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

~ POLITICAL SCIENCE INTRO COURSES / Freshmen only ~

24389 POLS 10100 01 - American Politics
David Campbell TR 2:00-3:15 (fulfills American field requirement)
This course is fundamentally about democracy: how we know one when we see one. We will take the United States as an extended case study, the lens through which we will examine the challenges that accompany democratic governance. We will thus explore American politics from both the top down (the institutional landscape that shapes the way American government operates) and the bottom up (the attitudes and behavior of individual Americans). Along the way, we will guided by the central question of whether America has too much democracy, or too little

**PLEASE NOTE: This class does NOT have a co-req Friday discussion section.

24392 POLS 10200 01 - International Relations
Susan Rosato MW (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
20605 POLS 22200 01 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
22905 POLS 22200 02 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
21165 POLS 22200 03 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
23518 POLS 22200 04 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
20958 POLS 22200 05 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35
24399 POLS 22200 06 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35

24393 POLS 10200 02 - International Relations
Alexandra Guisinger TR 9:30-10:45 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
Using topics ever present in today's news (Iraq, the UN, Darfur, the EU, and Kyoto), this introductory course will provide analytical perspectives for understanding patterns of international conflict and cooperation. The lectures and syllabus will draw on classic readings in international relations as well as more recent literature including some game theoretic models to discuss such issues as why and when wars occur, alliance formation, the role of international law and institutions, and the rise of economic, political, and cultural integration. In addition to a mid-term and final exam, students will be graded on section participation and two short (5 page) papers.

**PLEASE NOTE: This class does NOT have a co-req Friday discussion section.

24394 POLS 10400 01 - Comparative Politics
Tin-Bor Victoria Hui MW (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
This course is a general introduction to the major political institutions and conflicts that shape our world today. Rather than focusing on any particular country or time period, we will use a shocking event--the birth of the modern nation-state--to organize our thinking about a diverse range of political movements and ideologies, including feudalism, colonialism, Leninism, and liberal democracy. This introductory course fulfills the comparative politics breadth requirement for the political science major.

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-06 -- Friday
23519 POLS 22400 01 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35
20181 POLS 22400 02 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35
29326 POLS 22400 03 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
29327 POLS 22400 04 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
23819 POLS 22400 05 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
25546 POLS 22400 06 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25

24396 POLS 10600 01 - Political Theory
Dana Villa MW (fulfills Theory field requirement)
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 / SECTIONS 01-06 -- Friday
28244 POLS 22600 01 – Theory Discussion – 1:55-2:45
28245 POLS 22600 02 – Theory Discussion – 1:55-2:45
28246 POLS 22600 03 – Theory Discussion – 12:50-1:40
28247 POLS 22600 04 – Theory Discussion – 12:50-1:40
28248 POLS 22600 05 – Theory Discussion – 11:45-12:35
28249 POLS 22600 06 – Theory Discussion – 11:45-12:35
movements and ideologies, including feudalism, colonialism, Leninism, and liberal democracy. This introductory course fulfills the comparative politics part of the political science major. This course will examine such phenomena as legislative organization, roll call behavior, representation, congressional elections, and the role of political context interact.

breadth requirement for the political science major.

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23520 POLS 30010 01 - American Political Parties
Christina Wolbrecht  MW 1:30-2:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
Political parties play many vital roles in American politics: They educate potential voters about political processes, policy issues, and civic duties. They mobilize citizens into political activity and involvement. They provide vital information about public debates. They control the choices—candidates and platforms—that voters face at the ballot box. They influence and organize the activities of government officials. Most importantly, by providing a link between government and the governed, they are a central mechanism of representation. These roles—how well they are performed, what bias exists, how they shape outcomes, how they have changed over time—have consequences for the working of the American political system. This class explores the contribution of political parties to the functioning of American democracy.

28250 POLS 30022 01 - Public Opinion and Political Behavior
Darren Davis  TR 11:00-12:15  (fulfills American field requirement)
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?

28251 POLS 30028 01 - Religion in American Politics
David Campbell  TR 9:30-10:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
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.

28252 POLS 30042 01 - Food and Agriculture Policy
Matthew Doppke  TR 3:30-4:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
This course examines political and economic origins of, and consumer consequences of, four main areas: the farm bill and commodity programs, the regulation of ag biotechnology, food safety, and global trade in foodstuffs. This is a discussion-centered course with a significant portion of the grade coming from a group project presentation.

