

# Professional Master's Degree International Journalism





## Professional Master's Degree International Journalism

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtitute.com/us/journalism-communication/professional-master-degree/master-international-journalism](http://www.techtitute.com/us/journalism-communication/professional-master-degree/master-international-journalism)

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# 01

# Introduction

International journalism exposes all the events occurring in a specific geographical area and communicates them externally to the rest of the world. Its function is to give voice to silence, clarify the different governmental versions, seek neutrality and criticize injustices, involving all citizens as witnesses of facts that should not go unnoticed. In this TECH Program, we want to offer the student the most complete training currently available in order to reach a higher level of specialization that allows them to compete with the best in the sector.





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*Professional journalists must provide truthful, objective and independent information. Only in this way will citizens be able to reliably know what is happening in the world”*

Information is power and at the same time it is freedom, no one can freely choose what to believe or what to think if they have access to only part of the information. Therefore, the goal of international journalism must be to provide truthful, objective and independent information so that the citizens of the world can build informed and free opinions.

The Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism offers specialized preparation with innovative, useful and concrete contents, essential for working in the international field. It offers up-to-date and competitive training with respect to other programs currently offered, thus training professionals who are prepared and capable of working and thriving in the media, in agencies or as freelance journalists.

A theoretical basis is fundamental for the specialization of any professional, but this Professional Master's Degree does not focus strictly on theories or closed knowledge. TECH's Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism trains analytical, critical and reflective journalists, with a background that not only prepares them to inform, but also allows them to identify how and why certain situations occur in different societies around the world.

For this reason, TECH believes that it is not only relevant to stick to the study of international journalism, history or politics, but that it is necessary to delve into other disciplines that allow understanding why certain phenomena occur -whether political, social, legal or economic-, and that do not leave any blind spots in areas that an International Journalist must master.

This Professional Master's Degree is a pioneer in its field, since it provides specialist training journalists in areas such as Law, Politics, Sociology and Economics, among other disciplines, which, in addition to informing, allows them to understand and interpret the different situations that take place in today's world. Furthermore, the 100% online format of the course allows the student to control their hours of study, without the inconvenience of traveling to an education center for classes.

This **Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the university scene.

The most important features include:

- ♦ Practical cases presented by experts in international journalism
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ♦ Latest developments in international journalism
- ♦ Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- ♦ A special emphasis on innovative methodologies in the field of the international journalism
- ♦ Algorithm-based interactive learning system for decision-making in situations focused on journalism and digital communication
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ♦ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



*This program will allow you to improve your skills and become a successful journalist"*

“

*We provide you with the best training currently available in international journalism. You only have to bring your enthusiasm to study”*

*We offer you the best teaching methodology and a multitude of practical cases to simulate the real life situations that you could face throughout your career.*

*Know the latest trends in international journalism and be the best in this sector.*

The teaching staff includes professionals from the field of journalism who bring their experience to this training program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive training program designed to train in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. For this purpose, the professional will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in international journalism with extensive experience.



# 02 Objectives

This Professional Master's Degree is aimed at professional journalists, so that they can acquire the necessary tools to develop in the field, learning about the latest trends and delving into the issues that are at the forefront of this branch of knowledge. Only with the proper preparation will a journalist be able to capture everything that happens in the international scene.





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*If your objective is to develop your career in the international field, we offer what you are looking for at TECH”*



## General Objectives

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- ♦ Analyze the political system and the different types of government in different societies
- ♦ Determine the functions and organization of the courts
- ♦ Examine governance and the role of globalization in politics
- ♦ Develop multidisciplinary training through sociology between the field of international relations and the media, as well as in historical or identity issues, which are key in contextualizing regional situations
- ♦ Examine the main approaches of Contemporary Social Theory and analyze the transformations and transitions of contemporary societies
- ♦ Provide the appropriate theoretical and analytical tools for an in-depth understanding of social events in the global context
- ♦ Analyze the role of the media in global conflicts from different sociological perspectives
- ♦ Analyze the history and foundations of international law and human rights
- ♦ Determine how each human rights system functions according to the geographic area to which it belongs and analyze them according to their cultural traditions and history
- ♦ Examine the international legal system, its relationship with domestic law and its mechanisms
- ♦ Analyze the political structure of Europe, North America and Latin America
- ♦ Analyze the role of these powers on a global level
- ♦ Identify the most relevant events of the last few years
- ♦ Examine how these regions relate to the eastern regions
- ♦ Analyze the evolution of Russia, Asia and Africa in recent decades
- ♦ Understand the importance of these divisions in the world
- ♦ Identify regional powers
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge to inform from abroad
- ♦ Address the difficulties and complexity of working in a different country
- ♦ Provide the tools available to the journalist
- ♦ Differentiate between types of conflicts according to their geographical zone, the actors involved and the origin
- ♦ Analyze the factors that cause conflicts
- ♦ Examine the factors that lead to terrorism and how it is articulated
- ♦ Achieve multidisciplinary training by combining the knowledge gained from economics with journalism
- ♦ Develop the capacity for critical analysis of economic indicators, models and theories
- ♦ Generate an analytical mentality specific to the social sciences
- ♦ Develop the characteristic and examples of narrative journalism and of investigative journalism
- ♦ Recognise the potential topics of a report or investigation
- ♦ Identify the techniques for investigative journalism and narrative journalism
- ♦ Analyze the production processes of an international news story, from pre-production to selling it to the media
- ♦ Examine the profiles of the different international journalists
- ♦ Develop the most popular international journalistic formats and genres



## Specific Objectives

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### Module 1

- ♦ Identify the components of the political system and analyze how they relate to each other
- ♦ Link politics and power
- ♦ Identify the factors of change in politics
- ♦ Determine the importance of political communication and how to carry out a subsequent analysis
- ♦ Analyze the different political ideologies, attitudes, values and cultures
- ♦ Identify the different players with a relevant role in political activity: political parties, lobbies, interest groups, social movements and the media
- ♦ Examine the different theoretical-political models

### Module 2

- ♦ Analyze the concept of sociology, the main streams of sociological thought and their relevant role for better journalistic work
- ♦ Reflect on the responsibility and commitment of journalism to society
- ♦ Raise awareness of the power of the media by reinforcing critical thinking and objectivity
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge of the contemporary world, historical evolution and social theories
- ♦ Determine the characteristics and complexity of the problems which affect different societies and cultures
- ♦ Contextualize regional situations through adequate sociological analysis
- ♦ Understand the cultural dimensions of groups and societies in the development of cooperation relationships and conflict in the international context



