### FRESHMEN COURSES

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>15227 POLS 102000 01</td>
<td>International Relations (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>Susan Rosato</td>
<td>MW(F-discussion section) 8:30-9:20</td>
<td>fulfills International Relations field requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>18576 POLS 104000 01</td>
<td>Comparative Politics (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>Robert Dowd, C.S.C</td>
<td>MW(F-discussion section) 10:40-11:30</td>
<td>fulfills Comparative field requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>13292 POLS 13181 01</td>
<td>Presidents and War (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>Peri Arnold</td>
<td>TR 3:30-4:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>14893 POLS 13181 02</td>
<td>The Politics of Homer’s Iliad (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>Sotirios Barber</td>
<td>TR 2:00-3:15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14582 POLS 13181 03</td>
<td>Strategy and Social Science (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>John Griffin</td>
<td>TR 9:30-10:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>14875 POLS 13181 04</td>
<td>Studying Genocide (Freshmen only)</td>
<td>Naunihal Singh</td>
<td>TR 2:00-3:15</td>
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Political Science Fall 2011 Course Descriptions | 5/27/2011
14989 POLS 13181 05 - Politics and Literature: J.R.R. Tolkien (Freshmen only)
Mary Keys
TR 9:30-10:45
In this seminar we will read Tolkien's works The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, with special attention to many political problems and themes that come to light through Tolkien's narratives and characters: power and wisdom, justice and mercy, war and peace, leadership and citizenship, patriotism and humanism, individuality and friendship, freedom and sacrifice, fear and courage, despair and hope. We will also read some of Tolkien's letters and essays, together with selections from the works of philosophers and theologians who influenced Tolkien's view of the world (Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, and Aquinas). An overarching theme of the course will be the interrelation among literature, politics, culture, and education. Students who love reading Tolkien are course most welcome, but they should also have an interest in social and political issues and a willingness to work very hard. In addition to a demanding reading load, students will participate regularly in class discussions and debates, write several papers and a final exam, and attend film viewings and other extracurricular events related to our topic.

18850 POLS 13201 01 – U.S. Foreign Policy (Freshmen only)
Daniel Lindley
TR 9:30-10:45 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. American foreign policy is important for US citizens, but it also affects whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, and whether they receive economic aid or go broke, and whether they will sweep 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. This course counts for the POLS major.

INTRODUCTORY COURSES

12285 POLS 20100 01 - American Politics
Geoffrey Layman
MW(F-discussion section) 9:35-10:25 (fulfills American field requirement)
This course will examine the American political system from the point of view of democratic theory, asking whether, and in what ways, the practice of American politics conforms to conventional understandings of democracy. To answer these questions, we will examine the foundations of American government (the Constitution, federalism, and American political culture), political institutions (Congress, the presidency and the executive branch, and the judiciary), and democratic processes and players (elections, voting, public opinion, political parties, and interest groups).

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-06 – Friday
16020 POLS 22100 01 – American Discussion – 9:35-10:25
16023 POLS 22100 02 – American Discussion – 9:35-10:25
14226 POLS 22100 03 – American Discussion – 10:40-11:30
18583 POLS 22100 04 – American Discussion – 10:40-11:30
14228 POLS 22100 05 – American Discussion – 11:45-12:35
18584 POLS 22100 06 – American Discussion – 11:45-12:35

12382 POLS 20200 01 - International Relations
Sebastian Rosato
MW(F-discussion section) 10:40-11:30 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
CO-REQ: FRIDAY DISCUSSION SECTIONS 01-06 (ONLY)
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 / SECTIONS 01-06 – Friday DO NOT use discussion sections 01-06 If you are in POLS 20200-02 w/Susan Rosato
10439 POLS 22200 01 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
10440 POLS 22200 02 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
10441 POLS 22200 03 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
18585 POLS 22200 04 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
10196 POLS 22200 05 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35
19226 POLS 22200 06 – IR Discussion – 11:45-12:35

