# Political Science Undergraduate Program
## Spring 2017 Course Descriptions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CRN</th>
<th>Course ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Meeting Time(s)</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23047</td>
<td>10100 01</td>
<td>American Politics</td>
<td>David Campbell</td>
<td>TR 9:30-10:45</td>
<td>fulfills American field requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>23048</td>
<td>10200 01</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>Susan Pratt Rosato</td>
<td>MW 9:25-10:15</td>
<td>fulfills International Relations field requirement</td>
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<td>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</td>
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<td>POLS 22200 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td>
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<td>POLS 22200 02 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td>
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<td>POLS 22200 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td>
<td>POLS 22200 06 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>23049</td>
<td>10400 01</td>
<td>Introduction to World Politics</td>
<td>Andrew Gould</td>
<td>TR 2:00-3:15</td>
<td>fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>This course teaches students how to think comparatively about politics. We study how nation-states emerged as the dominant form of political organization, explain the differences among various states, and explore diverse responses to economic, cultural, and military globalization. The empirical material is drawn from around the globe. This introductory course fulfills the comparative politics breadth requirement for the political science major.</td>
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<td>23050</td>
<td>10600 01</td>
<td>Political Theory</td>
<td>Dana Villa</td>
<td>TR 12:30-1:45</td>
<td>fulfills Theory field requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>29291 13181 01</td>
<td>USEM: Religion and Politics</td>
<td>Geoffrey Layman</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>5:05-6:20</td>
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<td>Religion plays a powerful role in American politics. In this course, we will try to understand the causes and consequences of that role by examining the historical and contemporary effect of religion on political culture, political coalitions, individual political behavior, and democracy in the United States. We will assess the religious landscape in the U.S. from a historical and a contemporary perspective, the “culture wars” and the rise of the Christian Right in American politics, the political orientations and political influence of American Catholics, the political orientations of a host of religious and ethnic minority groups, and the impact of religion on American party coalitions and political behavior. To conclude, we will assess the normative consequences of the role that religion plays in American politics by asking whether it threatens democratic government or breathes life into it.</td>
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| 22676 13181 02 | USEM: State Government and Politics               | Jeffrey Harden | TR   | 9:30-10:45    |
|               | This course examines the politics and policy making of sub-national governments in the U.S., focusing almost exclusively on the American states. We will examine all fifty states, considering their similarities and differences and focusing on how these similarities and differences help us understand general theories of politics. My hope is that this course will give you a foundation of basic knowledge, a growing curiosity about state politics, and some improved theoretical and analytic tools. This is a political science course, not a current events course. We will consider different definitions and theories of politics. We will explore theories of how politics works rather than just pursue description. Theories offer explanations for why things happen the way they do. Theories are necessarily abstract—boiling down explanations to fundamental principles. We will not spend time debating ideological issues regarding what is “right” or “wrong.” Ideological debates tend to generate much heat but very little light. Accordingly, we will focus on what states do and why, but we will keep the normative evaluations to a minimum. What follows is a general plan for the course. I reserve the right to make changes to the syllabus and/or the course during the semester as needed. |

| 23360 13181 03 | USEM: Politics and Literature: J. R. R. Tolkien | Mary Keys      | TR   | 12:30-1:45    |
|               | This seminar introduces students to the study of political philosophy through the literary narratives of J. R. R. Tolkien’s classic works. We read The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, together with the first part of The Silmarillion, paying special attention to the many political problems and themes that come to light: power and wisdom, justice and mercy, war and peace, leadership and citizenship, patriotism and humanism, individuality and friendship, freedom and sacrifice, fear and courage, despair and hope, death and life. An overarching theme of the course is the interrelation among ethics, politics, philosophy, literary culture, theology, and university education. We also study some of Tolkien’s poems and letters, together with selections from works of philosophers and theologians who influenced Tolkien’s view of the world, including Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, and Aquinas. After we finish each part of The Lord of the Rings, students will view and discuss the corresponding Peter Jackson film. Students will write several short papers and a final research paper. They should be ready and willing to participate regularly and thoughtfully in seminar discussion, and to shoulder the course’s consistently heavy reading load—lightened of course by the joy of Tolkien. |