- ♦ Examine the religious phenomenon and know the global situation of religion
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge of social, gender and ethnic inequality
- ♦ Analyze the current situation in terms of migration and its social, political, economic and cultural consequences

### **Module 3**

- ♦ Differentiate between the competences of national law and international law and establish the relationship between the two
- ♦ Determine the different mechanisms that exist to materialize the protection of human rights
- ♦ Relate the evolution of human rights with politics and globalization
- ♦ Examine international treaties and the procedure used to adopt them
- ♦ Establish the prevalence of rights and the collision between them
- ♦ Analyze the characteristics and influences of culture that make each regional human rights protection system different
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge of the institutions and bodies dealing with foreign policy and human rights
- ♦ Develop critical thinking to formulate proposals to improve the mechanisms of international law

### **Module 4**

- ♦ Analyze the political models of each region
- ♦ Recognize the influence of Europe and the USA on Latin America
- ♦ Assess the Latin American uprisings of 2019 and analyzing their main motives
- ♦ Identify the present-day problems of the EU
- ♦ Examine the current relationship between USA and China
- ♦ Define the structural weaknesses of each region
- ♦ Raise awareness of the role of indigenous communities in America

### **Module 5**

- ♦ Observe the conversion of planned economies to free market economies
- ♦ Examine the influence of colonialism in Africa and Asia
- ♦ Study the current relationships between Russia, Asia and Africa
- ♦ Analyze the political regimes that govern Russia, Asia and Africa

### **Module 6**

- ♦ Analyze the differences between different cultures
- ♦ Master the tools available to the journalist
- ♦ Determine the methodology for working as a correspondent
- ♦ Make use of ethical responsibility in order to understand the realities of other regions

### **Module 7**

- ♦ Examine the evolution of conflicts throughout history, until the present day
- ♦ Analyze hate speech
- ♦ Address the link between technology and the diffusion of extremist ideas
- ♦ Specify the cases of terrorism with the greatest impact from the extreme right and the factors that led to it
- ♦ Analyze the regional tensions that still persist today
- ♦ Determine the role of the United Nations in conflicts and international intervention
- ♦ Relate global impacts and localized conflicts

### **Module 8**

- ♦ Interpret the economic reality through the instruments provided
- ♦ Analyze the correct functioning of a market, as well as the economic situation of a country
- ♦ Examine the functioning of the International Economic System and the agents that it is composed of
- ♦ Determine the economic impact and the effect of fiscal, monetary and economic policies on a market
- ♦ Determine the economic facts that have had an impact on the current economic reality



#### Module 9

- ♦ Determine the appropriate methodology for each type of investigation and journalist
- ♦ Evaluate the different sources of information
- ♦ Identify the challenges and dangers of investigative journalism in order to act without exposing oneself
- ♦ Develop the essential techniques to deal with sources
- ♦ Establish the ideal tools for the preparation of a journalistic chronicle or profile
- ♦ Enhance skills to develop a narrative piece

#### Module 10

- ♦ Analyze the functioning of international media and the diffusion of information
- ♦ Discern which sources of information are reliable in an international context
- ♦ Generate specialized knowledge to verify data and to contrast fake news
- ♦ Develop the techniques of photojournalism and audiovisual journalism
- ♦ Examine media agendas
- ♦ Identify media trends in explaining the news
- ♦ Review cases in which journalistic ethics have not been respected



*Develop your skills to become a versatile journalist at the forefront of the the latest trends”*

# 03 Skills

After passing the evaluations of the Professional Master's Degree in international Journalism, the professional will have acquired the necessary professional skills to perform quality work and will also acquire new skills and techniques that will help them to complement the knowledge they already had previously.



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*Through studying this Master's Degree you will acquire the necessary skills to be able to take your performance to a higher level”*

At the end of this program, the professional will be able to:



### General Skills

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- Make a complete informative radiography of the current global landscape
- Highlight the importance of history in understanding current conflicts, power structures, global migration and religious phenomena, and the role of the media
- Provide up-to-date and accurate information on events occurring anywhere in the world

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*Enroll in the best International Journalism program on the current university scene”*







## Specific Skills

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- ♦ Analyze any society, in any context and from the perspective of different disciplines
- ♦ Explain the current news with an extensive background
- ♦ Have a good base of legal knowledge both to understand what rights are being violated in an event and to protect oneself in any context
- ♦ Report with a solid base on any event related to the international economy
- ♦ Have in-depth knowledge of the situation in each continent in order to decide in which area you want to develop your professional work
- ♦ Know the role of the great war reporters and their importance during history
- ♦ Have specialized knowledge to identify illegal acts at the international level
- ♦ Work in the media and news agencies as well as freelance, a figure that is becoming more and more firmly established every day
- ♦ Work in any section of the media and at any international event

# 04

# Course Management

The design of this program has been created by a team of journalism professionals with years of professional and teaching experience. All of them, aware of the current need for quality training in the journalism sector, have joined their knowledge to provide students with the most complete specialization in the market, allowing them to develop in the field of international journalism.





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*The best way to learn is by studying with the best.  
And we offer you that opportunity”*

## Management



### Ms. Chato Vázquez, Carmen

- ♦ Degree in Audiovisual Communication. San Pablo University - CEU. Madrid. 2005
- ♦ Postgraduate Diploma in International Crisis Prevention and Management from the Carlos III de Madrid University in 2008
- ♦ Postgraduate Diploma in Public Communication and Defense from the Gutiérrez Mellado University Institute- UNED in 2009
- ♦ Support and logistics technician in the COPOLAD II program International and Ibero-American Foundation for Public Administration and Public Policy (FIIAPP). Madrid. 2016-2020
- ♦ Freelance journalist 2013-2016

## Professors

### Ms. Pérez, Alba

- ♦ Journalist
- ♦ Degree in Journalism Complutense University of Madrid (UCM). 2011-2015
- ♦ Master's Degree in Marketing, Consulting and Political Communication Santiago de Compostela University (USC) 2018-2019
- ♦ Senior Technician in Digital Marketing & Inbound Marketing. International Marketing 2019

### Mr. Salinas Quevedo, Juan

- ♦ Journalist specializing in Culture, Social Rights and Sports
- ♦ Freelance journalist Since 2019
- ♦ Head of RPA Customer Engagement. ADA Mobile Since 2016

