This course surveys the basic institutions and practices of American politics. The goal of the course is to gain a more systematic understanding of American politics that will help you become better informed and more articulate. The course examines the institutional and constitutional framework of American politics and identifies the key ideas needed to understand politics today. The reading and writing assignments have been designed not only to 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.

14057 POLS 10200 01 - International Relations
Pratt-Rosato, Susan        MW 9:25-10:15 (wi/Friday discussion sections / listed below)
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 / Friday discussion sections**
14058 POLS 12200 - 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15
14059 POLS 12200 - 02 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15
14060 POLS 12200 - 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20
14061 POLS 12200 - 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20
14062 POLS 12200 - 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20
14063 POLS 12200 - 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20

This course, taught by a historian and a political scientist and therefore explicitly interdisciplinary in nature, provides an analytical overview of European domestic and international history from the turn of the twentieth century through the two world wars. Topics include the collapse of the international system before 1914, the causes and conduct of the First World War, the Versailles System, the economic and political crises of the 1920s and 1930s, and the causes and conduct of the Second World War.

**CO-REQ / Friday discussion sections**
16516 POLS 12202 - 03 Europe at War Discussion Sec F 10:30-11:20
16519 POLS 12202 - 04 Europe at War Discussion Sec F 10:30-11:20
16520 POLS 12202 - 05 Europe at War Discussion Sec F 11:30-12:20
19619 POLS 12202 - 06 Europe at War Discussion Sec F 11:30-12:20

12641 POLS 13181 01 - Political Theory of Homer's Iliad
Barber, Sotirios  TR 2:00-3:15
Homeric epics have 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 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 and Diana Hacker, A Pocket Style Manual

13873 POLS 13182 02 - Latinos and the Future of American Politics
Ramirez, Ricardo  TR 3:30-4:45
Changing partisan preferences are often credited with the competitive presidential elections since the year 2000. This course considers how these changes in American politics are rooted in significant demographic shifts. Since 1991, more than a third of all new U.S. citizens were Latinos and many U.S. born Latinos became eligible to vote. These shifts raise a host of questions about how Latinos are changing the political landscape in the United States. Under what conditions will new members of the electorate matter for political outcomes? How and when are they mobilized? What distinctive challenges, including distinctive national origin experiences do Latinos face when trying to make their voices heard? This course considers these questions as a way to address the overarching question: What are the implications of the evolving Latino experience for understanding an increasingly diverse electorate and the future of American Politics?
13866  POLS 13181 03 - USEM: Political Economy of Growth and Distribution
Dutt, Amitava  TR 12:30-1:45
This course focuses on two fundamental issues economics and political science. Economists, other social scientists, policy-makers and the general public often evaluate how an economy is doing in terms of its rate of economic growth and its income distribution. This course will provide an introduction to: whether and why economic growth and income distribution matter; how economic and political factors determine growth and distribution and interact with each other; and the effects of economic growth and income distribution on economic, political and social issues that we have reason to value. The course will examine examples from rich and poor countries. No prior knowledge of economics or politics is necessary.

13950  POLS 13181 04 - What is Friendship? Questions and Answers, Old and New
Abbey, Ruth  TR 2:00-3:15
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.

16523  POLS 13181 05 - The End of Education
Deneen, Patrick  TR 2:00-3:15
What is education for? What does higher education in particular hope to achieve? What kind of human being and what kind of society does it support and envision? These questions have been the subject of debate for thousands of years, from ancient times to our own day. In this course we will explore a number of classical and modern discussions of education – ranging from works by Plato and Aristotle to John Henry Newman and John Dewey – as well as a number of contemporary discussions focused on the aims and goals of higher education. This material should encourage all of us to think deeply not only about a subject we can hold at arm's length – rather, it proposes to examine the very activity we are engaged in during the course itself. We will explore the very reason for attending college, and what one should appropriately hope to attain during your four years and beyond.

