Political Science Graduate Program
Class Schedule - Fall 2016

American Politics

CRN (tbd) 60042 Research / Publication Practicum Ben Radcliff M 3:30-6:15pm

(Also counts toward Comparative and Con Studies) The word practicum is defined most generally as "a graduate level course that is designed to give students practical application of a subject previously studied theoretically." This course applies this logic to the preparation of articles for submission to peer reviewed journals, i.e. we move from the theoretical idea of writing (or planning) papers that might one day be articles, to the actual tasks of (a) conceiving of a doable and publishable (and thus valuable) paper, (b) designing and completing the necessary data analysis, (c) packaging this research into the stylized, professional form journals require (in an effective and compelling fashion), and (d) submitting the paper for review. The course has one requirement: that by the very end of the semester (around 20 December) each student will have submitted an article primarily prepared in the class to a peer reviewed scholarly journal (that the instructor certifies as being ready to send out). Not only is publication a necessary task in preparing for the academic job market, but the submission of two such articles (one prior to the defense of your dissertation proposal) is a formal on paper requirement of the program (in exactly the same way comp exams are). This course is designed to help students create and craft such papers. The course is structured so as to provide the training, support, and an immediate incentive for completion of preparing articles. While it does so in part by focusing on strategies for preparing articles per se, it also aspires to facilitate student research by providing a set of recommended topics suitable for completion from start to finish in a single semester. These topics are those that your instructor can assist with substantively they are also topics that have been carefully selected so as to be manageable, to rely on known, existing data sets, and so on. The idea thus is that you will have a running start, with much of the preliminary searching for an exact idea that could get published already done for you. The prepared topics will focus on the intersection between conventional work horse ideas in political science and the study of human wellbeing. Recent or current projects I am working on are indicative of the kind of projects I envision most students pursuing: How do different kinds of democratic institutions produce different levels of wellbeing? Do different kinds of public policies lead to more people living better lives? Is there a connection between which political parties win elections and the quality of human life? Do higher levels of voter turnout promote (through both direct and indirect means) wellbeing? I also encourage, of course, students to develop their own variants on these questions if their proposed innovation is a good one. As in the real academic world, pairs of students may work on one coauthored paper, taking advantage of the division of labor many questions encourage. While I am presuming that everyone will work on a core set of related topics, in part so that we can help each other (in reading and commenting on each other’s work, sharing data, and so on), I am open to discussing other projects that students bring to class.

CRN19664 60038 Race, Representation, and Politics Dianne Pinderhughes W 6:30-9:15pm

(Also counts toward Comparative Politics, Crosslist with AFST 40602) This course introduces students to the range of substantive, theoretical, institutional, legal and methodological issues on racial and ethnic politics in comparative, international perspective. Whereas many nation states previously operated racially hierarchical political systems, nations in the western hemisphere, European nations, and postcolonial states, began to democratize their systems of political representation during the latter half of the twentieth century. These reforms continue to have significant impact on political, economic and legal systems across the globe. This course incorporates broad reviews in several areas: US political issues of racial and ethnic representation; the roles of American political institutions in framing reform; comparative cases of, and differing approaches to political reform in multiracial nations; and examination of varied methodologies for gathering evidence on race, representation and politics. The course is designed to introduce graduate and advanced undergraduate students in the social sciences and history, as well as professional students in law and business, to the varied ways in which issues of political representation have developed across the world.
This is the core course on American political behavior—a central focus of empirical political science for nearly 70 years. We will begin by considering normative questions about the role that ordinary citizens should play and realistically can be expected to play in a democratic polity. We then will turn to American public opinion, examining the sophistication of citizen opinion, the factors structuring opinion change, the social-group bases of U.S. public opinion, and the influence of public opinion on public policy. We will devote the second half of the course to American voting behavior. We will discuss the major theoretical models of vote choice; the factors shaping voter turnout; the role of parties, groups, and candidates in shaping voting behavior; long-term change in the parties’ electoral coalitions, and the impact of political campaigns on electoral choice. We will conclude the course by discussing the growth of party polarization in the American electorate and the causes and consequences of that growth. The goal for the course is not only to immerse students in the vast literature on American political behavior, but also to provide the foundation for original research. To that end, we will spend a fair amount of time discussing research methods and approaches. Students also will be expected to offer critiques of the ideas and methodologies presented in the literature, with an eye toward improving and finding new directions in research on political behavior. Finally, each student will do original research using data from one or more surveys of the American electorate.

### International Relations

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<tr>
<td>18007</td>
<td>Theories of International Relations</td>
<td>Gary Goertz</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>6:30-9:15pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>20109</td>
<td>Realism</td>
<td>Sebastian Rosato</td>
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*(Crosslist with IIPS 70210)* 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.