### Dr. Díaz Merry, Borja

- ♦ Copywriter Radio Televisión Española (RTVE). Since 2020
- ♦ Collaborator of the International Department La Vanguardia daily newspaper Since 2015
- ♦ PhD in Journalism Complutense University of Madrid. 2019
- ♦ Degree in Journalism Complutense University of Madrid. 2004
- ♦ Diplomacy and International Relations Course for Journalists. Diplomatic School, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Madrid. 2016
- ♦ Journalist Europa Press News Agency 2001-2020

**Ms. Negrete, Ana Belén**

- ♦ Head of the Content Department, MarketiNet Spain
- ♦ Editor and Reporter for the REFORMA Newspaper Mexico, Spain and Ireland
- ♦ Master's Degree in International Affairs (major in Economics) from the Pontificia de Comillas University
- ♦ Degree in Audiovisual Communication from the Complutense University Madrid
- ♦ Specialization in Data Collection and Survey Analysis from the University of Muchugam (Coursera)
- ♦ Worked as Secretary of State for the EU Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ♦ Freelance Journalist between 2006 and 2010

**Dr. Del Paso Gallego, Ana**

- ♦ Journalist, International Relations Analyst, Communication Advisor and University Professor
- ♦ Degree in Journalism from the Faculty of Information Sciences of the Complutense University of Madrid (1983)
- ♦ Freelance Journalist of USA media in Spain (since 2015)
- ♦ Associate Professor, Department of Journalism and Global Communication, Faculty of Information Sciences, Complutense University of Madrid (since September 2019)
- ♦ Professor in different Spanish universities
- ♦ First Prize in the Elcano Journalism Award granted by the Navy (1997)
- ♦ UNICEF Journalism Award for her coverage of the Gulf War in Iraq (1991)
- ♦ Trustee of the Peace and Cooperation Foundation, collaborator of the United Nations and candidate for the Prince of Asturias Awards

**Ms. Gacho Carmona, Isabel**

- ♦ International Analyst in 4Asia.es
- ♦ Degree in International Relations from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ♦ Master's Degree in Geopolitics and Strategic Studies from the Carlos III de Madrid University
- ♦ Master's Degree in International Protection of Human Rights from the University of Alcalá
- ♦ Collaborator in the Spanish Institute of Strategic Studies, Foreign Policy and Global Studies
- ♦ Analyst of International Security in Prosegur
- ♦ External collaborator at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation.
- ♦ External collaborator in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)

**Ms. Delgado Moreno, Irene**

- ♦ Journalist specializing in international relations, international politics and human rights
- ♦ Researcher in gender and human rights in the Spanish Association for the United Nations
- ♦ Collaborator in the Department of International Relations in the Autonomous University of Barcelona
- ♦ Collaborating journalist in the international section of La Vanguardia
- ♦ Degree in Journalism Autonomous University of Barcelona
- ♦ Master's Degree in International Relations, Security and Development Autonomous University of Barcelona
- ♦ International Law and International Relations Course of Vitoria-Gasteiz, University of the Basque Country

# 05

## Structure and Content

The structure of the contents has been designed by a team of professionals in journalism and other related areas, who are conscious of the importance of up-to-date training in order to be able to deepen the area of knowledge, in order to produce work of professional quality through the use of the available tools.





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*We guarantee the most complete and up-to-date learning program on the market, which will allow you to enter an exciting world with every guarantee of success”*

## Module 1. Politics and Society

- 1.1. The Concept of Society in Philosophy
  - 1.1.1. The Ideal Society of Aristotle
  - 1.1.2. Plato's Republic
  - 1.1.3. Nietzsche's Freedom and Society
  - 1.1.4. Rousseau's Social Contract
  - 1.1.5. Marxism of Karl Marx
  - 1.1.6. Lenin's Socialist Society
- 1.2. Elements of Politics
  - 1.2.1. Structure of Politics
  - 1.2.2. Population, Territory and Co-action
  - 1.2.3. Forms of Participation in Politics
- 1.3. The Political System and Types of Government
  - 1.3.1. Democracy
  - 1.3.2. Tyranny
  - 1.3.3. Oligarchy
  - 1.3.4. Anarchy
  - 1.3.5. Monarchy
  - 1.3.6. Republic
  - 1.3.7. Theocracy
  - 1.3.8. Federations
  - 1.3.9. Confederations
- 1.4. State and Sovereignty
  - 1.4.1. What is Sovereignty?
  - 1.4.2. Types of Sovereignty
  - 1.4.3. Examples of Problems of Sovereignty
- 1.5. Functions and Organization of the Courts
  - 1.5.1. Functions of the Courts
  - 1.5.2. Organization the Courts
- 1.6. Political Attitudes and Political Cultures, Values and Ideologies
  - 1.6.1. Political Cultures
  - 1.6.2. Political Ideologies and Values
  - 1.6.3. Political Attitudes and Their Evolution





- 1.7. Actors in Political Activity
    - 1.7.1. Political Parties
    - 1.7.2. Interest Groups
    - 1.7.3. Social Movements
    - 1.7.4. The media
  - 1.8. Governance and the Factors of Change in Politics
    - 1.8.1. Governance and Governability
    - 1.8.2. Crisis of Governability
  - 1.9. Capitalism and Democracy
    - 1.9.1. Process of Change in the World
    - 1.9.2. From Feudalism to Capitalism
    - 1.9.3. The Bourgeois Revolution
    - 1.9.4. Capitalism
  - 1.10. Globalization
    - 1.10.1. What is Globalization?
    - 1.10.2. How do States Act in Global Contexts?
    - 1.10.3. Negative Consequences of Globalization
- Module 2. Sociology of International Relations**
- 2.1. Fundamentals of Contemporary Sociology I
    - 2.1.1. History of Sociology and Main Thinkers
    - 2.1.2. Sociological Debate of Sociology
  - 2.2. Fundamentals of Contemporary Sociology II
    - 2.2.1. Contemporary Social Theory
    - 2.2.2. Post-Modernism
    - 2.2.3. Post-Colonialism, Eurocentric
    - 2.2.4. Importance of History to Help Understand Current Conflicts
  - 2.3. Sociology of International Relations
    - 2.3.1. Concept of Power
    - 2.3.2. Structure of Power in International Relations
  - 2.4. Sociology of the Media I. Theoretical Introduction
    - 2.4.1. Paradigms of Sociology in the Media
    - 2.4.2. Modernity and Media
    - 2.4.3. Networked Society
    - 2.4.4. Panopticon and Surveillance
  - 2.5. Sociology of the Media II. The Role of the Media
    - 2.5.1. Existence of the Social Problem and the Role of the Media
    - 2.5.2. Example of Black Lives Matter
  - 2.6. Sociology of of the Media III
    - 2.6.1. Case Study How Did the Gulf War Not Happen? (Baudrillard)
    - 2.6.2. The Virtual War and the Role of the Media
    - 2.6.3. Spectacle and Propaganda
    - 2.6.4. Real Cases. Conflict
  - 2.7. The Sociology of Religion
    - 2.7.1. The Religious Phenomenon
    - 2.7.2. Religious Situation on a Global Level
  - 2.8. Social Inequality
    - 2.8.1. Ethnocentric
    - 2.8.2. Institutional Racism
    - 2.8.3. Intersectionality
    - 2.8.4. Debates and Conflicts on the Topic
  - 2.9. Migration
    - 2.9.1. Models of Social Incorporation
    - 2.9.2. Global Situation of Migration
    - 2.9.3. Refugees
  - 2.10. Regional Situations
    - 2.10.1. Historical Contextualization and Regional Dynamics
    - 2.10.2. Post-Communism in Eastern Countries