| 23638 13181 04 | USEM: Democracy and Religion                      | Andrew Gould   | TR   | 11:00-12:15   |
|               | This seminar explores the connections between Catholicism, Islam, and democracy. What have been the effects of each religion on democracy? How have democratic regimes affected religions? What is toleration and what role has it played? We read Robert A. Dahl on democracy; Max Weber on religion; Alfred Stepan on toleration; and contemporary research for empirical evidence of the causal pathways linking Catholicism and Islam to varieties of political regimes. |
How food is produced, what foods we consume and the complicated ways it travels over long distances from farm to fork is emerging as an exciting new area of research. This U Sem will explore how politics, broadly conceived, shape global and national food production, consumption and regulation. For much of the 20th century, governments around the world sought to turn farms into factories. The human and environmental cost of this type of food production that maximizes yields and efficiency became the focal point of a diverse social and political movement that brought together consumers and producers in search of alternatives. Various critiques of the dominant political paradigm in agriculture and food have been taken up and examined across social science disciplines. Readings in this seminar will provide students with an overview of these debates. They address a range of issues related to the political economy of food and agriculture, from the politics of farm subsidies to the social and political categories we use to think about food systems. Texts address local, national and global aspects of the contemporary food system. Empirically, the class will familiarize students with domestic and global systems of food production and marketing. Theoretically, the class treats food as a lens to probe more fundamental questions about how we think about polities and economies. Students will work on a research project that asks them to maps a corner of the food system.

The question in this course’s title – What is Friendship? - sounds like a no-brainer. Friendship is such a common and ordinary part of human experience: how can anyone be in any doubt about what it is? Yet some of the great minds in the western philosophical tradition have thought long and hard about friendship – its distinctive nature; its real meaning. For that reason, we examine the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Michel de Montaigne, Mary Wollstonecraft, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Friedrich Nietzsche, among others, on friendship. Along with critically examining what such thinkers say about friendship, we will ask whether we have anything to learn from them about our own lives and relationships. Participants in this course will raise and try to answer a number of questions about friendship, such as: Can I be friends with family members? Does the nature of friendship differ by gender? Is friendship an appropriate and viable model for marriage? Can friendship provide a model for political relations? We will also consider the representation of friendship in popular culture. And we will, of course, reflect on the meaning of friendship in the age of social networking sites such as Facebook.

The principle of forgiveness has enjoyed little place in the political thought and practice of the modern state, where it has been marginalized as religious and appropriate only for personal relationships. One of the surprising and dramatic developments in global politics over the past generation, then, has been the rise of forgiveness. Does forgiveness in fact belong in politics? Can it transform hatred? Or does it disrespect victims, lead to trauma, and reflect weakness, as its critics say? If forgiveness is in fact constructive and just, what makes it so? The seminar will examine these and other questions through readings in political science, political philosophy, theology, and numerous case studies ranging from the German holocaust to South Africa’s recent transition to democracy.

The Twentieth-Century was a time of sheer hell: wars, genocide, political extremism, and terrorism. In this seminar, we will examine ten images of these experiences, including World War I, the Holocaust, Stalin’s terror, and the terrorist attacks 9/11. My goal is not only to provide you with a glimpse into a century that has passed. I also want to acquaint you with themes relating to the human experience which will extend into your own lives in the current century. We will explore these questions from diverse perspectives, drawing upon insights from political science, theology, philosophy, history, technology, and the arts. We will read a number of books and articles, including works by Aldous Huxley, Erich Maria Remarque, and Elie Wiesel. We will also consider other media, including film, the fine arts, and music. I have designed this seminar to be accessible to all Notre Dame students, regardless of their anticipated majors. This is a seminar for students who like to read, reflect, write, and debate.
USEM: Debating Great Articles in Security Studies and Foreign Policy
Daniel Lindley
TR 9:30-10:45

In this course students will read and discuss great articles on security studies and foreign policy as a way to understand the issues themselves as well as different approaches to the study of international relations.

Honors Seminar: Mary Wollstonecraft and Mary Shelley
Eileen Botting
TR 2:00-3:15

This political theory seminar explores the intellectual relationship of Mary Shelley, the author of the novel Frankenstein, to her mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of the first book on women’s rights, A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. Traditionally, scholarship has emphasized how the mother’s death as a result of childbirth profoundly affected the daughter’s psyche. Many scholars have then drawn the conclusion that the novel Frankenstein (1818) is the embodiment of Shelley’s anxiety that she was the orphan monster responsible for her own mother’s untimely demise. While not denying the psychological power of this thesis, this seminar will explore how Shelley’s devoted, even compulsive and passionate, reading of Wollstonecraft’s works—including A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792) and Letters Written during a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1796)—around the time that she composed Frankenstein meant that the novel engaged the major themes of her mother’s writings, including Enlightenment views of sex and gender, social and political revolution, equality and freedom, democracy, science, and human progress. Shelley’s substantive and often critical engagement of her mother’s Enlightened political theory shaped her own Romantic politics as represented by the novel Frankenstein. In this way, Wollstonecraft can be seen as contributing to the birthing of Frankenstein’s Monster not just through her daughter’s psychological reaction to her tragic death from childbirth, but, even more importantly, through her profound philosophical impact on the political stories that are told by her daughter’s momentous novel. These political stories—the egalitarian transformation of the family, the viciousness of class conflict, the desire and demand for social and political revolution, the power of science in politics, the human need for respect and recognition, and the longing for progress—were embodied in Frankenstein and his Monster and have since roamed the landscape of the modern Western imagination. Alongside our readings of the fascinating and sometimes scandalous lives and works of Wollstonecraft and Shelley, we will also read the Romantic writers who inspired them (such as Rousseau and Burke) or were inspired by them (such as Percy Shelley and Lord Byron).