29244 POLS 30152 01 – Analyzing Public Policy
David Betson  MW 11:45-1:00  (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from HESB 30015)
Public policy can be viewed as the adoption of a collective response to a perceived problem facing society. But what differentiates one course of action from another? What makes one policy better than others? This course will provide students with instruction into the welfare economics paradigm as a basis to develop and analyze policy alternatives.

29243 POLS 30153 01 – Spending, Taxes, Deficits
David Betson  MW 1:30-2:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from HESB 43040)
In 2001, Alan Greenspan expressed his concern to Congress with the speed by which the country was reducing the federal debt. A decade later, the black ink of the federal budget has been replaced with red and the once shrinking debt is now growing to the public’s consternation. This course will examine two main questions: What factors are responsible for this about face in the direction of federal debt and what decisions will the nation confront to restore long run fiscal balance?

29315 POLS 30154 01 – Education Law and Policy
John Schoenig  TR 3:30-4:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from ESS 30605)
This course focuses on selected legal and policy issues related to K-12 education in the United States. A central theme is the intersection of K-12 schooling and the state, with a particular focus on Constitutional issues of religious freedom and establishment, student speech and privacy, parental choice, educational opportunity, and education reform trends such as charter schools and accountability measures. Questions examined over the course of the semester include: What are the most basic obligations of the state with regard to its regulation of K-12 education? What are the most basic rights of parents in this regard? In what ways does the 1st Amendment protect — and limit — the speech and privacy rights of K-12 schoolchildren? In what ways may the state accommodate K-12 schools with an explicitly religious character? What are the Constitutional requirements with regard to religious speech or expression within K-12 public schools? To what degree is the principle of equality manifest in the form of educational opportunity? How has this changed over time? In what ways have education reform trends such as charter schooling and increased accountability changed the policy landscape of K-12 education?

29418 POLS 30161 01 - Law and Society
James Mastrangelo  MW 3:00-4:15  (fulfills American field requirement)
This course examines the role of law as both constituent of and agent of society and politics. Through theoretical engagement, applied jurisprudential reasoning, and institutional application we will seek to understand the phenomena that is law and what the consequences of the use of law are in political society. In this way, we will seek to understand what law has meant to people, socially speaking, now and in the past, and how we came to use law as a tool to organize life in the modern world.

28743 POLS 30203 01 - On War
Sebastian Rosato  MW 8:00-9:15  (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
This course is about the causes and conduct of war. As regards causes, the focus is on evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the most prominent explanations for the outbreak of major war including the balance of power, regime type (democracy/autocracy), civil military relations, and the personality...
traits of individual leaders. As regards conduct, the emphasis is on considering the effect of broad political, social, and economic factors (nationalism, democratization, industrialization, military professionalization) on how wars are and have been fought. Particular historical emphasis is placed on the causes and conduct of great power wars (especially the two World Wars), though other wars are also discussed.

23521 POLS 30260 01 - International Political Economy
Alexandrea Guisinger TR 12:30-1:45 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
This course examines the interactions between international politics and international economics. We begin with a brief exploration of the economic rationale for trade and financial relations, and then examine the recent political history of the global trade and finance. Topics include global and regional trade liberalization and coordination, and the consequences thereof (including the advent of the single currency in Europe); causes and implications of financial crises; and the linkages among economic globalization, environmental regulation, and human rights.

26205 POLS 30266 01 – Political Economy of Globalization
Susan Rosato MW 11:45-1:00 (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.

28253 POLS 30271 01 – International Development
Amitava Dutt TR 2:00-3:15 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
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 problems internal to countries and to those arising from international interactions and globalization. Finally, it critically examines different strategies and policies for development.

28254 POLS 30347 01 - Religion and Global Politics
Michael Driessen TR 2:00-3:15 (fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement)
The motivation behind this course is to introduce students to the role of religion in global politics, both in its theory and its practice. After framing the role of religion in world politics through the existing paradigm groups within International Relations theory, we will survey six current areas of scholarship which explore the intersection of religion and world politics. These will include the study of 1) religion as a non-state actor in the global arena, 2) religion as a generator of "civilization(s)," 3) religion as an inspiration for war and violence, 4) religion as an inspiration for peace and development, 5) religion as an element of religion and state relations today. Students will have the opportunity to use and critique the concepts introduced in the course by researching and writing a term paper on a case of religion intersecting with international relations today. Possibilities include, but are not limited to, the Iraq war debate; the EU vs. the Crucifix debate; the Islam and Democracy debate; and the US foreign policy debate over the engagement of the "global Muslim community." Intro to International Relations is recommended but not absolutely essential as a course pre-requisite.