### Module 3. International Law and Human Rights

- 3.1. History and Fundamentals of Human Rights
  - 3.1.1. History of Human Rights
  - 3.1.2. Fundamentals of Human Rights
  - 3.1.3. Natural Rights
  - 3.1.4. Ethical Constructivism
  - 3.1.5. Contemporary Debates
- 3.2. Mechanisms of the Protection of Human Rights
  - 3.2.1. Conventional Mechanisms
  - 3.2.2. Non-Conventional Mechanisms
- 3.3. European and Inter-American Human Rights System
  - 3.3.1. The European Union
  - 3.3.2. European Convention
  - 3.3.3. The European Court of Human Rights
  - 3.3.4. History and Structure of the Inter-American System
- 3.4. African, Asian and Arab System of Human Rights
  - 3.4.1. Human Rights System in Africa
  - 3.4.2. Human Rights System in Asia and the Pacific
  - 3.4.3. Arab Human Rights System
- 3.5. Politics, Globalization and Human Rights
  - 3.5.1. External Action by States in the Field of Human Rights
  - 3.5.2. Relationship Between Globalization and Human Rights
  - 3.5.3. Multinationals and Human Rights
- 3.6. Public International Law
  - 3.6.1. Legal System
  - 3.6.2. Decentralization
  - 3.6.3. International Law and its Effectiveness
- 3.7. History of Public International Law
  - 3.7.1. Peace of Westphalia
  - 3.7.2. Congress of Vienna
  - 3.7.3. The Hague Conferences
  - 3.7.4. Treaty of Versailles
  - 3.7.5. United Nations Charter

- 3.8. Actors of International Law
  - 3.8.1. Subjects of International Law
  - 3.8.2. International Organizations
- 3.9. International Treaties
  - 3.9.1. What are International Treaties?
  - 3.9.2. Types of International Treaties
  - 3.9.3. Phases of International Treaties
  - 3.9.4. Reservations, Validity and Termination of International Treaties
  - 3.9.5. Most Relevant International Treaties
- 3.10. The Deterioration of Human Rights. Violations of Human Rights
  - 3.10.1. The Importance of Human Rights
  - 3.10.2. How and Why Have Human Rights Deteriorated?
  - 3.10.3. Violations of Human Rights

### Module 4. International Politics by Geographical Zones I. Europe, North America and Latin America

- 4.1. Institutions of Power in the USA
  - 4.1.1. Executive Power
  - 4.1.2. Legislative Power
  - 4.1.3. House of Representatives
  - 4.1.4. Senate
  - 4.1.5. Judicial Power
- 4.2. USA Electoral System
  - 4.2.1. Presidential System
  - 4.2.2. General Elections and Midterm Elections
  - 4.2.3. Government Positions
- 4.3. USA and the World
  - 4.3.1. United States and China
  - 4.3.2. Relationship With Latin America
  - 4.3.3. United States and the Middle East
  - 4.3.4. United States and Europe

- 4.4. Creation of the European Union
  - 4.4.1. Devastated Europe after World War II
  - 4.4.2. From the Schuman Declaration to the Current EU
- 4.5. Institutions of the EU
  - 4.5.1. Parliament
  - 4.5.2. EU Council
  - 4.5.3. The European Commission
  - 4.5.4. Court
  - 4.5.5. European Council
  - 4.5.6. Court of Auditors
  - 4.5.7. Central European Bank
  - 4.5.8. Eurogroup
- 4.6. Is the European Union in Crisis?
  - 4.6.1. Brexit
  - 4.6.2. The Response to the 2008 Crisis, the Refugee Crisis and Coronavirus
  - 4.6.3. EU and Turkey Relationships
  - 4.6.4. The Far Right in Europe
- 4.7. Mexico and Central America
  - 4.7.1. Mexico as a Latin American Power
  - 4.7.2. Central America
  - 4.7.3. Main Social Problems in Mexico and Central America
- 4.8. Andes Region. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia
  - 4.8.1. The Venezuelan Crisis
  - 4.8.2. Colombia
    - 4.8.1.1. Guerrillas and Paramilitarism
    - 4.8.1.2. Drug Trafficking
    - 4.8.1.3. Assassinations of Social Leaders
  - 4.8.3. Equator
    - 4.8.3.1. The 2019 Uprisings in Ecuador
  - 4.8.4. Peru
  - 4.8.5. Bolivia
    - 4.8.5.1. The Figure of Evo Morales
    - 4.8.5.2. Current Political Context

- 4.9. Southern Cone Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay
  - 4.9.1. Argentina, Once Again Plunged into Economic Crisis
  - 4.9.2. Chile, Cradle of Latin American Neoliberalism
  - 4.9.3. Brazil, the Economic Giant of the South
  - 4.9.4. Uruguay, the Only Full Democracy in Latin America
- 4.10. The Big Challenges of Latin America
  - 4.10.1. Inequality
  - 4.10.2. Economic Dependence
  - 4.10.3. Urbanization
  - 4.10.4. Climate Change
  - 4.10.5. Violence
  - 4.10.6. Institutional Weakness