***Course title and description added 3/26/14***

16522  POLS 13181 06 – Faith and Freedom: Religion, Development, and Democracy
Dowd, Robert  TR 5:05-6:20
The impact of religion on social and political change and the impact of social and political change on the influence of religion are immensely important topics. While many have claimed that religious faith communities essentially impede “human progress”, others have argued that “human progress” is impossible to explain without reference to such faith communities. In this seminar will take a critical look at religious systems, particularly Christianity and Islam, and examine two major questions: (1) What effects, if any, do religious beliefs and institutions have on human development as well as the prospects for and the quality of democracy? (2) What effects, if any, do human development and democratization have on the relevance of religious beliefs and the influence of religious institutions?

***Course added 3/20/14***

16521  POLS 13181 07 - US Foreign Policy
Lindley, Daniel  TR 3:30-4:45
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, into which 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.

INTRO COURSES

***Fulfills intro course breadth requirement for POLS major***

11861  POLS 20100 01 - American Politics
Wolbrecht, Christina  MW 10:30-11:20 (w/Friday discussion sections / listed below)
This course offers an introduction to the principles, institutions, and decision-making processes of the national government of the United States. Over the semester, we will examine the foundations of American government (the Constitution, federalism, American political culture and ideology), political institutions (Congress, presidency, judiciary, and bureaucracy), democratic processes and players (elections, voting, public opinion, political parties, interest groups, social movements, and mass media), and public policy making.

CO-REQ / Friday discussion sections
16525  POLS 22100-01 American Politics Discussion  F 10:30-11:20  19623  POLS 22100-04 American Politics Discussion  F 11:30-12:20
16526  POLS 22100-02 American Politics Discussion  F 10:30-11:20  19622  POLS 22100-05 American Politics Discussion  F 9:25-10:15
16524  POLS 22100-03 American Politics Discussion  F 11:30-12:20  19621  POLS 22100-06 American Politics Discussion  F 9:25-10:15

11937  POLS 20200 01 - International Relations
Rosato, Sebastian  MW 10:30-11:20 (w/Friday discussion sections / listed below)
This course provides an introduction to the study of international relations. It covers several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in the field of IR. The course is divided into six parts: (I) Key Concepts; (II) Theories of IR (realism, liberalism, and constructivism); (III) War (especially the World Wars and Cold War); (IV) International Security (weapons of mass destruction, ethnic conflict and terrorism); (V) International Political Economy (trade, finance and globalization); (VI) Law, Human Rights and the Environment. The course concludes with a discussion of the future of international relations in the 21st century.

CO-REQ / Friday discussion sections
19627  POLS 22200-01 IR Discussion  F 10:30-11:20  19626  POLS 22200-04 IR Discussion  F 9:25-10:15
19625  POLS 22200-02 IR Discussion  F 10:30-11:20  19628  POLS 22200-05 IR Discussion  F 11:30-12:20
19629  POLS 22200-03 IR Discussion  F 9:25-10:15  19624  POLS 22200-06 IR Discussion  F 11:30-12:20
This course offers an introduction to key concepts and theoretical approaches in comparative politics and seeks to provide students with a grounding in the basic tools of comparative analysis. It examines and evaluates competing theoretical approaches (Modernization, Marxist, cultural, institutional and agency-centered) to several important phenomena in contemporary world politics, including the development of the nation-state and different regime-types, democratization, economic development, and ethnic, religious and nationalist conflict. It also explores recent debates about the role of the state, political institutions, political parties, civil society and social capital in shaping political outcomes. The course integrates case studies of countries from every region in the world in hopes that students will cultivate a broad understanding of different social and political phenomena and will have the tools to undertake further comparative studies.

**CO-REQ / Friday discussion sections**

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**10194 POLS 20600 01 - Political Theory**

Verdeja, Ernesto

TR 3:30-4:45

Is it ever defensible to break the law? Do the means justify the ends, as some political leaders argue? What is tolerance, and what are its limits? This course introduces students to key questions in political theory, including the question of conventional versus natural moral standards, the relationship between the individual and the community, and the relation between political dissent and obligation to the state. We read a number of classic and contemporary political thinkers and address a wide variety of current political debates.