12812 POLS 20200 02 - International Relations
Susan Rosato
MW(F-discussion section) 9:35-10:25 (fulfills International Relations field requirement)
CO-REQ: FRIDAY DISCUSSION SECTIONS 07-12 (ONLY)
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 DO NOT use discussion sections 07-12 If you are in POLS 20200-01 w/Sebastian Rosato
16024 POLS 22200 01 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
16029 POLS 22200 02 – IR Discussion – 9:35-10:25
18586 POLS 22200 03 – IR Discussion – 10:40-11:30
This course examines a series of thematic questions in comparative politics: state-building, political change, violent conflicts, nonviolent struggles, democratization and economic development. It studies these themes in the context of the developing world: What does the colonial legacy mean for efforts to build viable states in the post-independence era? What kinds of political change have been attempted and why do people take grave personal risks in order to bring about political change? What have political actors done to bring about democratic change and why have some efforts succeeded while others have failed? Why has democratization been rolled back even in successful cases? Why is there a growing gap between developing countries and developing countries? And why have some developing countries become poorer while others have experienced phenomenal growth rates? The main text takes us on a world tour to Mexico and Peru in Latin America, Nigeria and Zimbabwe in Africa, Iran and Turkey in the Middle East, and China and Indonesia in Asia. Supplementary texts further introduce other country cases including Afghanistan, Iraq, Tunisia and Sudan. There is no prerequisite for this course, but students are expected to have an interest in the world around us.

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-06 -- Friday
18781 POLS 22400 01 – Comparative Discussion – 9:35-10:25
18782 POLS 22400 02 – Comparative Discussion – 9:35-10:25
18783 POLS 22400 03 – Comparative Discussion – 10:40-11:30
18784 POLS 22400 04 – Comparative Discussion – 10:40-11:30
18785 POLS 22400 05 – Comparative Discussion – 11:45-12:35
18786 POLS 22400 06 – Comparative Discussion – 11:45-12:35

10230 POLS 20600 - Political Theory
Mary Keys MW(F-discussion section) 10:40-11:30  (fulfills Theory requirement)
This course introduces students to the theoretical or philosophical study of politics. We compare how important thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, and Locke understood justice, freedom, law, the common good, republicanism, and democracy, in an effort to reach a better understanding of political life for ourselves. In the second half of the course we consider how these theories can help us understand and evaluate our own form of government in the United States by studying selections from the Federalist Papers and Tocqueville’s classic work on Democracy in America. Course requirements include short papers, reading quizzes, midterm and final examinations, and participation in weekly discussion sections.

CO-REQ / SECTIONS 01-06 -- Friday
14229 POLS 22600 01 – Theory Discussion – 10:40-11:30
10231 POLS 22600 02 – Theory Discussion – 10:40-11:30
15239 POLS 22600 03 – Theory Discussion – 11:45-12:35
15240 POLS 22600 04 – Theory Discussion – 11:45-12:35
15241 POLS 22600 05 – Theory Discussion – 12:50-1:45
16036 POLS 22600 06 – Theory Discussion – 12:50-1:45

18590 POLS 30005 01 - American Congress
John Griffin TR 12:30-1:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
This class is designed to introduce you to the major topics and the major theoretical approaches to studying the United States Congress. The central questions are: what motivates the behavior of members of Congress? What influences why they run for office and how they get elected? What is the role of parties and party leadership in shaping the policy process? How can Congress be reformed to work better? We will only be able to cover a small fraction of the work on Congress, but I will attempt to introduce you to the central questions in the field.

18592 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.

16453 POLS 30029 01 - American Public Opinion and Voting Behavior
Geoffrey Layman MW 1:30-2:45  (fulfills American field requirement)
A central tenet of democracy is that citizens exert some degree of control over the actions of government, a requirement that places responsibilities on both government office holders and citizens. In this course, we will focus on whether American citizens live up to their end of the democratic bargain both in the depth and breadth of their political opinions and in the quantity and quality of their participation in American elections. We will assess the degree to which citizens hold real opinions on political issues and how those opinions are formed, the extent to which they turn out to vote in elections and the factors determining voter turnout, the nature of voting behavior in various types of elections, the characteristics of the parties' electoral coalitions, and long-term changes in those coalitions.

18596 POLS 30035 01 - Race, Ethnicity & American Politics
Ricardo Ramirez MW 3:00-4:15  (fulfills American field requirement)
This course introduces students to the dynamics of the social and historical construction of race and ethnicity in American political life. The course explores the following core questions: What are race and ethnicity? What are the best ways to think about the impact of race and ethnicity on American citizens? What is the history of racial and ethnic formation in American political life? How do race and ethnicity link up with other identities animating political actions like gender and class? What role do American political institutions--the Congress, presidency, judiciary, state and local governments, etc.--play in constructing and maintaining these identity categories? Can these institutions ever be used to overcome the points of division in American society?
This course introduces students to the vast, complex and exciting dimensions of Black Chicago Politics. First, institutional structures, geographic distribution and population characteristics will inform students about the sociodemographic background of the African American population in the city. Second, the course explores varying types of political expression that have developed over more than a century, including electoral politics, mass movements, partisan politics; it will also examine the impact of the Chicago machine, and of the Washington era on the political and economic status of African Americans in the city. Third, public policy developments in housing, education and criminal justice will be discussed. Fourth, the course also compares Black political standing with other racial and ethnic groups in the city. Finally, the course will introduce students to the long tradition of social science research centered on the city of Chicago.