29286 POLS 30348 01 – Saving the World or Wasting Time? The Effectiveness of Social Movements
Christian Davenport TR 11:00-12:15 (fulfills International Relations field requirement) (Crosslisted from MPS 30800)
This course is focused toward constructing a successful social movement organization. To do this, students will evaluate the existing theoretical literature based in political science and sociology to explore what a social movement is as well as how it attempts to achieve its objectives. We will also address the issue of how one evaluates progress toward a specific end and what leads to/hinders this progress. Students will examine existing statistical databases on the topic (e.g., a database of all collective action in the united states from 1960 to 1995) as well as detailed cases of both attempts as well as outcomes of these efforts. The former is taken from research compiled by the professor as well as other scholars of conflict/contentious politics. The latter is taken from diverse documents housed at the Radical Information Project as well as from diverse human rights organizations associated with the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Human Rights: these are based in the US, India, Northern Ireland, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

29462 POLS 30349 01 - When Tolerance is Not Enough: Ethical Perspective on Religion, Conflict and Peace
Jason Springs MW 3:00-4:15 (fulfills International Relations field requirement) (Crosslisted from IIPS 40604)
Tolerating of religious differences is heralded today as a primary accomplishment of the modern liberal-democratic societies, and perhaps the best hope for transforming conflict and building peace in conflict zones across the globe. Where did this value come from and how did it evolve? How has it come to orient modern, liberal society, and mark the difference between liberal and illiberal societies? Is religious toleration an absolute good? What are its limits? In what ways might it assist or impede the pursuit of transitional and restorative justice, and peacebuilding? Is the basis of religious toleration secularization of public life and politics? This class examines the concept of toleration, attending specifically to its application to current debates about the relation of religious belief and practice to politics and social movements in contemporary European and North American contexts. We will examine the difference between free speech and hate speech, the controversies pertaining to religious freedom in contemporary France, Holland and Britain, as well as apparent stand-off between multiculturalism, secularization, human rights and group rights.

28256 POLS 30483 01 - Contentious Politics and Resistance Movements
Tin-Bor Victoria Hui MW 3:00-4:15 (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
This course analyzes prominent resistance movements in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. We first examine the conceptual tools of contentious politics, domination and resistance, state-society relations, and violent vs. nonviolent strategies of resistance. We then examine various nationalist independence movements, revolutionary movements, communist insurgencies, civil wars, and peaceful democracy movements. To better understand resistance movements from the perspectives of leaders and participants, we will watch a series of documentaries and read the (auto-) biographies of Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Aung San Suu Kyi, the Dalai Lama, Wei Jingshen, and others. In analyzing democracy movements, we will further examine what the third wave of democracy entails, why some movements succeed while others fail, how new democracies should reconcile with past dictators, to what extent constitutional engineering can solve past problems and facilitate successful transitions, and why some new democracies remain fragile.
25617 POLS 30487 – The Rise and Fall of World Communism
James McAdams  MW(F-discussion section)  9:35-10:25  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
For most of the twentieth century, communist states, like the Soviet Union and China, represented the greatest political, ideological, and military challenges to the western world. But now, most of these states are gone; of those that still exist, only one (which one?) can credibly live up to the bloody examples set by Josef Stalin and Mao Zedong. In this course, we will draw upon an eclectic mix of approaches from political science, history, sociology, and political philosophy to make sense of both the rise and the demise of the communist phenomenon. Rather than focusing on only one country or region, we will consider an array of different cases. These will include not only the Soviet Union and China but also such fascinating examples as Cuba, Vietnam, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and--my favorite--North Korea. There are no prerequisites for this course, although I do hope you will be inclined to view world communism as one of the most intriguing political movements of all time.

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-04 -- Friday
26342 POLS 32487 01 – Communism Discussion –  9:35-10:25
26343 POLS 32487 02 – Communism Discussion –  10:45-11:30
26588 POLS 32487 03 – Communism Discussion –  9:35-10:25
26587 POLS 32487 04 – Communism Discussion –  10:45-11:30

28257 POLS 30488 01 - Transition to Democracy
Monica Nalepa  TR  11:00-12:15  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
In this class, we will analyze the institutional underpinnings of a successful transition to democracy, and we will discuss ways in which democratic institutions following the transition are set up. Obviously, to understand what contributes to successful transitions, we need to analyze the cases of failed transitions to democracy and failed processes of democratization. Most examples in this class come from the former Soviet Union and from East and Central Europe. Our ambitions, however, are more universal. By the end of the class, you should be able to apply the theories and concepts you learn to transitions taking place in other parts of the world.