INTRODUCTORY COURSES

American Politics
David Campbell
TR 9:30-10:45 fulfills American field requirement

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This course provides an introduction to the study of international relations and will cover several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in the field of IR. Readings have been selected to highlight both traditional approaches to and more recent developments in world politics. The first half of the course focuses on contending theories of IR, while the second half of the course deals with more substantive issues. Empirical topics and subjects covered include: international security (nuclear weapons, ethnic conflict, and terrorism); international political economy (trade, international finance, and globalization); and 20th Century History (WWI, WWII, and the Cold War). In addition, we will examine several contemporary topics in international organization and law, including the environment, non-governmental organizations, and human rights. We conclude by discussing the future of international relations in the 21st Century.

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Introduction to World Politics

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Political Theory

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INTERMEDIATE COURSES

After the Election: The First 100 Days

It’s the beginning of 2017 and a new president is getting ready to take office. This means staffing the administration, getting ready to send nominations for cabinet and other high-ranking positions (perhaps including a Supreme Court justice) to the Senate for possible confirmation, presenting his or her agenda to Congress, the bureaucracy, the American people, and the world during the inaugural address, and so much more. In this class, we will use the backdrop of the first hundred days of the new administration to examine the most powerful single office in the country. However, rather than viewing the presidency as a sequence of names and biographies, this course will analyze the American presidency as a political institution embedded in a network of often rival actors such as Congress, the courts, the bureaucracy, the electorate, and others. Students will not only be expected to acquire knowledge of substantive terms and concepts, but will also be expected to master analytical concepts and successfully apply them to applications in the realm of U.S. executive branch politics.
American Public Opinion and Voting Behavior
Geoffrey Layman
TR 2:00-3:15
fulfills American field requirement

A central tenet of democracy is that citizens exert some degree of control over the actions of government, a requirement that places responsibilities on both government office holders and citizens. In this course, we will focus on whether American citizens live up to their end of the democratic bargain both in the depth and breadth of their political opinions and in the quantity and quality of their participation in American elections. We will assess the degree to which citizens hold real opinions on political issues and how those opinions are formed, the extent to which they turn out to vote in elections and the factors determining voter turnout, the nature of voting behavior in various types of elections, the characteristics of the parties' electoral coalitions, and long-term changes in those coalitions.

Policy-Making Process
Ricardo Ramirez
MW 2:00-3:15
fulfills American field requirement

The course examines the public policy-making process at the federal, state, and local levels. Students will explore a specific policy problem affecting the South Bend metropolitan area. The goal will be to write and present a policy brief to local decision-makers in public policy.

Topics in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights
Matthew Hall
MW 2:00-3:15
fulfills American field requirement

This course explores topics in American constitutional law related to civil liberties and civil rights. The course employs a variety of instructional methods including Socratic method lectures, class debates, and moot court exercises in which students play the role of lawyers and justices arguing a Supreme Court case. Students will explore the social and political struggles that have shaped freedom and equality in the United States, including debates over protest, hate speech, pornography, religious freedom, gun control, abortion, race, gender, and homosexuality.

Latinos and the Future of American Politics
Luis Fraga
MW 11:00-12:15
fulfills American field requirement

This course will examine the opportunities and challenges facing Latino communities today as they simultaneously transform and are transformed by their continuing growth in U.S. society. Through a careful examination of the biographies of leaders in Latino communities, we will examine what role they have each played in empowering Latino communities to advance in business, arts, education, community organizing, entertainment, medicine, religion, law, academia, politics, and other areas. The course will coincide with the Transformative Latino Leadership Speaker Series sponsored by the Arthur Foundation through the Institute for Latino Studies. Students in the class will have the opportunity to interact with invited leaders in several setting including the classroom, meals, receptions, and university-wide events. The primary course requirement is a research essay about the life and career of a chosen leader.

