globalization); and 20th Century History (WW I, WWII, and the Cold War). In addition, we will examine several contemporary topics in international relations. Readings have been selected to highlight both traditional approaches to and more recent developments in world politics. The first half of the course will inform you, but also to help develop your analytic and research skills. The themes of the course include the logic and consequences of the separation of powers, the build-in biases of institutions and procedures, the origins and consequence of political reforms, and recent changes in American politics in the 21st century. This semester we will emphasize the significance of the 2008 general election, and the course will include election-related assignments. Although the course counts toward the Political Science major and will prepare prospective majors for further study of American politics, its primary aim is to introduce students of all backgrounds and interests to the information, ideas, and academic skills that will enable them to understand American politics better and help them become more thoughtful and responsible citizens.

14666 POLS 10200 01 - International Relations
Susan Rosato
MW(F-discussion section) 9:35-10:25 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
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.

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-06 -- Friday
14667 POLS 12200 01 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
14668 POLS 12200 02 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
14669 POLS 12200 03 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30

12993 POLS 13181 01 – Patterns and Junctures in American Politics
Peri Arnold
TR 3:30-4:45 (Freshmen only / University Seminar)
This seminar will examine several large scale social and political conflicts that have shaped and redirected the development of American politics and government. We shall begin by considering some theories about political change. We will observe how those theories apply to three cases of turmoil and accelerated change, Abolition and Civil War (1860-1865), the Progressive Era (1900 to 1917), and the Civil Rights movement (1953 to mid-1960s). About each of these cases we will ask, what prior pattern of politics gave rise to the case? And, how did the events of the case affect the subsequent path of American political development? We shall study each period using several kinds of sources, original historical documents, scholarly books, fiction and film. Students will analyze and discuss theories of political change, debate the issues involved in the historical cases we are studying, and write a number of short papers analyzing and assessing our readings.

14437 POLS 13181 02 - The Politics of Homer's Iliad
Sotirios Barber
TR 2:00-3:15 (Freshmen only / University Seminar)
Homer's Iliad has fascinated readers for the better part of three millennia. No book except the Bible has attracted more scholarly attention. Our aim this fall will be to read this classic with the care that it deserves. As we do so we shall confront a view of the world and humankind whose differences and similarities with our own will involve us in many puzzles? As we wrestle with these puzzles we will fall into friendly disagreements, discovering in the process that a great virtue of the Iliad lies in the debates it provokes. These debates, properly conducted, require clarity of thought and expression on our part, along with respect for evidence, textual and otherwise, and a willingness to suspend judgment until all sides receive their due. These virtues, like virtues generally, are improved with exercise, and our exercises will take the form of active class discussion, assigned oral reports, five short papers on problems as they arise in the readings, and a term paper of 15-20 pages on a topic selected by the student and approved by the instructor. Course grades will be based on class participation (discussion, oral reports), the term paper, and on-time completion of all assignments. Class attendance is mandatory; all absences must be officially excused. Term papers are due no later than the last day of class. No final exam. Course texts are: Richmond Lattimore, The Iliad of Homer Diana Hacker, A Pocket Style Manual

14171 POLS 13181 03 – Immigration Politics and Policy
Ricardo Ramirez
TR 11:00-12:15 (Freshmen only / University Seminar)
Immigration is an issue of increasing importance in the United States. Few issues have generated as much debate and emotion as the immigration issue. The goal of this course is to provide students with an overview of the critical normative and academic questions in political science regarding immigration in the U.S. What factors have affected contemporary and historical immigration policy in the United States? In particular how have economics, demographics, politics, religion, culture, environmental concerns, and ethnic and nationalist interests impacted the nature of politics and policy? How have groups leveraged political influence for desired immigration policy outcomes? We will study the impact of worldwide immigration and population trends on the formulation of American policy. The emphasis will be on an academic understanding of how immigration policy has been affected by domestic and international demographic and political factors.