29001 POLS 30529 01 – Italian Politics
Marina Calloni  TR  12:30-1:45  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
2011 marks the 150th anniversary of Italian unification. This course is a diachronic overview of Italian politics from the unification of the Italian peninsula as a nation-state in 1861, through fascism and post-war republican reconstruction, up to the super-national perspective of the European Union today. The course incorporates political history, political theory, personal narratives, opera, documentaries, and movies.

28262 POLS 30595 01 - International Development in Theory and Practice: What works in Development
Stephen Reubenberg  TR  9:30-10:45  (fulfills Comparative field requirement)
This course on international development has three major purposes: I) to examine diverse approaches to thinking about international development and processes that bring about individual and 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, and III) to develop practical skills related to project planning and management, negotiations, communications, and the evaluation of international development projects. 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 students planning international summer service internships, studying abroad, or for those considering careers in areas related to social and economic development. The course will make use of specific case studies from Haiti, Peru, Uganda, Mexico, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Chile, among others, drawing lessons from instructive stories of failure and inspirational stories of change.

25621 POLS 30615 01 - American Political Thought
Vincent Philip Munoz  MW  3:00-4:15  (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 state men 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.

28264 POLS 30653 01 – Politics and Conscience
Mary Keys  MW  3:00-4:15  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
Against a backdrop of large-scale society, mass movements, and technological bureaucracy, the invocation of “conscience” recalls the individual human person as a meaningful actor in the political sphere. But what is conscience, and what are its rights and responsibilities? What is it about conscience that ought to command governmental respect? Are there limits to its autonomy? What role should conscience play in questions of war and peace, law-abidingness and civil disobedience, citizenship and political leadership? And how does the notion of conscience relate to concepts of natural law and natural rights, rationality and prudence, religion and toleration? This course engages such questions through readings from the Catholic intellectual tradition (Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Thomas More, Fransisco de Vitoria, Desiderius Erasmus, John Henry Newman, Karol Wojtyla/John Paul II, and Joseph Ratzinger/Benedict XVI) and other writers of the history of ethical-political thought (Cicero, Seneca, John Locke, Mahatma Gandhi, Jan Patočka, and Alexandr Solzhenitsyn). We consider also various contemporary reflections on conscience expressed in films, essays, letters, plays, short stories, speeches, and declarations, beginning with Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and Václav Havel’s speech “Politics and Conscience.” This class serves as both the capstone course for the interdisciplinary minor Philosophy in the Catholic Tradition and an upper-level elective for Political Science majors and Peace Studies minors. Its format combines lecture and seminar-style discussion.

28266 POLS 30654 01 - Catholcism and Politics
Daniel Philpott  TR  9:30-10:45  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
Catholicism and Politics poses the question, both simple and complex: How ought Catholics to think about the political order and political issues within it? The first part of the course will survey major responses to this question drawn from Church history: the early church, the medieval church, and the modern church. The second part applies these models to contemporary issues ranging from war, intervention, globalization, abortion, the death penalty, religious freedom, gender issues, and economic development. The course culminates in “Vatican III,” where teams of students, representing church factions, gather to discover church teachings on selected controversial political issues.

28267 POLS 30656 01 - Human Rights and Human Wrongs
Ernesto Verdeja  MW  3:00-4:15  (fulfills Theory field requirement)
This course will examine theories of human rights and their applications and implications for international politics.
The concept of natural law is commonly taken to delineate a sphere of moral obligation or duty, while that of natural (or “human”) rights delineates a sphere of freedom or autonomy. How do these concepts fit together? Or are they ultimately contradictory? This course will explore the concepts of natural rights and the natural law, focusing on the meaning of each concept as well as potential areas of overlap or tension between them. This exploration will be conducted primarily through a broad tracing of the development of each concept, both singly and in tandem, through the history of political thought up to the present time.