Education Law and Policy
John Schoenig
MW 2:00-3:15
fulfills American field requirement

This course focuses on selected legal and policy issues related to K-12 education in the United States. A central theme is the intersection of K-12 schooling and the state, with a particular focus on Constitutional issues of religious freedom and establishment, student speech and privacy, parental choice, educational opportunity, and education reform trends such as charter schools and accountability measures. Questions examined over the course of the semester include: What are the most basic obligations of the state with regard to its regulation of K-12 education? What are the most basic rights of parents in this regard? In what ways does the 1st Amendment protect - and limit - the speech and privacy rights of K-12 schoolchildren? In what ways may the state accommodate K-12 schools with an explicitly religious character? What are the Constitutional requirements with regard to religious speech or expression within K-12 public schools? To what degree is the principle of equality manifest in the form of educational opportunity? How has this changed over time? In what ways have education reform trends such as charter schooling and increased accountability changed the policy landscape of K-12 education?
The relationship between health and poverty is complex and challenging. The inability of the poor to maintain adequate nutrition, shelter and have access to preventative medical care can contribute to their poor health status. But even if one isn’t poor, one illness or hospitalization can test their ability to meet both their ability to meet the financial burden of their medical care as well as their other needs. In either case, individuals have to face difficult choices between their health and other material needs. This course examines the consequences of the health risks the poor face and the difficulties that they have in obtaining medical care whether they are uninsured, seek “charitable” care, or utilize public programs such as Medicaid. The course will also examine the impact of the Affordable Care Act that will require all individuals to have at least a minimal level of health care coverage.

With an aging population and concerns with the magnitude of government debt, the future obligations of Social Security and Medicare have made prompted policy makers to actively consider reforms of these government entitlement programs. This course will examine the following topics. What is the economic status of the elderly? How do government programs assist the elderly (the broad range of assistance from tax preferences and means tested programs such as food stamps and Supplemental Security Income to the universal programs such as Social Security and Medicare)? What role do these government programs play in retirement policy? Are governments too generous or should the elderly take on greater responsibility for their retirement years? What reforms are being proposed currently for reform of Social Security and Medicare?

The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. Its actions are important not just for US citizens, but they also affect whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, whether they receive economic aid, whether they will go broke, or whether they will starve. What determines US foreign policy? What is the national interest? When do we go to war? Would you send US soldiers into war? If so, into which wars and for what reasons? How do our economic policies affect others? Does trade help or hurt the US economy and its citizens? We first study several theories about foreign policy. We then examine the US foreign policy process, including the President, Congress, the bureaucracy, the media, and public opinion. To see how this all works, we turn to the history of US foreign policy, from Washington’s farewell address through the World Wars and the Cold War to the Gulf War. We then study several major issue areas, including weapons of mass destruction, trade and economics, and the environment. Finally, we develop and debate forecasts and strategies for the future.

This course is about the causes and conduct of war. As regards causes, the focus is on evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the most prominent explanations for the outbreak of major war, including balance of power, regime type (democracy/autocracy), civil/military relations, and the personality traits of individual leaders. As regards conduct, the emphasis is on considering the effect of broad political, social, and economic factors (nationalism, democratization, industrialization, military professionalization) on how wars are and have been fought. Particular historical emphasis is placed on the causes and conduct of great power wars (especially the two World Wars), although other wars will be discussed.
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<tr>
<td>29296</td>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>Emilia Powell</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>11:00-12:15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>fulfills International Relations field requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>29762</td>
<td>Intro to International Development</td>
<td>Robert Dowd</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>3:30-4:45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>fulfills International Relations field requirement</td>
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<td>30276</td>
<td>War and World Order</td>
<td>Ji Hye Shin</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>9:30-10:45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>fulfills International Relations field requirement</td>
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<td>29298</td>
<td>Elections and Social Protest in Latin America</td>
<td>Guillermo Trejo</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>2:00-3:15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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The purpose of this course is to introduce students to international law. In the beginning of the semester, we will focus on general characteristics of international law, such as its historical development, main thinkers, subjects, and sources of law. Second, we will study several substantive areas of international law, such as human rights, international criminal law, diplomacy, and peaceful resolution of disputes. Next, we will examine international courts, such as the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice. We will conclude the course by analyzing international law through the lenses of domestic legal systems. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with the main features of international law and its historical development.

An introduction to the field of international development, with particular focus on the various disciplines that have contributed to and shaped the development discourse. Readings, lectures, and discussions will draw from various disciplines, including economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, environmental and technological sciences, public health, law, and gender studies, among others. We will examine debates on the meaning and measurement of development; alternative approaches to, and methods in, the study of development; and attempts to address some of the main development challenges facing the world today. There will be a central focus on understanding "what works" in development. Working together in teams, students will conceptualize and design an international development project using "real world" constraints.