**19620 POLS 20600 01 - Political Theory**

Villa, Dana

MW 12:50-1:40

An introduction to political theory, centering on the relation of politics to morality and the tension between citizenship and moral individualism. Readings from Plato, Machiavelli, Tocqueville, J.S. Mill, and Hannah Arendt.

**CO-REQ / Friday discussion sections**

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**AMERICAN POLITICS ~ LECTURE COURSES**

***Fulfills an American Politics breadth requirement for POLS major***

(Course #’s 30000-30199 and 40000-40019)

**16534 POLS 30022 01 - Public Opinion and Political Behavior**

Davis, Darren

MW 12:30-1:45

A principle tenet underlying democratic governance is the belief that public opinion or the "will of the people" should dictate governmental behavior. To the extent this belief is a realistic consideration; difficult questions remain concerning the capacity for citizens to develop reasoned opinions and how to conceptualize and measure opinion. This course explores the foundations of political and social attitudes and the methodology used to observe what people think about politics. The course is structured around four key questions:

1. How reliable is the methodology of public opinion polling?
2. How do people acquire, organize, and change their political beliefs and attitudes?
3. What factors in the political world influence and shape public opinion, including the effects of the media, political events, and social forces?
4. What are the main lines of cleavage in American public opinion? How polarized is the American public and on what issues is there a consensus?

**20143 POLS 30024 01 - Media and Politics**

Davis, Darren

TR 12:30-1:45

Although the mass media is not formally part of the U.S. government, it is arguably the most powerful institution shaping public attitudes, creating and producing information, and communicating political information to individual citizens. Almost all exposure to politics comes not from direct experience but from mediated stories. And, with the rise of the Internet, the growth of 24-hour cable news, and the decline of the “Big Three” television networks has created a more diffuse media environment has been created. The primary purpose of this course is to analyze the role of the media in American politics and its relationship with the public, government, and candidates for office in a democratic society.

**19633 POLS 30028 01 - Religion in American Politics**

Campbell, David

TR 09:30-10:45

This course begins by examining the unique religious “economy” within the United States, and the extent to which it is a function of the First Amendment and/or other factors. We will then explore the imprint religion has made on the American political landscape, drawing on both historical and contemporary examples. From abolitionism to school vouchers, from William Jennings Bryan to George W. Bush, the course will address how religion and politics have converged to affect public policy in the courts, Congress, and the executive branch.

**19634 POLS 30031 01 - American Voting and Elections**

Ramirez, Ricardo

TR 11:00-12:15

A basic precept of democratic rule is the translation of public preferences into governmental policy. The goal of this course is to understand the sources and nature of political beliefs and attitudes, how opinion relates to political activity of citizens, and how decisions of government officials are influenced by public attitudes and actions. To achieve this goal, the course is divided into two major sections. The first section focuses on public opinion (i.e. attitudes), beginning with an examination of polling methodology. We will also consider the factors that influence the formation of opinion and outline the contours of American public opinion. The second section of the course turns attention to political behavior, and in particular the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections. In doing so, we will focus on electoral politics, addressing questions about voter turnout, vote choice, and citizen participation in other activities.

**16535 POLS 30035 01 - Race/Ethnicity & American Politics**

Pinderhughes, Dianne

TR 12:30-1:45

This course explores American conceptions of race and ethnicity, how these have ordered institutional and philosophical developments in American politics, and examines how these conceptions matter today. We examine the major theories that discuss race and ethnicity in U.S. politics. Substantively, we consider the political experiences of specific groups: Native Americans, African Americans, Latinas/os, Asian Americans and European Americans. By examining these specific groups’ political experiences within broader theoretical, historical and institutional contexts, we will understand the bases for continuing conflicts and dilemmas, and to explore the possibilities for solidarity and coalition building. Finally, we consider how race and ethnicity interact with other identities such as gender and class in animating political action.
This course introduces the basic themes of the U.S. Constitution and the major struggles over political power in America. Through classroom debates and an interactive moot court simulation, students will explore contentious political conflicts from the Philadelphia Convention to recent controversies over terrorism and universal healthcare.