16037 POLS 30041 01 - Public Policy and Administration in the United States
Peri Arnold
MW 3:00-4:15 (fulfills American field requirement)
This course explores public policy formation in the United States and examines the subsequent process of policy implementation. We shall consider why and how American government responds to some issues and not others and note how the United States compares with other economically advanced democracies. We shall consider the competing conceptual models through which Americans frame public problems. And we shall trace the modern development of American public administration, examining how policy implementation contributes to policy substance and performance. Group research projects will give students knowledge of a substantive policy area.

12256 POLS 30060 01 - Constitutional Law
Vincent Phillip Munoz
TR 12:30-1:45 (fulfills American field requirement)
Constitutional Law examines the American constitutional order through the study of landmark Supreme Court decisions and the speeches and writings of leading American statesmen. Topics include: judicial review, methods of constitutional interpretation, federalism, separation of powers, executive power, war powers, and economic regulation.

18597 POLS 30065 01 - Constitutional Leadership
Sotirios Barber
TR 11:00-12:15 (fulfills American field requirement)
Means are normally subordinate to the ends they serve, and practical reasonableness calls for new means when the old means fail short of their goals. Yet American-style constitutions establish their institutional means as the “supreme Law of the Land,” and this yields a tension between the Constitution's ends-oriented and legal aspects. The chief function of constitutional leadership is coping with this tension, and though the task has historically fallen mostly to executive leaders like Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt, other leaders include collective actors like the Joint Committee on Reconstruction of the 39th Congress, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, and the framers of the American Constitution themselves. The course will ask how the phenomenon of constitutional leadership both illuminates and is illuminated by different models of leadership from those of Plato and Aristotle to those of Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, The Federalist Papers, and modern scholars like Richard Neustadt, Carl Schmitt, Theodore Lowi, Jeffrey Tuilis, James McGregor Burns, Clement Fatovic, and Nannerl Keohane. This course would impart to the student a framework for assessing the performance of political leaders in the tasks of maintaining, reforming, and if necessary changing constitutions. It will emphasize the intellectual and moral virtues and the political skills that these functions demand. Course requirements include two objective exams and, with the instructor's permission, an optional term paper. Previous courses in American Government and Constitutional Law are strongly recommended.

18601 POLS 30143 01 - Environmental Politics
Matthew Doppeke
TR 3:30-4:45 (fulfills American field requirement)
The first half of the course provides an overview of major American environmental policies such as regulating land use and preservation, water, air, and endangered species. The second half of the course deals more directly with issues of policy formulation, implementation and enforcement.

19434 POLS 30155 01 – US Health Care Policy
David Betson
MW 1:30-2:45 (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from HESB 30155)
The rising cost of medical care is placing high quality health care out of reach for a large and ever increasing number of Americans. State and federal governments also feel the financial burden American households endure as the cost of Medicaid and Medicare spiral out of control. This course will analyze the causes of rising health care costs; it will examine how employers and governments have attempted to control the cost of medical care while increasing access to such care. A central focus of the course will be an examination of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010.

POLS 30156 - Democracy and Our Schools
Michael Hartney
MW 3:00-4:15 (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from ESS 30602)
Politics arguably influences education policy more than any other domestic issue in American life. This seminar explores education policy in the United States through the lens of American politics. We will examine the complex and interrelated relationship between democracy and schools. On the one hand, we know that education shapes our democracy by cultivating norms of civic engagement and political participation. Yet, public schools are themselves profoundly shaped by democratic politics. After all, schools are agencies of government and nearly everything about them—their organization, their funding, and who has access to them in the first place—is determined through the political process. Over the course of the semester, we will consider the causes and consequences of living in a nation that relies on elected officials to govern its schools. Key questions we will address include: Does politics compromise equality in education and for whom? Are school officials more responsive to the needs of some groups over others? How does the electoral process shape incentives for education officials to pursue school reform? How much voice should the public have in setting education policy?