14426 POLS 13181 04 – Politics and the Internet
Ruth Abbey
TR 3:30-4:45 (Freshmen only / University Seminar)
Is the Internet, and other new information and communication technologies, changing the conduct of politics in democratic societies? If so, in what ways? And how are these changes to be evaluated – do they enhance or constrain democracy? This brand new course seeks to address these questions and others by examining a series of recent writings on this topic.
In this seminar we will read Tolkien's works The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, with special attention to many political problems and themes that come to light through Tolkien's narratives and characters: 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. We will also read some of Tolkien's letters and essays, together with selections from the works of philosophers and theologians who influenced Tolkien's view of the world (Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, and Aquinas). An overarching theme of the course will be the interrelation among literature, politics, culture, and education. Students who love reading Tolkien are of course most welcome, but they should also have an interest in social and political issues and a willingness to work very hard. In addition to a demanding reading load, students will participate regularly in class discussions and debates, write several papers and a final exam, and attend film viewings and other extracurricular events related to our topic.
To answer these questions, we first study several theories about foreign policy ranging from decision-making to organizational politics. We then examine the forces that have together shaped what we call modern agriculture, and how to realistically evaluate criticisms against it.

**19853 POLS 30042 01 - Understanding Food and Agriculture Policy**
Matthew Doppke  TR 12:30-1:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
This course introduces students to agro-food studies: the linked systems of agricultural production, food processing, distribution, and consumption. Market forces, technology, public policies, and increasingly, quasi-private systems of governance structure agro-food systems. Our aim is to understand how these forces have together shaped what we call modern agriculture, and how to realistically evaluate criticisms against it.

***ADDED: 4/10/12***

**xxxxx POLS 30060 01 – Constitutional Law**
Donald Kommers  MW 11:45-1:00  (fulfills American field requirement)
The focus of this course is the constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. It covers landmark constitutional cases in leading topical areas such as abortion, death penalty, freedom of speech, church-state relations, equal protection, and the war powers of president and congress. The main goals of the course are three: (1) To introduce students to the leading principles and policies of American constitutional law; (2) to acquaint them with the process of constitutional interpretation; and (3) to explore with them the role of the federal judiciary, and most particularly the Supreme Court, in the American political system.

***ADDED: 4/13/12***

**xxxxxPOLS 30133 01 - The 2012 Elections and the Future of the American Party System**
Paul Mueller  TR 12:30-1:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
The purpose of this course is to understand the 2012 election through the lens of the American party system. We will explore the development and evolution of the American party system, critical elections which lead to realignments of the American party system, institutional boundaries on the party system, and the impact of individual voting patterns, social mobility, and other influences that may explain historic changes. At the completion of this course students will be able to construct narrative explanations of the 2012 election by placing it in the context of the American party system, patterns of change and continuity in the electorate, and individual campaign dynamics.

**19280 POLS 30157 01 – Healthcare and the Poor**
David Betson  TR 2:00-3:15  (Crosslisted from HESB 43043)  (fulfills American field requirement)
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.

**15159 POLS 30201 01 - US Foreign Policy**
Nilay Saiya  MWF 1:55-2:45  (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. American foreign policy is important for US citizens, but it also affects whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, whether they receive economic aid or go broke, and whether they will swept by famine and disease. With these issues at stake, we want to know what determines U.S. foreign policy? What is the national interest? When do we go to war? Would you send U.S. soldiers into war? If so, why do wars and for what reasons? How do our economic policies affect others? Does trade help or hurt the U.S. economy and its citizens? To answer these questions, we first study several theories about foreign policy ranging from decision-making to organizational politics. We then examine the U.S. foreign policy process, including the president, Congress, the bureaucracy, the media, and public opinion. To see these theories and the policy process in action, we turn to the history of U.S. 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 grand strategies for the future. This course requires a paper about the history of American foreign policy, a paper about a current policy problem, as well as a midterm and a comprehensive final.

***ADDED: 4/10/12***

**xxxxx POLS 30266 01 – Political Economy of Globalization**
Susan Pratt-Rosato  TR 12:30-1:45  (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
This course examines the intersection of politics and economics in an increasingly global world. Economic interdependence has increased dramatically over the past fifty years. While this has raised living standards in many countries, it has also given rise to new social, economic, and political tensions. This course offers an analytical framework for evaluating the consequences of globalization and provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in today’s global economy. The course is divided into three main sections. The first part of the course focuses on understanding what is meant by ‘globalization’ as well as an introduction to several contending theories of globalization. The second part of the course will focus on managing globalization, and will evaluate different options available to states, institutions, and other actors. The final section of the class will be devoted to empirical issues associated with globalization. Topics discussed include: the environment, corruption, human rights, non-governmental organizations, democratization, and regional trading blocs.