17216 POLS 30165 01 – Investing in Children - Public Policy and Programs
Betson, David
TR 2:00-3:15

( Crosslisted from PS 33200) Children are the embodiment of our collective future. The resources that are devoted to children represent as much an investment in our future as does improving our infrastructure or conducting research. Historically the primary responsibility for the raising and nurturing of children has resided with their parents. But when the parents are unable or have difficulty meeting this important responsibility, the public has devised policies and programs to ranging from taking over this responsibility to providing assistance to parents. The purpose of this course will be to examine the extent that parents direct resources to children to provide children with food, clothing, shelter, education, medical services needed for their development, and other forms of financial assistance or the direct provision of goods and services (TANF, food stamps, school meals programs, WIC, housing and utility assistance, public education, provision of health insurance, child care subsidies, and early childhood programs). The course will also examine the role of child support and custody laws as the public’s response to when one parent decides not to reside with the other parent to raise their children. Finally the course will examine the public’s response when the parents are judged to unable to care for their children (Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and the juvenile justice system).

15726 POLS POLS 40061 01 - Constitutional Interpretation
Barber, Sotirios
TR 11:00-12:15

This course will introduce students to the main legal systems around the world. We will focus on the major legal traditions (present and past) such as the indigenous law, civil law, common law, Islamic law, Hindu law, and Asian law. We will concentrate on the history of each legal system, sources of law, and their main characteristics. In addition to the domestic legal systems, we will also examine the main features of international law, its history and sources. The course begins with a general discussion of what law is, how it develops, and where it comes from. Later sections of the course center on sources, features, and defining characteristics of each domestic legal tradition. Finally, we will analyze international law. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with the main features of major legal families present in the world today and in the past.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ~ LECTURE COURSES

14416 POLS 30201 01 - US Foreign Policy
Desch, Michael
MW 11:00-12:15

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, into which 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.

15653 POLS 30222 01 - International Criminal Justice
Reydams, Luc
MW 09:30-10:45

This course critically examines the phenomena of international judicial intervention and 'criminalization of world politics'; the actors, ideas, and rationales behind the international criminal justice project; the operation of international criminal justice in a world of power politics; its accomplishments, failures, and financial costs; and the future of international criminal justice. The course includes Skype conferences with a war crimes investigator, a war crimes analyst, a defense counsel, a victim representative, a State Department official, and a staff member of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court.

15658 POLS 30224 01 - Comparative Law
Powell, Emilia
TR 11:00-12:15

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the main legal systems around the world. We will focus on the major legal traditions (present and past) such as the indigenous law, civil law, common law, Islamic law, Hindu law, and Asian law. We will concentrate on the history of each legal system, sources of law, and their main characteristics. In addition to the domestic legal systems, we will also examine the main features of international law, its history and sources. The course begins with a general discussion of what law is, how it develops, and where it comes from. Later sections of the course center on sources, features, and defining characteristics of each domestic legal tradition. Finally, we will analyze international law. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with the main features of major legal families present in the world today and in the past.

20144 POLS 30229 01 - Genocide in the Modern World
Veideja, Ernesto
TR 11:00-12:15

(Crosslisted from IIPS 30548) This course investigates modern genocide. We will consider several cases: Armenia, the Jewish Holocaust, Cambodia, Rwanda, and possibly Darfur, and examine the conditions that lead to genocidal violence. We will also examine the uses of humanitarian interventions, trials, and strategies of societal reconciliation, and relevant concepts of justice, guilt, forgiveness and moral responsibility.