### Comparative Politics

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<td>19666</td>
<td>The State</td>
<td>Victoria Hui</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3:30-6:15pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>17122</td>
<td>Comparative Field Seminar</td>
<td>Michael Coppedge</td>
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<td>6:30-9:15pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>20110</td>
<td>Comparative Political Economy</td>
<td>Susanne Wengle</td>
<td>MW</td>
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The globalization of markets has reshaped polities and economies over the last two hundred years, and in the post-World War II period in particular. This seminar is designed to introduce graduate students to a broad range of theoretical debates about how politics and markets interact. Readings will include classical works in comparative political economy, such as Smith and Polanyi, but will largely focus on more recent seminal texts and cutting edge research. Empirically, we will cover a range of old and new concerns, including theories of industrialization and de-industrialization, varieties of capitalism, changing welfare states, the role of public and private regulations etc. The class also strives to include readings on a range of countries—including advanced industrialized countries, developing and emerging economies, as well as economies undergoing post-communist transformations. While grounded in comparative political economy, the class makes a conscious effort to bridge the gap between CPE and IPE wherever the existing debates offer opportunities to do so.

### Constitutional Studies

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<td>20108</td>
<td>Islamic Law and Constitutions</td>
<td>Emilia Powell</td>
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American Constitutional Theory and Development explores the character of the American Constitution and the philosophical and political principles that animated its creation and subsequent development. Topics include: the Declaration of Independence, the creation and adoption of the Constitution, the Lincoln-Douglass debates, Progressivism, twentieth-century constitutional and legal theory, and leading Supreme Court cases.

Augustine and Political Thought focuses on Augustine's ethical and political thought, studying his masterwork The City of God and a selection of his letters. In the second half of the seminar we examine Augustine's influence in contemporary political thought and the commentary of contemporary scholars on his writings. Readings for this portion of the course include works by political theorists such as Hannah Arendt, Reinhold Niebuhr, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Alasdair MacIntyre, Charles Taylor, and Eric Gregory, and Augustine scholars such as Robert Dodaro, Robert Markus, Ernest Fortin, John von Heyking, John Cavadini, and Frederick Crosson.

The Political Thought of Hannah Arendt and Leo Strauss examines the unsuspected parallels and radical differences between political thinking of Hannah Arendt and Leo Strauss. Both were German-Jewish emigre theorists who thought had close ties, both positive and negative, to the thought of Martin Heidegger. Readings include: "The Human Condition," "On Revolution," and "Between Past and Future" by Hannah Arendt; and "Natural Right and History," "On Tyranny," and selected essays by Leo Strauss.

Plato's Laws offers an introduction to Islamic law and Islamic constitutionalism. How does the world of Islam understand the concept of law? What is Islamic justice? Do constitutions of Islamic law states differ from those of the West? How does governance relate to religion in the Islamic world? How did this relationship evolve? Students will consider the meaning of Islamic justice, its embodiment in the legal system, its execution, the way it has evolved, and the principles that underpin it. We will examine the role of Muslim religion in the shaping of the law, and how a faith-based concept of law relates to modern governance. The aim of this seminar is to acquire a better understanding of Islamic law (sharia) as an expression of the divine will, and as a system of laws and justice, through focusing on classic texts, Islamic law states' constitutions, as well as photography, art and sculpture.
Non-Substantive

No courses offered

Political Science Graduate Students also may enroll in the following course

(Crosslist with IIPS 70205) This course surveys some of the key issues in qualitative methods and research design. Major sections of the course deal with causal complexity, necessary and sufficient conditions, concepts, case study methodology, case selection, within-case causal inference, and philosophy of causation. Students will do 8-10 page projects on (1) causal complexity, (2) concepts, (3) case selection or case studies. These papers require the student to examine the issue in some particular area of application, and put together the three papers can form most of a research design or dissertation prospectus.

CRN13856  60833  Math for Political Scientists  Gary Hollibaugh  MW  11:00-12:15pm

In order to understand quantitative and game theoretic work in political science, it is necessary to have a basic understanding of a few mathematical concepts. Topics covered in this course include probability, set theory, logic, matrix algebra, logarithms, exponents, calculus, and frequently used distributions. Learning math is like learning a language, so this course emphasizes short problem sets for each class as well as larger projects designed to pull together disparate skill sets.

CRN20114  60837  Maximum Likelihood and Limited Dependent Variables  Gary Hollibaugh  M  6:30-9:15pm

This course presents an overview of some regression-based methods widely used in political science today. The emphasis of the course is on models where the traditional assumptions of ordinary least-squares regression are violated, primarily in a cross-sectional context and because the dependent variable is non-continuous. The course will focus on maximum likelihood estimation of models of various kinds of limited-dependent and qualitative response variables. Specific topics covered will include binary response models, ordered response models, multinomial response models, event count models, duration models, censored/truncated regression models, and selection models. Throughout, we will focus on understanding the theoretical underpinnings of the various models and developing and evaluating applications of them to substantive problems in political science. Students will be asked to do data analysis exercises, to evaluate published research relying on quantitative techniques, and to do a research project on a topic of their own choosing.