**19281 POLS 30302 01 – Ideas and American Foreign Policy**
Bacevich  TR 9:30-10:45  (Crosslisted from IIPS 50402)  (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
The aim of this course is not to consider policy as such but to examine the ideas underpinning US foreign policy and informing the foreign policy debate. Some (affirming) ideas inspire or explain or justify actually existing policy. Other (dissenting) ideas call into question or challenge government actions and priorities while advancing alternatives. The course takes a chronological approach. It begins with the founding of Anglo-America and concludes with the period since 2001. Throughout, we will examine the assigned readings to determine what they can tell us about the following: the image and role of America; the definition of U.S. national interests; the image of the world as viewed by Americans; the existing or proposed terms of the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world.
Globalization. Finally, it critically examines different strategies and policies for development.

What are the key international security challenges in the world today, and how can they be resolved? This course begins by surveying the present international security environment and identifying the major and minor actors, their capabilities, and the types of threats they pose to one another. It proceeds to examine a number of the most pressing international security issues, including war, civil war, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and cyber-warfare. Each section begins with a descriptive overview of the phenomenon before moving into a theoretical analysis of factors that make these issues more or less urgent and steps being taken to resolve them.

Are power and conquest what they used to be? Julius Caesar and Genghis Khan tickle our historical imagination but increasingly seem irrelevant to the modern international experience. How have recent developments like globalization, nuclear weapons, and nationalism altered the usefulness of states' policy tools and their incentives to pursue conquest? This course begins with a classical examination of the role of power and conquest in international relations and proceeds to examine a number of recent debates concerning their evolving role in the modern international system.

The principles of impartiality, neutrality, and independence have traditionally guided humanitarian actors working to provide life-saving assistance to those affected by violent conflict and war. However, in the wake of the end of the Cold War and the more recent wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the politicization of humanitarian aid and the changing nature of violence have forced humanitarian actors to reevaluate some of the central assumptions of humanitarian action. Using a series of case studies, this course will examine the central debates and dilemmas of humanitarian action, especially in relation to the "relief-to-development" continuum, military-civilian interactions, safety and security issues, and the protection of war-affected populations. The course requires a substantial amount of reading and will be conducted in a seminar format. Students will be required write a series of papers as well as an exam.

This course looks at why some countries are more economically developed than others, and why some are developing more than others, using a political economy perspective. It discusses alternative meanings and measures of development. It then examines alternative views on the constraints to development, at different levels of analysis, individual, sectoral, national and global. In so doing it analyzes economic factors, and their interaction with broader political, social and cultural factors, and explores both the problems internal to countries and to those arising from international interactions and globalization. Finally, it critically examines different strategies and policies for development.

This course explores 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.

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The world's climate has changed, is changing, and will continue to change, even if we implement the most extreme mitigation practices and reduce greenhouse gas emissions starting today. The impacts of climate change are enormous: species extinctions, ecosystem dysfunction, sea level rise, storm surge, heat waves, droughts, floods, disease outbreaks, famine, and economic loss. Humans need to adjust to this new reality by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions starting today. We might have to construct levees to save our cities, implement new agricultural technologies to save our food supply, or move species to save them from extinction. Surprisingly, political scientists have been largely absent from the adaptation conversation. In this course, we will break down the barriers and begin to understand the role of politics in creating the necessary transitions to sustainability.
course, we explore the many questions that climate change adaptation raises for politics. We will consider adaptation in the context of political economy (adaptation costs money), political theory (adaptation involves questions of social justice), comparative politics (some countries more aggressively pursue adaptation), urban politics (some cities more aggressively pursue adaptation), regime type (democracies and authoritarian regimes may differently pursue adaptation), federalism (different levels of government may be involved), and several other fields of study including institutional development, international security, immigration, media, public opinion, and judicial politics. This course falls at the intersection of political science and environmental studies, but all students interested in our changing world are welcome.

18958  POLS 30494 01 - Theories of Genocide
Naunihal Singh  TR  9:30-10:45  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
As inexplicable mass genocides and mass killings are from a moral perspective, they have a political logic of their own. This seminar seeks to unlock the reasons behind 20th & 21st century mass killings by bringing an analytical perspective to bear on them. Together, we will explore important questions about the causes and conduct of mass killings. Why do mass occur in some places and not others? Who participates in the killing? How much support from society is necessary? How does the world react to such events? What can outside actors do to stop the killing? Are there legal options for punishing the perpetrators and hopefully deterring future killings? How can you heal a society after such a tragedy? The course will investigate these questions through the study of the Holocaust, Cambodia, Rwanda, and Darfur.