## Module 5. International Politics by Geographical Zones II. Russia and the Former USSR, Asia and Africa

- 5.1. Russia
  - 5.1.1. Fall of the USSR and Conversion to Capitalism
  - 5.1.2. Putinism: 20 Years in Power
  - 5.1.3. Russia's Allies
- 5.2. Caucasus and Central Asia
  - 5.2.1. Nagorno Karabakh-Tension Between Armenia and Azerbaijan
  - 5.2.2. Georgia, South Ossetia and Abkhazia
  - 5.2.3. Central Asia, the Silk Road
- 5.3. Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltics
  - 5.3.1. From Independence to Maidan: Ukraine
  - 5.3.2. Belarus, 26 Years of Lukashenko's Rule
  - 5.3.3. From the USSR to the EU: Baltic Countries
- 5.4. China
  - 5.4.1. One Belt One Road
  - 5.4.2. Market Communism
  - 5.4.3. Chinese Hegemony

- 5.5. India
  - 5.5.1. The Most Populated Democracy of the World
  - 5.5.2. India-Pakistan Relationship
  - 5.5.3. Hindu Nationalism
- 5.6. Far East
  - 5.6.1. Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun
  - 5.6.2. Korea, Between North and South
  - 5.6.3. South East Asia: Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore
- 5.7. Middle East
  - 5.7.1. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Countries
  - 5.7.1. Iran, Regional Power
  - 5.7.3. Israel
- 5.8. Maghreb
  - 5.8.1. Egypt
  - 5.8.2. Libya
  - 5.8.3. Morocco and Algeria
- 5.9. Sub-Saharan Africa
  - 5.9.1. Nigeria
  - 5.9.2. Francophone Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso
  - 5.9.3. East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania
- 5.10. South Africa
  - 5.10.1. End of Apartheid
  - 5.10.2. Leadership in Africa
  - 5.10.3. Inequality

## Module 6. Practical Journalism in the Field of International Journalism

- 6.1. Materials
  - 6.1.1. Technology
  - 6.1.2. Mobile Journalism
- 6.2. Digital tools
  - 6.2.1. Software
  - 6.2.2. Redes sociales
- 6.3. Workplace Environment
  - 6.3.1. Elections
  - 6.3.2. Sporting Events
  - 6.3.3. International Summits
- 6.4. Security/safety
  - 6.4.1. Manifestations
  - 6.4.2. Conflicts
- 6.5. Freelance Journalism
  - 6.5.1. How to Work Freelance
  - 6.5.2. Practical Information
- 6.6. Working in Asia and Russia
  - 6.6.1. Asia
  - 6.6.2. Russia
- 6.7. Working in Europe and the United States
  - 6.7.1. Europe
  - 6.7.2. United States
- 6.8. Working in Africa and Latin America
  - 6.8.1. Africa:
  - 6.8.2. Latin America
- 6.9. Ethical Journalism
  - 6.9.1. Protection of Sources
  - 6.9.2. Acquisition of Information
  - 6.9.3. Stereotypes and Prejudices

- 6.10. international Journalism Applied to Written and Digital Media and Audiovisual Media
  - 6.10.1. International Journalism Applied to Written and Digital Media
    - 6.10.1.1. Online Journalism
    - 6.10.1.2. Written Journalism
  - 6.10.2. International Journalism Applied to Audiovisual Media
    - 6.10.2.1. Radio
    - 6.10.2.2. Television

## Module 7. Conflict and Terrorism from the Perspective of International Journalism

- 7.1. Causes of Conflicts in Different Countries
  - 7.1.1. Economy
  - 7.1.2. Social
  - 7.1.3. Politics
  - 7.1.4. Territorial
- 7.2. Types of Conflicts
  - 7.2.1. Intra-State
  - 7.2.2. Inter-State
- 7.3. Conflicts That Have Marked a Before and After
  - 7.3.1. Cold War
    - 7.3.1.1. Division of Germany
    - 7.3.1.2. The Vietnam War
    - 7.3.1.3. Korean War
    - 7.3.1.4. Cuban Missile Crisis
  - 7.3.2. Revolutions that Changed History
    - 7.3.2.1. French Revolution
    - 7.3.2.2. Russian Revolution
    - 7.3.2.3. Cuban Revolution
    - 7.3.2.4. Arab Spring
    - 7.3.2.5. Chinese Revolution
    - 7.3.2.6. North American Revolution
  - 7.3.3. Religious
    - 7.3.3.1. Holy War
    - 7.3.3.2. The 30 Years War
    - 7.3.3.3. French Religious Wars
- 7.4. The Evolution of Conflicts
  - 7.4.1. Sun Tzu
  - 7.4.2. Thucydides
  - 7.4.3. Julio Cesar
  - 7.4.4. Karl von Clausewitz
  - 7.4.5. Gastón Bouthoul
  - 7.4.6. John Frederick Charles Fuller
  - 7.4.7. Raymond Aron
- 7.5. Consequences of Armed Conflicts
  - 7.5.1. Physical Destruction
  - 7.5.2. Economic Crisis
  - 7.5.3. Political Crisis
  - 7.5.4. Environmental Crisis
  - 7.5.5. Psychological Results
- 7.6. Terrorism
  - 7.6.1. Causes and Types of Terrorism
    - 7.6.1.1. Politics
    - 7.6.1.2. Economics
    - 7.6.1.3. Stray
    - 7.6.1.4. Of the State
    - 7.6.1.5. Ecological
    - 7.6.1.6. Bioterrorism
    - 7.6.1.7. Cyberterrorism
  - 7.6.2. Conversion Process to Terrorism
  - 7.6.3. New Forms of Terrorism
- 7.7. Nationalism and Extremism
  - 7.7.1. Causes of Extremism
- 7.8. Hate Speech and Technology
  - 7.8.1. Causes of Extremism
  - 7.8.2. What is Hate Speech and How is it Constructed?
  - 7.8.3. Relationship Between Technology, Hate Speech and Extremism

- 7.9. International Interventionism
  - 7.9.1. United Nations
  - 7.9.2. NATO
- 7.10. War Journalism
  - 7.10.1. Preparation and Training of Journalists in Hostile Environments
    - 7.10.1.1. The Fragility of a Freelance Journalist in Conflicts
    - 7.10.1.2. Safety Manual for Journalists in Risk Zones
  - 7.10.2. Rights and Responsibilities of the Journalist
    - 7.10.2.1. War Journalists