19635 POLS 30260 01 - International Political Economy
Guisinger, Alexandra
TR 9:30-10:45

This course examines the politics of international economic relations. Government decision making in areas such as trade policy, exchange rates, and financial flows are influenced not only by economic factors, but also by political processes within and among countries. Only by systematically analyzing these political processes can we understand and explain the actual patterns of economic exchange that we observe both today and throughout history. This course begins with an overview of a number of analytical lenses through which we can view the global economy. It then examines the politics of trade policy, the internationalization of production, international monetary and financial relations, third-world development and transition economies, the debate over globalization, and responses to the international financial crisis.
The course on Latin America is vital for the United States because of the region's importance in trade, migration, the environment, and security issues. This course is an introduction to the politics of this important region of the world. What are the major challenges facing Latin America in the early 21st century? How are different countries facing these challenges? What causes the region's political instability and economic challenges? This course will provide an overview of some of the outstanding issues in US/Latin American relations.

This course will also explore the role of global religious networks in transforming the discourse about religion and politics. It will study the establishment of the Office of Religious Freedom under the auspices of the US Department of State and analyze the strategic incorporation of the promotion of religious freedoms globally as a key geopolitical agenda of the US as well as the related establishment of an office of "religious engagement also under international system of nation-states. The course will also study the establishment of the Office of International Religious Freedom under the auspices of the US Department of State. It will examine the arguments of supporters of these developments as well as the arguments of critics. Beyond a focus on how religion is theorized into conventional paradigms informing thinking about and the practice of international relations, the course will also explore the role of global religious networks in transforming the discourse about religion and politics.

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**Comparative Politics ~ Lecture Courses**

- **POL 30401 01 - Latin American Politics**
  Mainwaring, Scott  
  MW 09:30-10:45  
  Latin America is vital for the United States because of the region's importance in trade, migration, the environment, and security issues. This course is an introduction to the politics of this important region of the world. What are the major challenges facing Latin America in the early 21st century? How are different countries facing these challenges? What are the origins of the current dilemmas and opportunities facing Latin America? The main objective of the course is to provide understanding of some of the major political challenges facing Latin America today. The final section will provide an overview of some of the outstanding issues in US/Latin American relations.

- **POL 30421 01 - European Politics**
  Gould, Andrew  
  TR 09:30-10:45  
  In this course on European politics we will examine the literature on three major issues: regional integration, origins of modern political authority, and industrial political economy. We will seek to understand the origin, current functioning, and possible futures for key European institutions, including the EU, nation-states, social provision, unions, and political parties. Readings on politics in the European Union, Germany, France, Portugal, and other countries will be drawn from both scholarly sources and contemporary analyses of political events.

- **POL 30482 01 - Contention in China**
  Hui, Tin-Bor Victoria  
  MW 2:00-3:15  
  Is China next for a "Jasmine Revolution"? Why have pro-democracy efforts repeatedly failed in China? Why is there no organized democracy movement despite the prevalence of sporadic protests about various kinds of social injustices? Is China immune to democratization because of a deeply rooted "Confucian culture"? This course examines a wide range of contentious politics in modern China, from the May Fourth Movement through the Communist Revolution, the Cultural Revolution, the Tiananmen Democracy Movement to recent protests by workers, peasants, religious followers, and middle-class property owners. In addition to contention by Han Chinese, this course also examines resistance by Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongolians, and other minorities.
This class aspires to develop relevant knowledge and practical skill for students interested in engaging in bringing about positive change in a complex world. The class is particularly relevant for societal change, II) to explore the role and constraints of development projects in areas such as poverty reduction, social development, health, education, the environment, and emergency relief, 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 specific case studies from Haiti, Peru, Uganda, Mexico, Afghanistan, and Chile, among others, drawing lessons from instructive stories of failure and inspirational stories of change.