18959  POLS 30495 01 – Education, Statebuilding, and Democracy
Jaimie Bleck  TR  3:30-4:45  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
This course examines the role of education in the processes of statebuilding and democratization. How do schools shape citizens? How can education increase “democratic agency”? We will examine these questions in a variety of country contexts with a focus on the developing world.

19287  POLS 30522 01 - Chile in Comparative Perspective  (crosslisted from SOC 43578)
Samuel Valenzuela  TR  11:00-12:15
This course provides a detailed analysis of the development of the Chilean economy, society, and policy since independence from Spain in 1818, drawing selected comparisons with other national experiences. It then discusses the validity of theoretical statements on central questions in the social science literature by examining them in light of the Chilean case. The main issues to be examined are the reasons for the successes or failures of Third World development, the origins and breakdowns of democracies, the characteristics of authoritarian regimes, and processes of restoring democracies.

15338  POLS 30557 01 - Immigration, Political Rights and Citizenship: New Perspectives  (crosslisted from ILS 40716)
Javier Esquívelias Ruiz / Allert Brown-Gort  MW  1:30-2:45  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
Citizenship is a pressing question for nation-states in the era of globalization. Whereas previous research on citizenship focused narrowly on the process of legal status, new studies are illuminating the actual practice of citizenship. As individuals’ lives increasingly span national boundaries, states are debating the rights of people who claim to belong in more than one country. What are and what should be the extent of immigrants’ economic rights? What about their legal status, political rights and cultural rights? The European Union and the United States confront similar challenges of integrating immigrants. The immigration debate that peaked in the United States with the end of the national Quota Act in 1965 surged again at the turn of the millennium while the Parliament and the Council of the European Union in 2008 adopted the directive of “Return of Illegal Immigrants”, marking a new milestone in Europe’s internal immigration debate.

18961  POLS 30615 01 – American Political Thought
Vincent Phillip Munoz  TR  9:30-10:45  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
In “American Political Thought” we shall attempt to understand the nature of the American regime and its most important principles. Since we lack the time for a comprehensive survey of American political thinkers, we shall focus on select statesmen and critical historical periods—specifically, the Founding era, Lincoln and the slavery crisis, and the Progressives. We shall also reflect upon how the American regime relates to the larger tradition of Western political thought.

18962  POLS 30656 01 – Human Rights and Human Wrongs
Ernesto Verdeja  TR  11:00-12:15  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
This course will examine theories of human rights and their applications and implications for international politics.

16315  POLS 30661 01 – Constitutionalism, Law and Politics
Vincent Phillip Munoz  TR  2:00-3:15  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
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.

16124  POLS 30672 01 – What is Friendship? Questions and Answers, Old and New
Ruth Abbey  TR  2:00-3:15  (fulfills Theory requirement)
The question in this course title sounds like a no-brainer. Friendship is such a common and ordinary part of human experience: how can anyone be in 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 will examine the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Montaigne, Nietzsche and Mary Wollstonecraft, among others, on friendship. Do we have anything to learn from these thinkers of the past about our own lives and relationships? We will also consider the representation of friendship in popular culture. 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? Is friendship an appropriate and viable model for marriage? Is friendship possible between humans and animals? Can friendship provide a model for political relations? And we will, of course, reflect on the meaning of friendship in the age of social networking sites such as Facebook.
This course is designed to increase the speaking, analytical and adversarial skills of students. Students will immediately be assigned to teams and begin in-class, conference-style presentations on their research projects.

18964 POLS 40810 01 - Quantitative Political Analysis
Michael Coppedge  MW 3:00-4:15 (fulfills Methodology requirement for departmental honors)
Students in this course will learn to understand the most common statistical techniques used in political science and acquire the skills necessary to use these techniques and interpret their results. Mastery of these techniques is essential for understanding research on public opinion and voting behavior, electoral studies, comparative research on the causes of democracy. For each topic, students will read works to orient them to key issues and debates. They will learn the reasoning behind the statistical analysis in these readings and create their own spreadsheet programs to execute such analyses. They will then download and clean datasets actually used in the published research, replicate selected analyses from these readings using a statistical package, and write short papers evaluating the inferences defended in the published research.