19435 POLS 30162 01 – Common Law and the Common Good
David Betson
MW 11:45-1:00 (fulfills American field requirement)
(Crosslisted from HESB 30162)
This course begins by exploring alternative concepts of the common good and asks the following question: is the law capable of promoting justice or fairness within a society or is and should its role be limited to facilitating and promoting business and commercial transactions to ensure efficiency in a market economy? Court decisions from the areas of property, contract and tort law will be used to explore how the American common law tradition has evolved over time to promote efficiency in market transactions with limited attention paid to broader societal concerns for equality and justice. While some readings will be from law journals, most of the readings for this course will consist of court decisions which will serve as the basis for class discussions.
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 sweep 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.

This course offers an introduction to International Law from an interdisciplinary perspective. Specifically, it seeks to build on some of the fundamental courses offered in the first two years of undergraduate studies: international relations, political theory, US foreign policy, American politics, and US constitutional law. The case studies concern primarily the United States. The goal is to make the study of International Relations relevant for undergraduate students and to integrate it into their curriculum. The detailed study of international law as such (norms and procedures) deliberately is left to law school.

Examination of governance in international relations, including both formal and informal institutions. The functioning of organizations such as the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, European Union, and multilateral development banks. Research papers on topics including peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention, political conflicts surrounding trade liberalization, and assessment of economic development programs.

Examination of the interactions between economics and politics at the international level. Discussion of debates concerning the economic implications of trade and international factor movements and the political economy of changes in national policies regarding international interactions using alternative analytical approaches. Topics include global and regional trade liberalization; coordination and cooperation in monetary policy; causes and implications of financial crises; the role of transnational corporations; international migration; the international protection of property rights; and the linkages among economic globalization, environmental regulation, and human rights.

Take action now! This course is about transnational networking, organizing, and campaigning for social change, with equal attention for conceptual and substantive issues. Conceptual issues include framing, strategies, tactics, and actors. The issue areas examined are labor, human rights, women's rights, the environment, peace and disarmament, and anti-globalization. The course zooms in on specific campaigns like global warming, violence against women, and ban-the-bomb. Counter-campaigns are also reviewed and readings on any given issue or campaign always include a critical or dissident voice.

Bound by a common and hitherto nearly unsailable discourse, the international human rights movement ascended at the turn of the 21st century. The first line of inquiry of this course considers the history and evolution of transnational human rights activism, from ad hoc campaigns in late 18th century to the emergence of a social movement in the mid-1970s and its ascendancy thirty years later; the second compares the human rights movement with other transnational social movements, viz. global labor, the women's movement, the environmental movement, the peace and disarmament movement, the humanitarian movement, and the global justice and democracy movement; the third line of inquiry investigates the movement's relationship with these other social movements, with states and intergovernmental organizations, and with the market; the fourth examines the impact of 'rights talk' and activism on the political realm; the final inquiry is a political economy analysis of the contemporary human rights movement. The course ends with considerations about the future of a movement that is increasingly perceived as hegemonic, a(nti)politic and anti-democratic, and market-oriented. It speculates about possible challengers and investigates whether the movement may have reached its limits. The broader background of this course is (1) the growing debate about the marketization and corporatization of the nonprofit sector generally (estimated $1 trillion a year globally), NGO accountability, legalization and instrumentalization of human rights, and top-down global legalism, and (2) the current re-reading and reinterpretation of the history of human rights.
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.

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.

Ireland, a country rich in history, has undergone dramatic changes in the twentieth century beginning with its fight for independence and culminating in its meteoric rise during the Celtic Tiger years. What explains Ireland's distinctive political trajectory and how does it compare to other European nations? How should we understand the Celtic Tiger, the rapid series of social, economic and political transformations that have occurred within Ireland since the 1990s? This course explores these questions by studying the political actors and institutional settings of Irish politics, the nature of political influence and the shaping of political priorities, and the forces that shape policy outcomes. It will address such critical issues as the legacies of colonialism and civil war, nationalism, democratization, the relationship between the Church and State, the Northern Ireland Troubles and the European Union. While the course focuses on the Republic of Ireland, it will adopt a broad comparative perspective, situating the country both within the wider global context and within the political science literature.