Most courses in constitutional law narrate the Supreme Court's evolving positions on constitutional rights and institutions. This course starts not with the Supreme Court but with the Federalist Papers, from which it develops a general theory of the social and economic goals or ends of constitutional government in America. It then uses this theory as a framework for assessing the Supreme Court's position on property rights, Race relations, personal privacy, and the place of religion in American life. This exercise can yield results that make for lively class discussion, not only about the Court, but about the adequacy of the Constitution itself. Grades will be based on a midterm and a final exam, with a paper option in lieu of the final.

This course will address public policy issues such as budgets, taxes, health, economic development, welfare and crime. Taught by Joe Kernan, former Mayor of South Bend, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Indiana, the course will examine the political, economic and ethical dimensions of policy development, as well as the crucial interaction between the executive and legislative branches of state government. There will be approximately 8 pages of writing and a moderate amount of reading, including handouts.

This course is designed to increase the speaking, analytical and adversarial skills of students. Students will immediately be assigned to teams and begin during the first semester. Participation in both fall and spring semesters is expected.

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.

INTERNSHIPS / MOCK TRIAL

This course is designed to equip students both to understand social science research and to design and produce their own research. While it is targeted at juniors preparing to write a senior honors thesis, students who are intending to attend graduate school or whose careers will involve research are welcome also. Students will gain experience in formulating empirical research questions and in preparing to answer them. Students will be exposed to a broad range of research methods, both qualitative and quantitative, and the logic of causal inference.

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.

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 all fall and spring semesters is expected.

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 and present effective opening statements and closing arguments. The class will use role playing and video, with individual critiques.
This course is a seminar on Latin America. It is intended to be a multi-disciplinary introduction to critical issues within contemporary Latin American culture, society, politics, and economy. An assumption is that many of the traditional boundaries between different disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities are drawn somewhat arbitrarily, and that the "realidad latinoamericana" can, and even should, be approached from a number of different angles. Thus, we will trespass traditional disciplinary boundaries from time to time. The first part of the course is organized around a number of key analytic lenses which we will explore sequentially with an aim to gaining a deeper appreciation of contemporary Latin America. We will begin with a discussion of the utility of "culture" as a tool for understanding Latin America. The second is to use the study of southern politics as a way to understand the themes and methods of American political science. Topics include the rise and transformation of the one-party system in the South, critical elections and electoral realignment, the role of race in the electoral realignment of 1968, the role of the South in Congress, the influence of the South on American foreign policy, the transformation of state party organizations, primary elections, and the influence of the South in presidential elections.

This course provides an examination of the realist paradigm of international relations. The first part of the course will be devoted to an analysis of several variants of realism (classical, structural, defensive, offensive) with an emphasis on identifying and criticizing their central assumptions and causal logics. The second part of the course will focus on various social scientific, historical and moral critiques of realism as well as realist counterarguments to those critiques. The final part of the course will apply realism's insights to the contemporary international system.

Do presidents legitimacy possess war power? A political scientist from Mars, observing presidents since 1945 might conclude that there is a presidential war power. But does the Constitution vest in the president the power to decide on war? Through readings, discussion, and research papers, the seminar will examine controversies and claims over presidents' decisions to initiate war, and their implications for constitutional checks and balances, for presidential effects on institutions and policies, and, finally, for presidential leadership in other contexts, such as domestic crises.

The South has been the subject of some of the most important and innovative works of American political science. This course has two purposes. The first is to understand the role of the South in American politics. The second is to use the study of southern politics as a way to understand the critical role of parties in shaping effective governance and democratization.

We live in an age and in a country where human consumption seems to be increasing without bounds. But what are the effects of this on the supposed consequence of this increase, that is, the happiness of human beings? Many believe that this question has an obvious answer: since people are freely choosing to consume more, it must be making them happier. But others are not so sure, finding that increases in consumption beyond a certain level do not increase the subjective happiness of those who consume. The course will examine why this is so using a political economy approach, looking especially at the idea that happiness from consumption depends on not the amount we consume but rather on the amount we consume relative to others. It will also examine how increases in consumption affects other things many people think are important - including time with family and friends, the environment, the political system, economic growth, and income distribution.