Why do countries like Russia and China frequently clash with neighboring states? How did Europe go from one of the world's most volatile regions to the most stable and highly integrated? Will America's political and military predominance continue in the coming decades? Armed conflicts between nations occur most often amongst geographically proximate states, and from these conflicts arise new international and regional orders. This course examines the roots of major historical and modern wars since the dawn of the twentieth century and the evolution of international and regional orders borne out of them. We will begin with a broad overview of International Relations theories on the causes of interstate war. We will then delve into select cases of interstate armed conflict in different geographical regions, such as Western Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East, for empirical evidence (which include among others, World Wars I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq). We will also explore how various regional and international institutions have been created to constrain aggression, promote cooperation, and build new world orders. Concurrently, we will trace the rise of American hegemony and the development of its modern grand strategic thinking.

Elections and social protest are the two most important means of political participation in Latin America today. Every year, millions of Latin Americans go to the ballot box to elect their representatives, but millions also march to their country's capitals to oust elected politicians or simply to demand public goods or policy changes. Are Latin American citizens taking to the streets to contest market-oriented reforms, as it is often portrayed? Or do they take to the streets because elections don't work in Latin America's dysfunctional democracies? Are Latin American voters electing leftist politicians to move the economies away from neoliberal policies? Do the rich vote for the Right and the poor for the Left? In this course we want to understand who votes, who protests, and why they do it. We also want to understand the relationship between elections and protest. The course first provides a general overview of democratization, economic reforms, electoral behavior and social protest in Latin America. We then analyze electoral and social dynamics in six countries: Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Guatemala. The in-depth analysis of these countries will provide you with a solid understanding of markets, democracies, voters and protesters in Latin America and will give you skills on how to assess public opinion surveys.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Middle-East Politics</strong></td>
<td>Michael Hoffman</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>2:00-3:15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>The Middle East is simultaneously one of the most strategically important regions in the world and one of the least understood. This course provides an introduction to the politics of the region from a thematic perspective. It addresses a variety of topics, including democracy, development, sectarianism, oil, and conflict. Students will be assigned readings from both historical scholarship and contemporary analysis of regional issues. When applicable, cases from across the region will be used to illustrate the themes of the course.</td>
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<td><strong>Globalization in Africa</strong></td>
<td>Jaimie Bleck</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>12:30-1:45</td>
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<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>This course will explore contemporary globalization in Sub-Saharan Africa and its effects on political change. Departing from the macro-perspective of Africa’s marginalized role in the global economy, this course will focus on the ways that international forces and new technologies are affecting citizens and countries on the continent. Through country case studies and reviews of current events in Africa, the course will explore a diverse set of topics including technological change and development, immigration, art and culture, foreign aid, and China’s role in Africa. The course will attempt to highlight the new opportunities for citizens as well as the challenges that remain for African countries in the globalized world.</td>
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<td><strong>Introduction to Modern African Politics</strong></td>
<td>Robert Dowd</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>2:00-3:15</td>
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<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>The objective of the course is to develop a better understanding of politics in sub-Saharan Africa since the late 1950s. While there will be some reference to countries in North Africa, for the most part this course focuses on countries south of the Sahara. We will devote special attention to understanding the variation in democratization since the early 1990s and to assessing the future prospects for accountable and responsible government in the region. Another important goal of the course is to develop thoughtful positions on important policy issues that face African leaders and those responsible for policy toward Africa in other countries, especially the United States.</td>
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<td><strong>Contemporary India</strong></td>
<td>Amitava Dutt</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>11:00-12:15</td>
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<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>India, the second-largest country in the world in terms of population, is widely known as a study in contrasts. It is the largest democracy in the world, it has the third-highest level of gross domestic product by some measures, it is one of the highest growing economies and, as a member of the BRICS, it is considered to be an emerging economic powerhouse. Yet it also has the world’s largest concentration of the poor according to some measures, deep socio-economic cleavages, and conflicts that often erupt in violence. After providing a brief historical background, this course examines these contrasts by analyzing recent developments in the politics, society and the economy. Among the topics covered, often in comparative perspective, are the nature of democracy, economic growth, human development, poverty and income inequality, caste, gender and the rise of religious fundamentalism.</td>
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<td><strong>Political Movements in Asia</strong></td>
<td>Victoria Hui</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>2:00-3:15</td>
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<td>fulfills World Politics field requirement</td>
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<td>Asia exhibits immense diversity in politics and culture. This course samples Gandhi’s independence movement and Hindu nationalist movement in India, Aung San Suu Kyi’s democracy movement and Buddhist nationalist movement in Myanmar/Burma, militant Islam in Central Asia, guerrilla warfare in Vietnam, and everyday rightful resistance in China. We examine if there are Asian values different from Western values in the study of political movements.</td>
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International Development in Practice II: Innovative Approaches to Development