The course will train students to think critically and independently about law and politics through engagement with social scientific research. We will use the theories we discuss in class to analyze and compare contemporary events and debates of worldwide relevance, focusing on the US, Latin America, South Africa and Egypt as examples.

When we see that members of another nation or culture are suffering, disadvantaged, or in danger, we often wish to help. How and when is it possible to do so without causing more harm than good? In this course we survey the ethical justifications for, as well as the ethical problems presented by, benevolent international and cross-cultural interventions by national governments, multilateral organizations, and not-for-profit organizations. We focus on four broad types of interventions: (i) armed interventions, (ii) disaster relief, (iii) development programs and projects, and (iv) cultural activism, which seeks to alter fundamental principles of another culture through religious, media, legal, educational, or other means. Emphasis is given to the cultural, legal, and organizational structures around the world in which these interventions take place, since sensitivity to these structures bears heavily upon the effectiveness and ethics of an intervention. We also survey a range of philosophical justifications for international and cross-cultural intervention, assessing their strengths and weaknesses. This course features a strong hands-on component including role play scenarios, organized debates, and a major project in which students use the tools they are acquiring to analyze the ethical dimensions of a current intervention.
**METHODS ~ LECTURE COURSE(S)**

***Fulfills an methods requirement for POLS honors***

(Course #’s 40800-40899)

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**20159  POLS 40805 01 – Thesis Research Designs and Methods**

Rosato, Susan  
TR 12:30-1:45

This course is designed to provide students with the tools to accomplish original research in political science, and is designed for students who are preparing to write a senior thesis. Students will learn the skills necessary for an original research project, including how to formulate an empirical question, how to gather and analyze relevant data or evidence, and how to interpret this analysis. During this course, students will create an original research proposal for which they will compile a bibliography, gather and analyze relevant data, write a research outline, and present their research to fellow students.

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**INTERNSHIPS**

***Internships DO NOT count toward the POLS major***

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**20542  POLS 35901 01 - Internship**

Arroyo, Carolina  
TR 12:30-1:45

***Course description added 3/20/14***

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. Not for credit. Not open to majors.

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**JUNIOR SEMINARS**

***Fulfills seminar breadth requirement for POLS major***

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**12286  POLS 43001 01 - JrSem: The Politics of Morality**

Weaver, Christopher  
TR 2:00-3:15

This course will explore how people reason about what is right and wrong and the political consequences of their judgments. We will examine the development of moral beliefs and their religious and cultural roots. The primary focus of the course will be the influence of these moral considerations on public opinion and political behavior. Conversely, we will also look at how political ideology can influence both the content of moral beliefs and processes of moral reasoning, persuasion, and decision-making. The course will also touch on the practical ramifications of morality for political competition, paying special attention to the way certain issues acquire moral significance.

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**12642  POLS 43001 02 - JrSem: Causes of War**

Lindley, Daniel  
TR 11:00-12:15

Why do groups of people systematically kill other groups of people? War is perverse, tragic, and compelling. War's causes must be studied to prevent it when possible and to prepare for it when necessary. This course examines the causes of interstate and intrastate/ethnic war. The central theme and question of the course is assessing the extent to which wars are caused by accidents, miscalculations, and misunderstandings. If miscalculations and misunderstandings are prime drivers of war, then many policy prescriptions seem to offer the hope of reducing the frequency of war. On the other hand, if the cause of war is more often deliberately aggressive states, groups, and leaders, then must we place our hopes in deterrence alone? We will see as we examine a number of case studies including WWI, WWII, Vietnam, the Gulf War, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and those you research for your papers. We may also cover terrorism, Iraq, Korea, India-Pakistan, depending on how things unfold. As a senior writing seminar, the class emphasizes clear and persuasive communication and argumentation: sharp discussion, lots of papers, iterations of papers, presentations of papers, and intra-group critiquing of papers.