## Module 8. International Economy

- 8.1. Important Concepts in Economy
  - 8.1.1. Economics as a Science, Principles and Functions.
  - 8.1.2. Macroeconomic Magnitudes
  - 8.1.3. Costs
- 8.2. The demand
  - 8.2.1. Fundamentals
  - 8.2.2. Modeling
- 8.3. The Offer
  - 8.3.1. Fundamentals
  - 8.3.2. Modeling
- 8.4. Balance Between Demand and Offer
  - 8.4.1. Point of Balance and Interpretation
  - 8.4.2. Effects of Externalities on the Market
- 8.5. IS-LM-BP Model
  - 8.5.1. Goods and Services Market and the IS Curve
  - 8.5.2. Monetary Market and the LM Curve
  - 8.5.3. Foreign Trade (BP)
- 8.6. Tax System
  - 8.6.1. Concepts: Type of Taxes, Characteristics of a Tax System
  - 8.6.2. Organization of the Spanish Tax Authorities
  - 8.6.3. Analysis of the Spanish Tax System

- 8.7. The European Union - Economic Evolution of the Member Countries
  - 8.7.1. History and Creation of the European Union
  - 8.7.2. Structure and Functioning of the European Union
  - 8.7.3. Analysis and Economic Evolution of the Member Countries
- 8.8. Global Economic Organization
  - 8.8.1. Monetary and Financial System
  - 8.8.2. International Economic Relations
  - 8.8.3. International Institutions
- 8.9. Contemporary World Economic History
  - 8.9.1. First and Second Petrol Crisis
  - 8.9.2. The Dot Com Bubble
  - 8.9.3. Global Financial Crisis
  - 8.9.4. European Sovereign Debt Crisis
- 8.10. Current Economic Context
  - 8.10.1. Current Economic Developments and Future Prospects
  - 8.10.2. Industry 4.0 and Repercussion on the Economics

## Module 9. Investigative Journalism and Narrative Journalism in International Journalism

- 9.1. History of International Investigative Journalism
  - 9.1.1. What is the Investigative Journalism?
  - 9.1.2. Big International Investigative Journalists
  - 9.1.3. Examples of International Investigations
    - 9.1.3.1. The Case of the Church in the Boston Globe
    - 9.1.3.2. The Nixon Case
    - 9.1.3.3. The Discovery of the Gulag
- 9.2. International Investigative Journalism Techniques
  - 9.2.1. Searching for a Topic
  - 9.2.2. How to Obtain Documentation
  - 9.2.3. Verify the Information

- 9.3. Information Sources
  - 9.3.1. Type of Sources
    - 9.3.1.1. Document Sources
    - 9.3.1.2. Personal Sources
    - 9.3.1.3. Official Sources
- 9.4. Challenges of International Investigative Journalism
  - 9.4.1. Security/safety
  - 9.4.2. Protecting the Sources
- 9.5. The Interview, Key for a Good Investigative Report
  - 9.5.1. Features
  - 9.5.2. Types of Interviews
  - 9.5.3. Methodology
- 9.6. History of the International Narrative Journalism
  - 9.6.1. What is the Narrative Journalism?
  - 9.6.2. New Journalism
  - 9.6.3. Gonzo Journalism
  - 9.6.4. The Fathers of International Narrative Journalism
    - 9.6.4.1. Hunter Thompson
    - 9.6.4.2. Tom Wolfe
    - 9.6.4.3. Truman Capote
    - 9.6.4.4. Norman Mailer
    - 9.6.4.5. Rodolfo Walsh
    - 9.6.4.6. Tomás Eloy Martínez
- 9.7. The Profile and the International Press Reports
  - 9.7.1. Profile: Characteristics and Examples
  - 9.7.2. The Press. Characteristics and Examples
- 9.8. How to Tell Stories in the International Field
  - 9.8.1. The Importance of Scenes
  - 9.8.2. The Rhythm
  - 9.8.3. The Language
- 9.9. Slow-Burning International Journalism
  - 9.9.1. Showing and Telling
  - 9.9.2. The Use of the First Person
  - 9.9.3. The Look
  - 9.9.4. Self-Editing
  - 9.9.5. Methodology
- 9.10. International Press Reports
  - 9.10.1. Great Journalistic Reports
    - 9.10.1.1. Cold Blooded, Truman Capote
    - 9.10.1.2. Operation Massacre, Rodolfo Walsh
    - 9.10.1.3. Voices of Chernobyl, Svetlana Aleksievich
  - 9.10.2. Great Current Journalists
    - 9.10.2.1. Martín Caparrós
    - 9.10.2.2. Leila Guerriero
    - 9.10.2.3. Agus Morales
  - 9.10.3. Media Dedicated to Narrative Journalism
    - 9.10.3.1. Gatopardo
    - 9.10.3.2. 5W
    - 9.10.3.3. Soho

## Module 10. International Journalism and Professional Ethics

- 10.1. International Media. Media vs. Agencies
  - 10.1.1. Main International Media
  - 10.1.2. In What Way Does The Media Inform and What Influence Does it Have?
- 10.2. Preproduction
  - 10.2.1. How to Plan a Report
  - 10.2.2. What to Include
  - 10.2.3. The Figure of the Fixer
- 10.3. Information Sources
  - 10.3.1. International Organizations
  - 10.3.2. Chancelleries
  - 10.3.3. Embassies
  - 10.3.4. Government
  - 10.3.5. Agency and Communication Media
  - 10.3.6. Correspondents
  - 10.3.7. Experts
- 10.4. Verification of Data and Fake News
  - 10.4.1. Types of Verification
    - 10.4.1.1. Sources
    - 10.4.1.2. Images
    - 10.4.1.3. Dates
    - 10.4.1.4. Origin
  - 10.4.2. Criteria to Contrast Fake News
- 10.5. International Journalist Profiles
  - 10.5.1. Correspondents
  - 10.5.2. Special Reports
  - 10.5.3. Analyst
  - 10.5.4. Freelance Journalist
- 10.6. Journalistic Genres
  - 10.6.1. Informative
  - 10.6.2. Opinion





JET  
DANS LES PALAIS  
DU MILLIARDAIRE  
D'AMAZON

AFFAIRE  
GRÉGORY  
LES DERNIERS  
SECRETS

- 10.7. Audiovisual and Press Journalism
  - 10.7.1. Photo Journalism
  - 10.7.2. Audiovisual Journalism
  - 10.7.3. Written Press (Paper and Digital Newspapers)
  - 10.7.4. Radio
- 10.8. Setting Agendas and Selling Topics to the Media
  - 10.8.1. International Newsworthiness Criteria
  - 10.8.2. How Media Agendas Work
  - 10.8.3. Sell International Topics to the Media
- 10.9. Trends and Ethical Journalism
  - 10.9.1. What is the Subject and Why?
  - 10.9.2. Tendency Towards Conflict
  - 10.9.3. Ethical Journalism
- 10.10. Technology International Context
  - 10.10.1. Leaked Documents from the Wikileaks Case
  - 10.10.2. Influence Campaigns (Cambridge Analytica), Disinformation, Censorship, etc.).