Steven Reifenberg and Tracey Kijewski-Correa

TR 9:30-10:45

International Development in Practice II: Innovative Approaches to Development is a highly interactive seminar, where the instructors and students will engage in co-creating a new course. The broad theme for the course will be around innovative approaches to address critical international development challenges, including Human Centered Design, Elective Training and Reflective Practice, Negotiations and Peacebuilding, Organizational Effectiveness and Teamwork, Systems Thinking, Co-Creation and Accompaniment.

The class will engage an innovative curricular approach that connects theory and practice, and integrates knowledge across different disciplines and professions (especially the social sciences and engineering) in partnership with global organizations. For more information on past IDP II classes, please see https://intdev.square space.com/course-main-page/ - course and https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-happens-when-students-drivers-seat-steve-reifenberg

This class builds on the knowledge and practical skills developed in International Development in Practice: What Works in Development (POLS 30595/IDS30513). To register you need to have taken that course or to get permission of the instructor. Please contact one of the instructors if you are interested in joining the class. No more than 14 students will be admitted to the class.

Constitutionalism, Law and Politics

Phillip Munoz

TR 12:30-1:45

In the Gettysburg Address Abraham Lincoln famously spoke of “government of the people, by the people, for the people.” Why should government be of the people, by the people, and for the people? And if it should be so constituted, how is such a political order to be founded, designed, and maintained? In “Constitutionalism, Law, and Politics” we shall address these fundamental questions of political science by examining the idea of constitutionalism and the role constitutions play in political life. By reading classic texts in ancient and modern political philosophy, studying fundamental texts of the American political tradition, and examining contemporary legal and political issues, we shall study questions such as: How do different constitutional orders or regimes nurture different forms of political life and different types of citizens? How do different regimes rise and fall? What is the proper relationship between political authority and individual liberty? What, if any, are the limits on a just constitutional order? Readings may include selections from Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Locke, Montesquieu, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and great cases of American and foreign constitutional law.

The American Regime

Patrick Deneen

MW 9:30-10:45

This course explores the way the American constitutional order creates not only a political system, but seeks to foster a “way of life.” In particular, we will explore the underlying philosophy of the American Founding and the kind of person and society that this political philosophy envisions. Through readings from the debates over the Constitution’s ratification and the subsequent assessment about America by Alexis de Tocqueville, a distinctive “American regime” comes into focus. The second half of the semester will focus on readings about “the American way of life,” including essays that focus on current trends in mobility, education, family arrangements and religion, and asks whether these trends can be seen as connected to, and even shaped by, a deeper philosophical source.

Roman Criminal Law

Tadeusz Mazurek

MW 9:25-10:15

Perhaps our greatest inheritance from the ancient Romans is their law code and legal procedures. Students will study the development of Roman criminal law from the 12 Tables to the late antique period, including the emergence of jury courts and the persecution of Christians and heretics. By studying primary sources like Cicero’s speeches and laws etched in bronze tablets, students will explore the seedy side of Roman life. Topics for discussion include murder, sorcery, bribery, forgery, treason, extortion and adultery. This course will not duplicate, but complement, Roman Law and Governance (CLAS 30210).
Political Theory and Feminist Critique
Karie Cross
TR 12:30-1:45

Political theory has a “canon,” made up of predominantly male authors writing on the great topics of politics: the concept of justice, the meaning of the good life, and how best to arrange society. Feminist thinkers are concerned not with women’s issues, but rather with ensuring that these big ideas like justice account for all of the human experience. This course will proceed chronologically through the history of feminist political thought with an eye to the ways in which feminist thinkers revise “the canon.” Special attention will be paid to liberal feminism, critical feminism, and black feminist thought. Students will master major concepts within feminist political thought, gain familiarity with its history, and sharpen critical thinking skills by coming up with their own feminist critiques of current issues.