CRN12417  63800  Proseminar  Susan Collins and Guillermo Trejo  W  3:35-6:15pm

The Political Science Department's Proseminar introduces first-year Ph.D. students to the discipline and practice of Political Science. This course is organized around three main questions: (1) What is the history, philosophical grounds, and current landscape of the discipline and of its diverse research methods or approaches?, (2) How do political scientists identify research topics and develop theories?, and (3) What are the main tools political scientists use to answer their research questions? The primary goal of the class is to introduce students to the best practices of quantitative and qualitative research they will need to employ in their own field as well as to the concepts, tools, and approaches they must understand as members of this discipline. To this end, students will be exposed to, and begin to learn to use, a variety of theoretical and empirical approaches during the semester. By the end of the semester, students should have developed the skills to allow them to identify productive research questions and the proper methods to analyze these questions.

CRN19700  SOC73997  Establishing Causal Inference  William Carbonaro  MW  9:30-10:45am

(Crosslist with POLS) Social scientists are centrally concerned with making inferences regarding causal relationships in their research. Unfortunately, making valid causal inferences is one of the most challenging problems in the social sciences. In this course, we will examine the nature of the problem, and learn different strategies for making credible inferences about causality in our data. We will focus on "big picture" issues such as, what do we mean by a "causal effect" in the social sciences? This course is both statistical and methodological. In terms of methodology, we will learn about research designs that can help us make strong causal inferences. In terms of statistics, we will learn analytical techniques that help us eliminate threats to internal validity in non-experimental data. We will focus heavily on the importance and use of panel (or "longitudinal") data to make causal inferences, and we will learn commonly used techniques in making causal inferences, such as: random/mixed effects models, fixed effect models, propensity score matching, and selection/instrumental variable models. (Note: students will learn multilevel modeling [aka "HLM"] in this course, in the context of analyzing panel data.) Students will learn how to perform all of these statistical techniques in Stata.
CRN12153  53001-02  Senior Writing Seminar - Tocqueville  Patrick Deneen  MW  11:00-12:15pm
(counts toward Political Theory and American Political Thought) In this course we will read Democracy in America in its entirety, exploring Tocqueville’s views on America, liberty, equality, family, religion, economics, and the prospects for and fate of democracy. It is expected that two short essays and a longer term paper will be assigned.

Courses of Interest in other Departments

CRN19696  SOC6372  Social Movements and Collective Behavior  Kraig Beyerlein  T  12:30-3:15pm
This course will introduce students to major theories, topics, debates, and cases in the field of social movements and collective action. In this course, we will answer, among other things, what defines a social movement? Under what conditions do social movements emerge, thrive, and decline? Why do people get involved in social movements? What effects do social movements have on the lives of people who participate in them? On governmental policies, elected officials, and broader cultural expressions? How do social movements spread? What is the relationship between mobilization and repression and mobilization and countermobilization? As these questions indicate, the primary goal of this course is to explain the various processes and dynamics involved in social movements and collective action. To achieve this goal, we will draw on both classical and contemporary theoretical perspectives and empirical analysis, covering such important cases of collective action as the U.S. civil rights movement, the U.S. Central America peace movement, the East German revolution, anti-nuclear movements, animal rights movements, gay and lesbian movements, abortion activism, and terrorism. This course will also help students prepare for the comprehensive examination in social movements and collective action.

CRN19697  SOC63740  Social Psychology  Jessica Collett  R  12:30-3:15pm
Grad Seminar in Social Psych (centering on Theories and Research in Social Psychology): This course is designed to provide a broad introduction to theories and empirical research in social psychology. It is organized around the major theoretical orientations in contemporary social psychology and their application to selected research issues. Major emphasis is placed on understanding the basic theoretical and methodological assumptions of each orientation.

CRN18249  SOC53800  Sociology of Gender  Elizabeth McClintock  MW  12:30-1:45pm
Gender is arguably the most fundamental social division and axis of inequality in human society. Although gender categories differ cross-culturally, all societies use gender as a key organizing and stratifying principle. But what exactly is gender and how does it relate to biological sex? What is the history of gender as a category of analysis in sociology and how have gender scholars influenced other sociological sub-fields? In this course we will read foundational tracts on theorizing gender and gendering theory, we will consider feminist methodological critiques, and we will examine empirical manifestations of gender and of gender inequality across varied arenas of social life and sociological research.