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**13555  POLS 43001 03 – JrSem: Organized Crime in Latin America**

Trejo, Guillermo  
MW 11:00-12:15

As Latin America transitioned from authoritarian rule to democracy and from state-led to market economies, a number of countries in the region experienced a major expansion of organized crime and the outbreak of uncommon waves of criminal violence. This seminar analyzes why some countries plunged into paths of social instability while others did not and whether economic and political transitions had any impact on the outbreak of crime and violence. We focus on five illicit markets – drug production and trafficking, extortion, kidnapping for ransom, human smuggling and transnational gangs. Besides analyzing the origins and development of criminal markets and the outbreak of violence the seminar explores the efficacy of different policy responses adopted by international institutions, national and local governments, and civil society. The course covers countries experiencing the most intense levels of crime and violence (e.g., Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), it also explores cases with little organized crime (e.g., Chile) and low levels of criminal violence (e.g., Nicaragua). The course draws on some of the leading scholarly research on the subject but also actively uses material from investigative journalists, filmmakers, NGOs and international institutions.

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**12643  POLS 43001 04 - JrSem: The Dream of Communism**

McAdams, James  
MW 9:30-10:45

This seminar covers the vast, diverse, complex, glorious, and brutal phenomenon known as “communism.” There was no greater challenge to liberal democracy in the twentieth century than the communist dream. Now it is gone, at least as a meaningful form of state organization. Through a broad variety of books, articles, documents, films, and artistic sources, we will examine both why this movement appealed to so many people over such a long time and why it suddenly disappeared. Most, but not all, of the material we examine will cover the period between 1848 and 1899. We will consider a wide variety of cases, from England to the Soviet Union and China. Among the writers we consult will be Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, V. I. Lenin,  and Mikhail Gorbachev. Students who are interested in this seminar should be prepared to engage in considerable amounts of reading, critical thinking, and speaking.
To understand the role of lawyers and justices in the context of Supreme Court cases from American history on five topics: school desegregation, affirmative action, school busing, sex discrimination, and sexual orientation discrimination. Background in constitutional law and civil rights strongly encouraged.

This course examines the politics of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in international relations. It provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to and empirical studies of non-state actors in world politics. Readings have been selected to highlight both traditional approaches to and more recent developments in the field. The first half of the course focuses on contrasting perspectives of the role that NGOs play in IR, while the second half of the course deals with contemporary issues and case studies. General topics addressed include: defining an NGO; the influence of NGOs on state behavior; 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 aid-based organizations; as well as the influence of NGOs on security issues, multinational corporations, and international organizations.

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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."

This seminar explores the interaction between politics and economics in the international system, with an emphasis on the theoretical development of the subfield of international political economy. We will investigate the balance between cooperation and conflict, the effect of international institutions on economic relations, and the mutual impact of domestic and international politics. Substantive topics include the international trade system, the international monetary and financial systems, the role of the global economy in economic development, and the impact of economic globalizations on domestic societies. Throughout the course, we will consider how models developed in other fields of political science or economics can be applied to international political economy. We also will attempt to identify the "state of the art" in the study of international political economy. This course serves as a basis for future research in the fields of international political economy, international relations, and comparative political economy. It also prepares students for the international political economy component of the international relations comprehensive exam. Students are expected to participate in all class sessions, to write several short papers, and to write and present a research design at the end of the course.

Much of the process in getting from a political or social grievance to a civil war involves the interplay of opposition demands and government responses. We will think of this in terms of repression and dissent. The seminar will explore the relationship between the demands made by opposition and the responses by the state, and critically how one might shape the other. We will push into making, or the idea that undergirds observed behaviors. States have ideas that they are protecting and opposition groups have ideas that they are trying to achieve. Most of the literature on repression and dissent focuses on behaviors and avoids the underlying ideas. We'll do both. We will emphasize literature on political repression, mobilization, claims-making, and escalation to civil war.