Utopian and Dystopian Literature and Politics
Veronica Roberts
MW 12:30-1:45

Beyond Hope and Despair: exploring political expectations through utopian and dystopian fiction. What can we hope for in politics? What ought we hope for in politics? What do we do when our hopes are disappointed? These questions and others will guide our inquiry this Spring as we read great works of twentieth century political fiction. First, we will focus on the dystopian novel as a mode of cultural critique, watching the film Metropolis, and reading works by H.G. Wells, Yevgeny Zamyatin, Aldous Huxley, George Orwell, and Margaret Atwood. Having done this, we will turn to the relationship between hope and political action: what kind of actions can our hope for a brighter future justify? Are we bound to do whatever it takes to bring about a more just society? If not, where is the line between complacency and moderation? In order to explore these questions, we will read three plays that come at them from different perspectives: Sartre’s “Dirty Hands,” Camus’ “The Just Assassins,” and Karol Wojtyła’s “Our God’s Brother.” We will end the semester with a consideration of Nolan Brothers’ film, The Dark Knight.

Catholic Social Thought
Theresa Smart
TR 3:30-4:45

This course explores the development of contemporary Catholic social teaching within its historical and political context. The course proceeds chronologically, employing as its core readings the papal encyclicals written over time as responses to various moral, social, economic, and political challenges of the modern era: from Pope Leo XIII’s Rerum Novarum (1891) and labor disputes, through the 20th century struggles with totalitarianism, to Pope Francis’ Laudato Si (2015) and stewardship of creation. The goal is that through these documents and supplementary texts, students will arrive at a critical understanding of key recurring themes, including subsidiarity, solidarity, marriage and the family, preferential option for the poor, human dignity, the common good, and the dynamic relationship between religion and politics more generally.

Radical Islam and Islamic Political Thought
Mark Hoipkemier
MW 3:30-4:45

Radical Islamist groups like ISIS have held the world's attention for years, often overshadowing the rest of the Islamic world. What are they really after, and how do their aims relate to Islam more broadly? This course will investigate the ideas and goals of ISIS and other radical groups as participating in and departing from the main body of Islamic political thought. We will begin with the recent history of ISIS in geopolitical context, and then quickly survey the foundational concepts of Islam. For the bulk of the semester, each week we will examine a different theme—such as democracy, Shari’a, the modern state, the role of women, the use of violence/terror, political authority, and religious freedom—comparing the views of ISIS and other jihadi groups with mainstream Islamic opinion to discover continuity and differences.
How to do Political Research
Susan Pratt Rosato
MW 11:00-12:15
fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors

This course is designed to guide students through the process of designing an original research project in the field of political science. Students will learn how to choose a topic, formulate an original research question, design and conduct appropriate research to answer this question, develop a thesis statement, and gather and analyze evidence/data to test the strength of their argument. Students will spend the semester constructing a research design on a topic of their choosing which will outline the details of their research project.

INTERNSHIPS/CAREERS/RESEARCH

Internship
Carolina Arroyo
TBA - TBA

The goal of the internship program is to provide opportunities to integrate academic learning with the world beyond the classroom. Internships are available throughout the Notre Dame area with a variety of government offices, non-profit agencies and NGO’s. Interns work with professionals in their area of interest, explore career options and gain real work experience. Students will need a resume and a cover letter to apply for an internship. Interns are required to work at least 6-8 hours per week. All internships are unpaid. Internship credits do not fulfill the Political Science major requirements.

JUNIOR SEMINARS

Junior Seminar: Southern Politics
Joshua Kaplan
MW 11:00-12:15

This course has two objectives. The first is to study the role of the South in national politics as a way to understand American politics more generally. The second is to use studies of Southern politics as a way to understand American political science and the study of politics more generally. The course also includes segments on the role of the South in various aspects of American politics, including the South and the New Deal, the influence of southerners in Congress, and the role of the South in Presidential elections. This semester we will pay special attention to the implications of the recent elections for the future of the American party system. The course will also help you develop your own research skills, in part by this introduction to the political science of the South, and also through assignments that encourage you to pose questions about American politics and consider ways to answer them.

Junior Seminar: Islamic Law
Emilia Powell
TR 12:30-1:45

How does the world of Islam understand the concept of law? What is Islamic law? How did it evolve? In order to answer these questions, this seminar will compare Islamic law with Western concepts of law and justice. Students will consider the meanings of Islamic law, its historical evolution, substance and procedure. We will examine the intricate relationship between Islamic faith and Islamic law, and how a faith-based concept of law relates to modern governance and constitutionalism. The aim of this seminar is to acquire a better understanding of Islamic law (Sharia) as an expression of the divine will, and as a system of laws and justice, through focusing on classic texts, documentary films, photography, art and sculpture. It is also to gain experience in collaborative group projects, speaking, leading discussion, as well as presenting.