12383 POLS 43640 01 - Justice Seminar
John Roos/Paul Weithman  MW 1:30-2:45
*Permission Required*
Please Note: This course is the required core seminar for the concentration in Philosophy, Politics and Economics.
It is an intensive seminar, limited to 16 students. Works read will include John Rawls, Aristotle, Kenneth Arrow, William Riker, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The course will be run as a true seminar, focusing on student work. Each day the seminar will discuss a six page critical analysis of the day's reading prepared and antecedently distributed by a student. Other students will write one page critical commentaries on the student paper. In total each student will write two six page papers, and then twelve one page critical commentaries. There will be a comprehensive oral final for each student. The course aims at tight critical analysis, both written and oral, of key problems arising out of the search for an adequate theory of justice. The course is for students who like intellectual interchange on such questions. The course is team taught by Professor Roos and Professor Paul Weithman. Instructor's permission is required to enroll in the course.

12591 POLS 47905 01 – Research Apprenticeship
Josh Kaplan  *Permission Required*
This course offers undergraduates a chance to learn about and participate in the research experience. After several training sessions students are assigned to a faculty member to work on an ongoing faculty research project. Strongly recommended for students planning on pursuing a masters or PhD program in Political Science, International Relations, or Public Policy.

**INTERNERSHIPS / MOCK TRIAL**

10219 POLS 35901 01 - Internship
Carolina Arroyo  *Permission Required*
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.

10429 POLS 37910 01 - Mock Trial II
William Dwyer  WR 7:00-7:50 pm
*Permission Required*
This course is designed to teach students the basic rules and skills required to compete in the American Mock Trial Association ("AMTA") annual mock trial tournaments. Students will learn the modified Federal Rules of Evidence used by the AMTA, and how to effectively articulate and argue evidence objections and responses to a judge. Instruction will also emphasize the structure and preparation of effective direct and cross examinations, and the basic skills needed to effectively conduct witness examinations. Most students in this section will participate in an invitational tournament one weekend during the first semester. Participation in both fall and spring semesters is expected.

14956 POLS 37911 01 - Mock Trial I
William Dwyer  WR 6:00-6:50 p.m.
*Permission Required*
This course is designed to increase the speaking, analytical and adversarial skills of students. Students will immediately be assigned to teams and begin in-depth analysis of the evidence of the annual AMTA case in light of the Rules of Evidence. Each student will prepare outlines of each witness's affidavits and exhibits with analysis of evidentiary problems. Special emphasis will be placed upon development of direct and cross examination skills and how to prepare
Europe and novel scholarly attempts to understand these changes. The impact of global civil society on democracy; NGO strategies and tactics for affecting state change; and whether the NGO movement has eroded state sovereignty. Empirical issues discussed include: NGOs and the UN system; environmental activism; women’s rights and human rights; development and the course deals with contemporary issues and case studies. General topics addressed include: defining an NGO; the influence of NGOs on state behavior; and the building of mosques and minarets, and the publication of offensive cartoons. The accepted ways of handling these issues seem to have failed. No approach—from secularization to official religions, from American-style multiculturalism to consociationalism, from ethnic chauvinism to indifference to nationalism—can fully claim to provide a solution. Many critics now contend that new strategies are needed—including renewed emphasis on Christian religion, nativist nationalism, the aggressive use of free speech, and other policies that emphasize difference between some of the cultural, religious, and political traditions of European countries and their recent immigrants. With so much change in previously settled issues, institutions, and scholarly research about religion and politics, this course seeks answers to key questions: Why has there been so much violence and conflict? How are European states tapping into the potential of NGOs to contribute to the current situation? What new directions in politics and policy can be discerned? In sum, this course is about the renewed religious aspects of political conflict in Europe and novel scholarly attempts to understand these changes.

This course surveys understandings of the causes of three waves of democracy. In the first wave (simplifying a bit), democracies were born in Western Europe and former British colonies of settlement. This wave ended with the rise of fascism in Europe. In the second wave, democracies were restored in Western Europe and born in Latin America and some newly-independent states of Africa and Asia. This wave ended with the rise of authoritarian regimes in most of Latin America and Africa. The third wave included restoration of democracy in Southern Europe and most of Latin America, as well as extensions to several countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia. This wave may still be continuing, but there have been some notable setbacks. For each wave we will study case histories of one birth and one death. These will include studies of the birth or death of democracy in Britain, Germany, Venezuela, and Spain, and other countries. We will also get acquainted with general theories of regime change that were inspired by the births and deaths of each wave. The class will conclude with discussion of the prospects for a future wave of democratization in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Each student will write a series of short essays culminating in a full-length research paper.