“

*A unique, key, and decisive training experience to boost your professional development”*

06

# Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning.**

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.



“

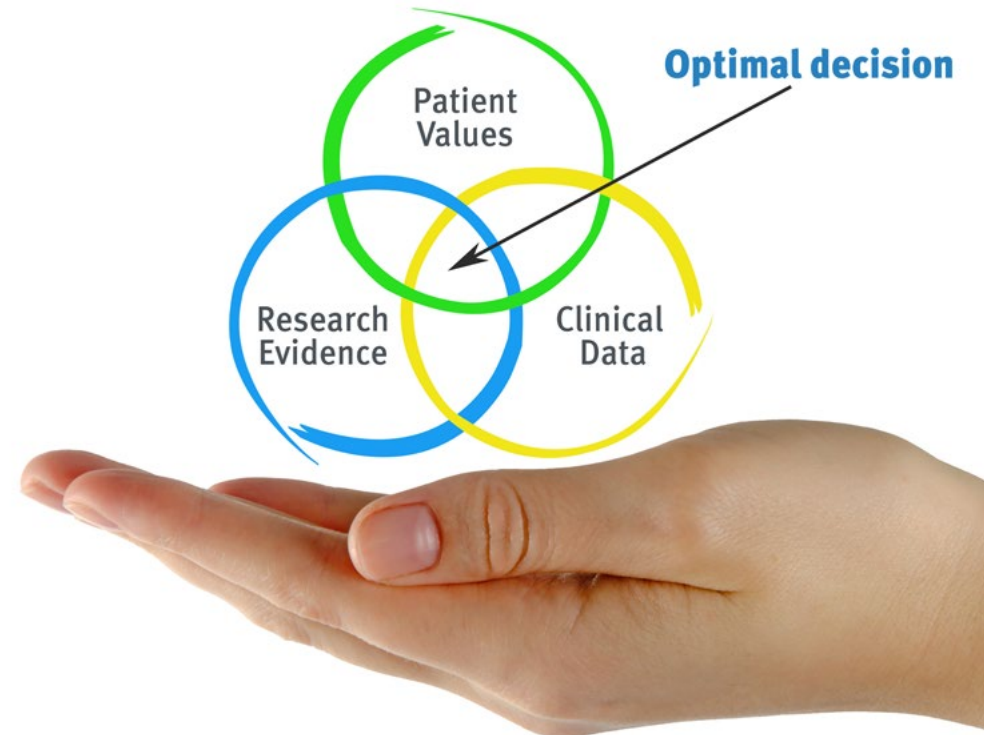
*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

### Case Study to contextualize all content

Our program offers a revolutionary approach to developing skills and knowledge. Our goal is to strengthen skills in a changing, competitive, and highly demanding environment.

“

*At TECH, you will experience a learning methodology that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world”*



*You will have access to a learning system based on repetition, with natural and progressive teaching throughout the entire syllabus.*



*The student will learn, through collaborative activities and real cases, how to solve complex situations in real business environments.*

### A learning method that is different and innovative

This TECH program is an intensive educational program, created from scratch, which presents the most demanding challenges and decisions in this field, both nationally and internationally. This methodology promotes personal and professional growth, representing a significant step towards success. The case method, a technique that lays the foundation for this content, ensures that the most current economic, social and professional reality is taken into account.



*Our program prepares you to face new challenges in uncertain environments and achieve success in your career”*

The case method has been the most widely used learning system among the world's leading business schools for as long as they have existed. The case method was developed in 1912 so that law students would not only learn the law based on theoretical content. It consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make informed decisions and value judgments on how to resolve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

What should a professional do in a given situation? This is the question we face in the case method, an action-oriented learning method. Throughout the program, the studies will be presented with multiple real cases. They will have to combine all their knowledge and research, and argue and defend their ideas and decisions.

## Relearning Methodology

TECH effectively combines the Case Study methodology with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, which combines 8 different teaching elements in each lesson.

We enhance the Case Study with the best 100% online teaching method: Relearning.

*In 2019, we obtained the best learning results of all online universities in the world.*

At TECH, you will learn using a cutting-edge methodology designed to train the executives of the future. This method, at the forefront of international teaching, is called Relearning.

Our university is the only one in the world authorized to employ this successful method. In 2019, we managed to improve our students' overall satisfaction levels (teaching quality, quality of materials, course structure, objectives...) based on the best online university indicators.



In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

This methodology has trained more than 650,000 university graduates with unprecedented success in fields as diverse as biochemistry, genetics, surgery, international law, management skills, sports science, philosophy, law, engineering, journalism, history, and financial markets and instruments. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.*

From the latest scientific evidence in the field of neuroscience, not only do we know how to organize information, ideas, images and memories, but we know that the place and context where we have learned something is fundamental for us to be able to remember it and store it in the hippocampus, to retain it in our long-term memory.

In this way, and in what is called neurocognitive context-dependent e-learning, the different elements in our program are connected to the context where the individual carries out their professional activity.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



### Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



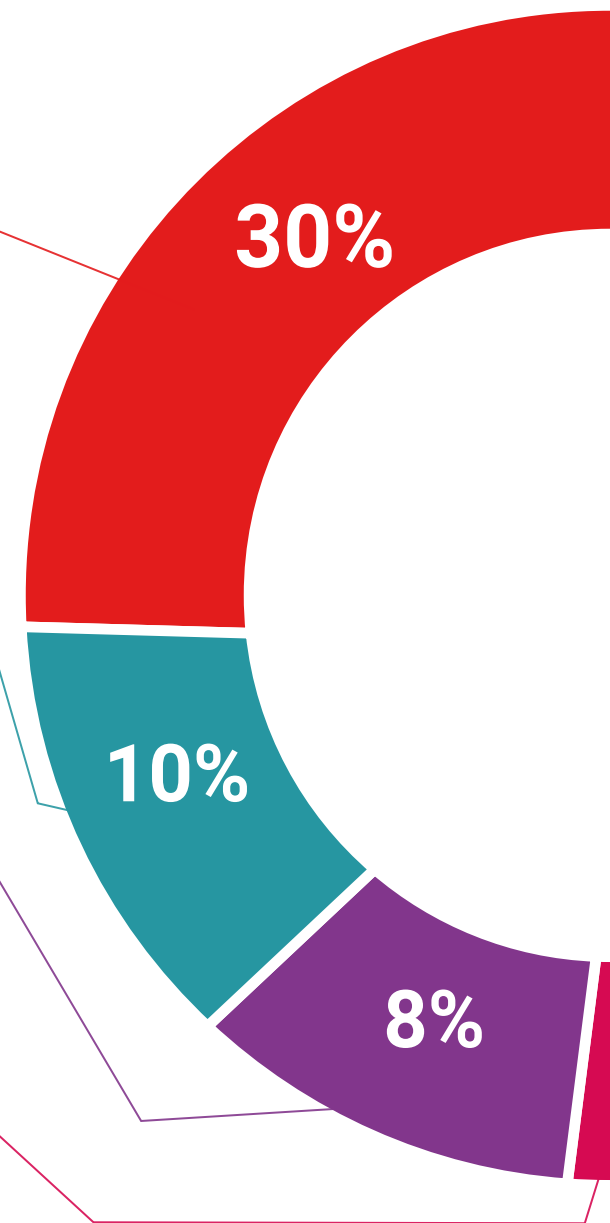
### Practising Skills and Abilities

They will carry out activities to develop specific skills and abilities in each subject area. Exercises and activities to acquire and develop the skills and abilities that a specialist needs to develop in the context of the globalization that we are experiencing.

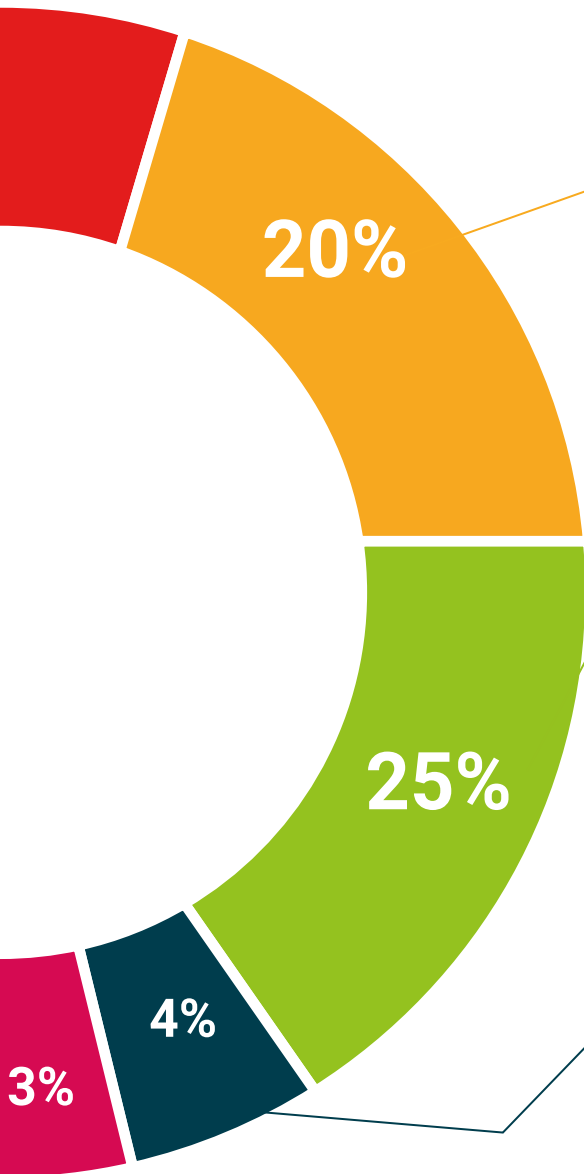


### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.







**Case Studies**

Students will complete a selection of the best case studies chosen specifically for this program. Cases that are presented, analyzed, and supervised by the best specialists in the world.



**Interactive Summaries**

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



**Testing & Retesting**

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



07

# Certificate

The Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Technological University.



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*Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”*

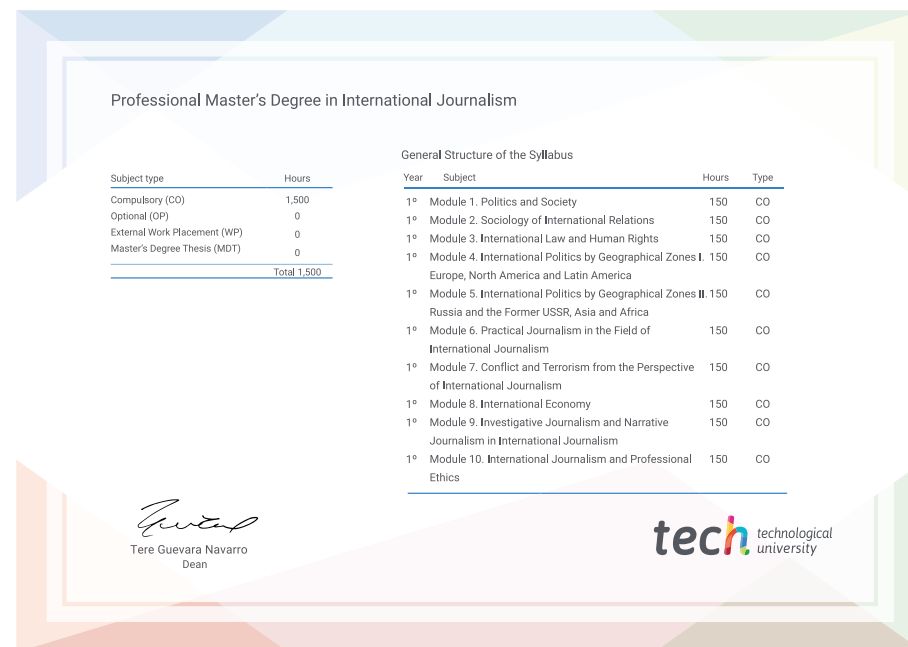
This **Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism** contains the most complete and up-to-date program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Professional Master's Degree** diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Professional Master's Degree, and will meet the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in International Journalism**

Official N° of Hours: **1,500 h.**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost. They can contact their advisor.

future  
health confidence people  
education information tutors  
guarantee accreditation teaching  
institutions technology learning  
community commitment  
personalized service innovation  
knowledge present  
development language  
virtual classroom



Professional Master's  
Degree  
International Journalism

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

# Professional Master's Degree International Journalism