This course will explore contemporary globalization in Sub-Saharan Africa and its effects on political change. Departing from the macro-perspective of Africa's marginalized role in the global economy, this course will focus on the ways that international forces and new technologies are affecting citizens and countries on the continent. Through country case studies and reviews of current events in Africa, the course will explore a diverse set of topics including technological change and development, immigration, art and culture, foreign aid, and China's role in Africa. The course will attempt to highlight the new opportunities for citizens as well as the challenges that remain for African countries in the globalized world.

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.

Citizenship is a pressing question for nation-states in the era of globalization. Whereas previous research on citizenship focused narrowly on the process of legal status, new studies are illuminating the actual practice of citizenship. As individuals' lives increasingly span national boundaries, states are debating the rights of people who claim to belong in more than one country. What are and what should be the extent of immigrants' economic rights? What about their legal rights, political rights and cultural rights? The European Union and the United States confront similar challenges of integrating immigrants. The immigration debate that peaked in the United States with the end of the national Quota Act in 1965 surged again at the turn of the millennium while the Parliament and the Council of the European Union in 2008 adopted the directive of "Return of Illegal Immigrants", marking a new milestone in Europe's internal immigration debate.

Islamist political parties play a key role in the politics of Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, and have had a wide-ranging impact on elections in the Islamic world and international relations around the globe. Yet despite their common "Islamist" label, these parties have critical philosophical and
practical differences. In this course we will establish a framework to study political parties from the broader political science literature. We will then focus our attention on individual parties (while keeping the broader comparative perspective in view) as we seek to understand the nature and significance of the differences among these parties. We will consider cases from a number of countries, including Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, Turkey, and Yemen.

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<td>POLS 43640 01</td>
<td>Justice Seminar</td>
<td>John Roos/Paul Weithman</td>
<td>MW 1:30-2:45</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>This course is the required core seminar for the concentration in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. It is an intensive seminar, limited to 16 students. Works read will include John Rawls, Aristotle, Kenneth Arrow, William Riker, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The course will be run as a true seminar, focusing on student work. Each day the seminar will discuss a six page critical analysis of the day's reading prepared and antecedently distributed by a student. Other students will write one page critical commentaries on the student paper. In total each student will write two six page papers, and then twelve one page critical commentaries. There will be a comprehensive oral final for each student. The course aims at tight critical analysis, both written and oral, of key problems arising out of the search for an adequate theory of justice. The course is for students who like intellectual interchange on such questions. The course is taught by Professor Roos and Professor Paul Weithman. Instructor's permission is required to enroll in the course.</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLS 47905 01</td>
<td>Research Apprenticeship</td>
<td>Josh Kaplan</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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10232 POLS 35901 01 - Internship
Carolina Arroyo
Permission Required
The goal of the internship program is to provide opportunities to integrate academic learning with the world beyond the classroom. Internships are available throughout the Notre Dame area with a variety of government offices, non-profit agencies and NGO's. Interns work with professionals in their area of interest, explore career options and gain real work experience. Students will need a resume and a cover letter to apply for an internship. Interns are required to work at least 6-8 hours per week. All internships are unpaid. Internship credits do not fulfill the Political Science major requirements.

10443 POLS 37910 01 - Mock Trial II
William Dwyer  WR 6:00-6:50 pm
*Permission Required*
This course is designed to teach students the basic rules and skills required to compete in the American Mock Trial Association ("AMTA") annual mock trial tournaments. Students will learn the modified Federal Rules of Evidence used by the AMTA, and how to effectively articulate and argue evidence objections and responses to a judge. Instruction will also emphasize the structure and preparation of effective direct and cross examinations, and the basic skills needed to effectively conduct witness examinations. Most students in this section will participate in an invitational tournament one weekend during the first semester. Participation in both fall and spring semesters is expected.

15606 POLS 37911 01 - Mock Trial I
William Dwyer  WR 5:00-5:50 p.m.
*Permission Required*
This course is designed to increase the speaking, analytical and adversarial skills of students. Students will immediately be assigned to teams and begin in-depth analysis of the evidence of the annual AMTA case in light of the Rules of Evidence. Each student will prepare outlines of each witness’s affidavits and exhibits with analysis of evidentiary problems. Special emphasis will be placed upon development of direct and cross examination skills and how to prepare and present effective opening statements and closing arguments. The class will use role playing and video, with individual critiques by the instructor and law student assistant. Students will be instructed on the preparation of effective case theory and themes and presentation of evidence at trial. Participation both semesters, in POLS 37911 and 37910, is required.