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.

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from empiricism to constructivism, and their consequences for the design and conduct of research.

Political polarization in American politics has reached a new level of contentiousness in the last two decades. Politicians and political activists from different partisan camps regularly go to war with one another over different national issues. The media tells us members of the American public are balkanized into red and blue states, whose respective residents clash along partisan lines during every national election. Headlines proclaim we are a nation divided, the moderate middle is a thing of the past, and there is no remedy in sight. In this in course, we will investigate the breadth and depth of political polarization in the United States as well as its social, partisan, and political origins. We will also consider the consequences of political polarization for American democracy, including its impact on electoral politics, democratic representation, and public policy.

Recent years have seen a flowering of empirical research on religion's role in the American political system. This course cuts a swath through that literature by examining what political science has learned- and has yet to learn- about religion, belonging, and behaving, and how they pertain to political behavior.

The world economy, European regional integration, and the fates of individual European citizens are currently dependent upon the willingness and ability of the minds of many (though not all ) court followers: John Marshall, Stephen J. Field, Hugo Black, and William Brennan. We will examine their pre-court careers to see if there is a path to the Court that makes for greatness, their biographies while on the Court, and a selection of their major decisions. Students will be invited in their final papers to select a Justice of their choice and make a case for greatness or not.

**SENIOR WRITING SEMINARS (POLS majors only)**

**12310 POLS 53001 01 – SrSem: Party Polarization in American Politics**  
Gregory Shufeldt  
MW 1:30-2:45  
POLS majors only  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)

Political polarization in American politics has reached a new level of contentiousness in the last two decades. Politicians and political activists from different partisan camps regularly go to war with one another over different national issues. The media tells us members of the American public are balkanized into red and blue states, whose respective residents clash along partisan lines during every national election. Headlines proclaim we are a nation divided, the moderate middle is a thing of the past, and there is no remedy in sight. In this in course, we will investigate the breadth and depth of political polarization in the United States as well as its social, partisan, and political origins. We will also consider the consequences of political polarization for American democracy, including its impact on electoral politics, democratic representation, and public policy.

**12626 POLS 53002 02 – SrSem: Four Great Justices**  
Michael Zuckert  
TR 3:30-4:45  
POLS majors only  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)

What makes a great Justice? Is there a reasonable consensus on who are the great Justices? Are the great Justices the ones whose doctrines and approaches to the Constitution had the greatest influence? Are they the ones we agree with the most? The ones who are truest to the Constitution? This seminar will raise these and many other questions related to the issue of what makes a great Justice. We will look at four who raise claims to greatness in the minds of many (though not all ) court followers: John Marshall, Stephen J. Field, Hugo Black, and William Brennan. We will examine their pre-court careers to see if there is a path to the Court that makes for greatness, their biographies while on the Court, and a selection of their major decisions. Students will be invited in their final papers to select a Justice of their choice and make a case for greatness or not.

**12725 POLS 53003 03 – SrSem: Political Economy of International Trade**  
Amitava Dutt  
MW 3:00-4:15  
POLS majors only  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)

This is a seminar-type course on the economics and politics of international trade. The course will review economic theories of international trade and approaches to the politics of trade policy. The topics covered will include the political economy of trade liberalization, global uneven development and the problems of less-developed countries, trade and the environment, trade and technological change, and the relation between international trade and international payments.

**12726 POLS 53001 04 – SrSem: Leadership and Social Change**  
Timothy Scully, C.S.C.  
MW 1:30-2:45  
POLS majors only  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)

This course is offered to upper division students as an opportunity to reflect on major themes of vocation, leadership, and social entrepreneurship. Exploring these themes from a variety of perspectives, the intent is to extract lessons and insights which can then be applied to students’ own understanding of, and approaches to, leadership and social change. The readings range from fiction to biography, to more analytical social science. The course will also include several selections from video media, as well as personal reflections from a diverse set of speakers. The material offered is intentionally eclectic, designed to approach the theme from multiple directions. Key dimensions of vocation and leadership will be discussed with an aim to developing a framework for thinking about leadership. Active participation in this seminar will facilitate the development of a coherent personal approach to leadership.