This course is a seminar on Latin America. It is intended to be a multi-disciplinary introduction to critical issues within contemporary Latin American culture, society, politics, and economy. An assumption is that many of the traditional boundaries between different disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities are drawn somewhat arbitrarily, and that the "realidad latinoamericana" can, and even should, be approached from a number of different angles. Thus, we will trespass traditional disciplinary boundaries from time to time. The first part of the course is organized around a number of key analytic lenses which we will explore sequentially with an aim to gaining a deeper appreciation of contemporary Latin America. We will begin with a discussion of the utility of "culture" as a tool for understanding Latin America. We will follow this with an exploration of religion and religious expression in Latin America, followed by different country responses to the "social question" and the emergence of the urban and rural working classes. We will then look carefully at current debates surrounding political and economic institution building in Latin America, and conclude the first part of the course with a look at important exogenous factors, in particular the influence of the United States on Latin America's political and economic development. In the second part of the course, we will look specifically at country-cases in comparative
perspective, in particular Chile, Mexico, and Brazil. In selecting these cases, we have made a conscious decision to sacrifice breadth for greater depth. An effort will be made throughout the discussion of the cases to make broader comparisons with a wider range of Latin American cases.

**SENIOR WRITING SEMINARS**

**22953 POLS 53002 01 - Senior Seminar: The Empirical Study of Ideological and Normative Questions**
Benjamin Radcliff  TR 5:00-6:15  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

Questions of value, which we label as normative or ideological, are often considered as distinct from questions of "fact" or empirical reality. Nonetheless, normative and ideological systems frequently make predictions about observable conditions in the real world. For instance, liberals favor social welfare programs because they are argued to reduce inequality and other social pathologies, such as crime, and to improve the overall quality of human life. Conservatives make precisely the opposite claims. This course is devoted to analyzing these kinds of questions using social scientific methods. It consists of two parts. In the first, we consider a number of empirical predictions made by various normative points of view. The purpose here is to learn to take ideological assumptions and produce testable hypotheses based upon them. The second part of the course—which occupies the majority of our time—is an introduction to the analysis of quantitative data, which serves as our method for testing hypotheses. While no prior background in statistics or math is assumed, and the course is taught at a non-technical level, students should be prepared to learn and use statistical methods and statistical software. The main assignment for the course is a final paper in which students write research papers, modeled on scientific journal articles, devoted to a topic of their choosing.

**22954 POLS 53002 02 - Senior Seminar: Money and Politics**
Anne Baker  TR 2:00-3:15  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

In politics, money talks. Each election year billions of dollars are spent on American elections before members of Congress and the President even make it to office. Once in office, politicians are not insulated from the pervasive influence of money. Not only do politicians need to be concerned about their re-election and the costs of their next campaign but most of the deals they cut and legislative battles they wage are centered around money: who gets it what and how much. In this course, we will examine the role of money in politics, broadly considered, although campaign finance as well as lobbying by interest groups will be given special attention. Ultimately, we will consider whether political money and the involvement of monied-interests in politics serve to advance or undermine democratic citizenship, equality, freedom of speech, representation, and the production of sound public policies.

**22955 POLS 53002 03 - Senior Seminar: NGOs in International Relations**
Susan Rosato  MW 8:00-9:15  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

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 contending 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.

**24954 POLS 53002 04 - Senior Seminar: Birth and Death of Democracies**
Michael Coppedge  MW 1:30-2:45  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

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.

**23823 POLS 53002 05 - Senior Seminar: Politics of Islam in Europe**
Andrew Gould  MW 8:00-9:15  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

Writing seminars are devoted to a specialized topic and give students a chance to take a writing-intensive course in a seminar setting, with an emphasis on research skills and discussion.

**22956 POLS 53002 06 – Senior Seminar: Politics and The Internet**
Ruth Abbey  TR 3:30-4:45  *(fulfills writing seminar requirement)*
POLS majors only

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.
and government, virtues such as charity, mercy, justice, prudence, and law in its various forms. Students will also gain some familiarity with 
read selections from Aquinas's commentaries on Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics and Politics; De Regno; and Summa Theologiae on political authority 
contemporary literature and debates which engage aspects of Aquinas's ethical, legal, and political thought. The course is open to well-prepared juniors 
and reason and between ethics, law, and politics in Aquinas's thought. Our aim will not be solely to gain a historical grasp of one of the great thinkers of 
This seminar will investigate Hume's revolution in moral philosophy and his efforts to apply his new insights to political philosophy through a reading and 
This graduate seminar will study many of the politically relevant writings of Thomas Aquinas. Special attention will be given to the interplay between faith 
American Constitutional Theory and Development explores the character of the American Constitution and the philosophical and political principles that 
Department of Political Science Spring 2011 Course Descriptions