Junior Seminar: Politics and the Human Condition
Benjamin Radcliff
MW 3:30-4:45

Course has been cancelled

Political and social theorists have long speculated on how the political organization of society affects the quality of human life. This course examines the fundamental question of how political factors affect material and subjective conditions of life. The class utilizes material from philosophy and literature, as well as the emerging social science of subjective well-being.
Junior Seminar: Lessons from Europe: The Development of Nation State
Sean McGraw
MW 12:30-1:45
Why do some nations manage to secure and consolidate democracy while others slide into dictatorship or fascism? What factors and ideas conditioned the development of the modern state? How do nations manage the political challenges generated by rapid economic development? These are major issues facing many nations today but also ones that the countries of Western Europe confronted in past centuries. The object of this seminar is to consider what can be learned about democratization and processes of political change from the historical experience of four European nations, Britain, France, Germany and Italy. It concentrates on the character of each nation’s response to the common problems associated with the transition from feudalism, the democratic revolutions, industrialization, and the arrival of mass politics. The seminar provides an overview of modern European history, useful as background for further work on Europe or in social and political theory, covers analytical issues in political development, and explores the construction of modern politics.

Junior Seminar: Violence in Politics
Dana Villa
TR 3:30-4:45
This course addresses the question of violence in politics from a variety of angles. We will be concerned with such questions as: when is violence legitimate? when is it not? Do good ends justify morally dubious means? to what extent do national security considerations justify the use of violence? Is terror ever a legitimate “weapon of the weak”? Is torture ever a legitimate weapon in the arsenal of the nation-state? Readings from Arendt, Machiavelli, Fanon, Schmitt, Todorov and others.

Senior Seminar: Politics of Latin America
Timothy Scully
T 7:00-9:45 pm
This course is a seminar on Latin America. It is intended to be a multi-disciplinary introduction to critical issues within contemporary Latin American culture, society, politics, and economy. An assumption is that many of the traditional boundaries between different disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities are drawn somewhat arbitrarily, and that the “realidad latinoamericana” can, and even should, be approached from a number of different angles. Thus, we will trespass traditional disciplinary boundaries from time to time. The first part of the course is organized around a number of key analytic lenses which we will explore sequentially with an aim to gaining a deeper appreciation of contemporary Latin America. We will begin with a discussion of the utility of “culture” as a tool for understanding Latin America. We will follow this with an exploration of religion and religious expression in Latin America, followed by different country responses to the “social question” and the emergence of the urban and rural working classes. We will then look carefully at current debates surrounding political and economic institution building in Latin America, and conclude the first part of the course with a look at important exogenous factors, in particular the influence of the United States on Latin America’s political and economic development. In the second part of the course, we will look specifically at country-cases in comparative perspective, in particular Chile, Mexico, and Brazil. In selecting these cases, we have made a conscious decision to sacrifice breadth for greater depth. An effort will be made throughout the discussion of the cases to make broader comparisons with a wider range of Latin American cases.

Senior Seminar: Great Power Politics
Sebastian Rosato and Ji Hye Shin
MW 2:00-3:15
This course examines the key questions concerning relations among the great powers.
Senior Seminar: Foundations of International Political Economy
Susan Pratt Rosato
MW 12:30-1:45
This course examines the politics of international economic relations. It provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in international political economy. Readings have been selected to highlight both traditional approaches to and more recent developments in the field of IPE. The first half of the course will focus on several of the foundational texts and readings in the IPE literature. The second half of the course will address major debates in the field. Empirical topics discussed include: international trade, international finance, regionalism, financial crises, globalization, development, the environment, and legalization in the world political economy.

Senior Seminar: Political Psychology of Racism
Darren Davis
TR 11:00-12:15
This course examines the political psychology of racism in American Politics. Over the past fifty years, political science and psychology have directed a great deal of theoretical and empirical energy toward understanding the causes and consequences of intergroup conflict and prejudice. Drawing upon both disciplines, this seminar explores how the subtle (and not so subtle) aspects of race is played out in politics. Specifically, this course focuses on racial considerations in voting decisions and political participation, the support for racial policies, implicit (and explicit) racial considerations in the selection of political candidates, the formation of social identity and racial attitudes, political cognition and race in the media and political campaigns, and intergroup conflict.

Senior Seminar: Political Thought and Statesmanship of Lincoln
Michael Zuckert
MW 3:30-4:45
We will study the political thought and statesmanship of Lincoln. We will pay special attention to his constitutional thought and action and examine whether he provides a valid model of constitutionalism in times of emergency. Readings will include Lincoln’s works and historical studies of the Lincoln era. We will also view and discuss a number of film portrayals of Lincoln, including the recent Spielberg movie, “Lincoln.”