**19289 POLS 43001 05 – SrSem: Politics and the Problem of Good and Evil**  
Mary Keys  
TR 9:30-10:45  
POLS majors only  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)

In this writing seminar we investigate fundamental questions concerning the nature of good and evil, focusing on their manifestations in and impacts on political life. Readings integrate historical, philosophical, theological, and literary approaches to this problem. Our main texts will be Augustine’s City of God and Tolkien’s Lord of the Rings. Students will give at least one oral presentation and will write a research paper on a course-related topic of their own choosing.

**GRADUATE COURSES**

**18966 POLS 60029 01 - Religion & Politics**  
Geoff Layman  
M 3:00-5:30p  
Recent years have seen a flowering of empirical research on religion’s role in the American political system. This course cuts a swath through that literature by examining what political science has learned- and has yet to learn- about religion, belonging, and behaving, and how they pertain to political behavior. Readings will center on the political science literature, but insights will also be drawn from sociology, history, and economics.

**15055 POLS 60217 01 - Theories of International Relations**  
Alexandra Guisinger  
TR 2:00-3:15p  
This graduate seminar provides a survey of major theoretical traditions and their applications in the study of international relations. The course explores recent changes in and debates on the key theoretical approaches (realism, liberalism, and constructivism) with a particular emphasis on identifying and criticizing their central assumptions and causal logics. A second objective of the course is to clarify and assess various methodological perspectives, ranging from empiricism to constructivism, and their consequences for the design and conduct of research.

**XXX XXXX POLS 60455 01 - Political Economy of Europe: North and South**  
Andy Gould  
W 6:00-8:30p  
The world economy, European regional integration, and the fates of individual European citizens are currently dependent upon the willingness and ability of European governments to coordinate their economic and social policies across the boundaries of nation-states and political identities. This course explores the political economy of Europe through the prisms of comparisons and interactions across northern and southern countries, especially Britain, Sweden, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The course is useful for students seeking broader comparative references for their work on non-
European cases and useful for students preparing for the comparative comp on several themes (especially "Political Economy of Advanced Industrial Societies," and also "Parties and Elections" and "Identity, Ethnicity, Culture, and Religion"). The areas covered are Advanced Industrial Democracies and Western/Central Europe (European Union).

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<td>18968</td>
<td>POLS 60630 01 - Hegel's Philosophy</td>
<td>Dana Villa</td>
<td>M 3:00-5:30p</td>
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<td>This course will examine Hegel's development of a philosophy of history according to which he maintains that the course of history has or is producing the rational political order he conceptually describes in his Philosophy of Right. The chief reading for the seminar will be Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of World History, but attention will also be paid to other texts of Hegel's and to the relation of the emergence of this theory in Hegel to certain themes in Kant's philosophy.</td>
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<td>19479</td>
<td>POLS 60649 01 - Thucydides and Plato</td>
<td>Catherine Zuckert</td>
<td>MW 1:30-2:45p</td>
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<td>What is the relation between history and philosophy? What is the truth--or the truths--about politics that we can acquire from either or both forms of inquiry? We will read and compare the account Thucydides gives of the Peloponnesian War with Plato's Gorgias in an attempt to find answers to these questions. In the Gorgias Socrates looks at some of the same people and events that Thucydides depicts, but the philosopher seems to evaluate them much differently. Readers are thus provoked to ask: what are the correct standards to use in judging political actors? Are these different from the moral standards we use to judge individuals in their private lives? Later scholars, who call themselves “realists” and often claim to be following Thucydides, argue that they are.</td>
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<td>XXXXX</td>
<td>POLS 60659 01 - Aquinas on the Cardinal Virtues</td>
<td>Vittorio Hosle</td>
<td>R 3:30-6:00</td>
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<td>No other Catholic thinker has influenced so deeply the Church's thinking on moral and social issues as Aquinas (1225-1274). The course will discuss questions 47-170 in the Second Part of the Second Part of the Summa theologiae by Aquinas, dedicated to the four cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. The longest treatment is that of justice, and thus the focus of the course will be on Aquinas' theory of justice. We will evaluate Aquinas' doctrine in both its similarities with and differences from Aristotle as well as in its impact on ideas of justice within the later Christian tradition.</td>
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