misconduct in more than one assessment activity, the students involved will be given a final mark of "0" for the subject.

Students may not retake assessment activities in which they are found to have engaged in misconduct. Plagiarism is considered to mean presenting all or part of an author's work, whether published in print or in digital format, as one's own, i.e. without citing it. Copying is considered to mean reproducing all or a substantial part of another student's work. In cases of copying in which it is impossible to determine which of two students has copied the work of the other, both will be penalised.

More information:

<http://www.uab.cat/web/study-abroad/undergraduate/academic-information/evaluation/what-is-it-about-13456700>

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Seminar (Topic 1)	20%	2	0.08	2, 1, 3, 22, 4, 16, 14, 8, 7, 12, 13, 21, 19, 20, 18, 17, 25, 23, 24, 6

Test 1 (topics 2 and 3)	25%	2	0.08	1, 4, 14, 15, 8, 7, 13, 21, 23, 24
Test 2 (topic 4)	20%	2	0.08	11, 1, 4, 14, 15, 9, 8, 7, 13, 21, 23, 24, 10
Written essay	35%	15	0.6	11, 2, 1, 3, 22, 4, 16, 5, 14, 15, 9, 8, 7, 12, 13, 21, 19, 20, 17, 25, 23, 24, 6, 10

## Bibliography

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Connors, Michael K., Davison, Rémy and Dosch, Jörn (2012) *The New global politics of the Asia Pacific*. London: Routledge.

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Kang, David. 2007. «Power, Interests, and Identity in East Asian International Relations, 1300 to 1900», *China Rising. Peace, power and order in East Asia*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Katzenstein, Peter J. 2008. «Japan in the American Imperium: Rethinking Security», *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*. Volume 6. Issue 10.

Kissinger, Henry (2001) *Diplomacia*. Madrid: Fondo de Cultura Económica.

Kissinger, Henry (2012) *China*. Barcelona: Debate.

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López i Vidal, Lluç (2010) *Manual de política exterior japonesa*. Barcelona: Editorial UOC.

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