This seminar puts the state at the center of political analysis. What drives state formation: war, trade or ideas? Is the state formation paradigm Eurocentric and so inapplicable to non-European contexts, especially the developing world? Does war make or weaken states? How should we understand the state at the intersection of domestic and international politics? Are state autonomy and state capacity mutually complimentary or contradictory? Why do states fail and how can failed states rebuild?
Religion has been one of the most powerful driving forces of politics throughout human history. This seminar course invites you to explore the relationship between religion and politics across countries and religious traditions. The course analyzes the impact of religion on macro-political structures, meso-level political organizations and micro-individual policy preferences. In the first part we assess the impact of religion on the formation of the three most important macro-institutions of modern societies: States, nations and political regimes. We explore how different configurations of state-church relations have impacted processes of state formation and nation building and whether religion has any impact on the development of democratic regimes. In the second part we explore the impact of religion on the creation of some of the most important meso-level organizations in the contemporary world: Political parties, interest groups, social movements, armed rebel groups and terrorist groups. We will try to understand the conditions that lead religious actors to create the networks that facilitate collective action and why these networks sometimes provide the organizational infrastructure and cultural frames for peaceful collective action but others for violent action. In the third part we analyze whether and why religion can shape individual political and policy preferences – vote choice and preferences for economic redistribution. While two-thirds of the readings deal with Christianity (Catholicism, Protestantism and Evangelicalism), mostly in Latin America, Western and Central Europe, and the U.S., the rest of the readings deal with Islam and Hinduism in North Africa, the Middle East, and India. Readings will draw from social and political theory, comparative politics, sociology, and economics and from different approaches, including formal, quantitative and qualitative analyses.

This graduate seminar in political theory covers the major political writings of Rousseau, Kant, and Wollstonecraft, including Rousseau’s first and second Discourses and Social Contract, Kant’s Groundwork for the Metaphysics of Morals and political essays, and Wollstonecraft’s A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. We will trace how these three political philosophers contributed to the development of core concepts and arguments in modern political thought, concerning dignity, autonomy, respect, human rights, education, popular sovereignty, and peace. We will also engage contemporary scholarly debates on the significance of their writings for liberal, democratic, and feminist political theory in the present.

This seminar will examine the building, decay, and collapse of political parties and party systems, as well as the consequences of these processes. In 1942, the well-known political scientist E. E. Schattschneider famously wrote that “Political parties created modern democracy and modern democracy is unthinkable save in terms of the parties.” When we survey the world’s democratic and semi-democratic parties, however, outside of the advanced industrial democracies, many have weak parties and inchoate party systems. Inman countries, once powerful parties have disappeared. In other third and fourth wave democracies, solid parties underpin solid democracies, just as Schattschneider expected. What accounts for successful party building and for the institutionalization of a party system? What accounts for the collapse of major parties and even entire party systems? Why do parties remain weak in some democracies and semi-democracies? How does the institutionalization of parties under authoritarian rule affect the political regime? These are some of the questions we will grapple with.

This seminar will explore Schmitt’s probing historical and legal critique of the limits of liberal constitutionalism and Schmitt’s moral condemnation of modern society, showing the connection between these strands of Schmitt’s thought. Special attention will be given to Schmitt’s emphasis on prudential leadership at the expense of representative democracy. Special emphasis will also be given to Schmitt’s relation to Catholicism. We shall ask whether a radical critique of liberal modernity like Schmitt’s makes sense only from a religious perspective. We shall ask whether the rejection of modernity in the name of religion poses a serious risk of far-right politics of the kind that led Schmitt to join the Nazi party in 1933. Though Schmitt’s politics resulted in his neglect by American scholars for a generation after World War II, the nation’s institutional difficulties have revived interest in his thought, and some liberal scholars separate Smith’s diagnosis of liberalism’s ills from the prescription he chose in 1933. We offer this seminar in recognition of the spreading call for the reform of American institutions and in the belief that reform should be preceded by confronting liberalism’s strongest critics. Our hope is that this seminar will be one in a series of such confrontations.