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**Internships / Mock Trial**

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**Sophomore Writing Seminars**

16452 POLS 33001 01 - SophSem: Southern Politics
Josh Kaplan  TR 11:00-12:15
Sophomore majors only / Department approval is required  (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
This course has two objectives. The first is to study the role of the South in national politics as a way to understand American politics more generally. The second is to use studies of Southern politics as a way to understand American political science and the study of politics more generally. The course also includes segments on the role of the South in various aspects of American politics, including the South and the New Deal, the influence of southerners in Congress, and the role of the South in Presidential elections. This semester we will pay special attention to the implications of the 2008 and 2010 elections for the future of the party system. The course will also help you develop your own research skills, in part by this introduction to the political science of the South, and also through assignments that encourage you to pose questions about American politics and consider ways to answer them. The course fulfills a seminar requirement for the Political Science major.

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**Junior Writing Seminars (POLs majors only)**

12834 POLS 43001 01 - Latinos and the U.S. Political System
Ricardo Ramirez  MW 11:45-1:00
Junior majors only  (Senior majors after April 20th)  (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
According to Census 2010, there are over 50 million Latinos in the U.S. and they are at least 8% of all residents in 27 states. This demographic and geographic presence has led to an awareness of the potential role of Latinos by scholars, pundits and political campaigns. Despite their augmented social and political presence, many misconceptions plague a national understanding of the diverse Latino population. This course will cover a broad range of issues and topics to draw connections between the experiences and relationships of the Latino community and American political systems and institutions. Historical and contemporary social, economic and political issues import to Latinos States will be the subject areas covered to conduct our inquiry into Latino politics. The overarching questions that will be discussed throughout the semester are: Who are Latinos as a population? What difference does it make to be of Latino descent (e.g. Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American) in the United States? Are there Latino-specific issues and concerns? How does the political system view and treat Latinos? To what extent do Latinos participate in politics and mobilize to advance their political interests?

12836 POLS 43001 02 - The Politics of Islam in Europe
Andrew Gould  TR 9:30-10:45
Junior majors only  (Senior majors after April 20th)  (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
Islam is changing Europe and Europe is changing in response to Islam. With over 20 million Muslims in Europe, Islam is the largest and fastest growing minority religion on the continent. But it is not just religious demography that draws attention. Over the past two decades, assassinations, riots, bombings, plots, and protests have all been connected to Muslims. Moreover, political controversies have emerged over such issues as the wearing of head scarves, the building of mosques and minarets, and the publication of offensive cartoons. The accepted ways of handling these issues seem to have failed. No approach—from secularization to official religions, from American-style multi-culturalism to consociationalism, from ethnic chauvinism to indifference to nationalism—can fully claim to provide a solution. Many critics now contend that new strategies are needed—including renewed emphasis on Christian religion, nativist nationalism, the aggressive use of free speech, and other policies that emphasize difference between some of the cultural, religious, and political traditions of European countries and their recent immigrants With so much change in previously settled issues, institutions, and scholarly research about religion and politics, this course seeks answers to key questions: Why has there been so much violence and conflict? How are European states crafting public policies to accommodate their Muslim minorities? What features of European states and of European Islam contribute to...
the current situation? What new directions in politics and policy can be discerned? In sum, this course is about the renewed religious aspects of political conflict in Europe and novel scholarly attempts to understand these changes.

13295 POLS 43001 03 - Lessons from Europe: The Development of the Nation State
Sean McGraw, C.S.C.  
MW 1:30-2:45  
Junior majors only (Senior majors after April 20th)  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)
Why do some nations manage to secure and consolidate democracy while others slide into dictatorship or fascism? What factors and ideas conditioned the development of the modern state? How do nations manage the political challenges generated by rapid economic development? These are major issues facing many nations today but also ones that the countries of Western Europe confronted in past centuries. The object of this seminar is to consider what can be learned about democratization and processes of political change from the historical experience of four European nations, Britain, France, Germany and Italy. It concentrates on the character of each nation's response to the common problems associated with the transition from feudalism, the democratic revolutions, industrialization, and the arrival of mass politics. The seminar provides an overview of modern European history, useful as background for further work on Europe or in social and political theory, covers analytical issues in political development, and explores the construction of modern politics.

14441 POLS 43001 04 - Causes of War
Daniel Lindley  
TR 2:00-3:15  
Junior majors only (Senior majors after April 20th)  
(fulfills writing seminar requirement)
Why do groups of people systematically kill other groups of people? War is perversive, 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, misperceptions, and miscalculations. If misperceptions and miscalculations 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.
13000 POLS 53001 03 - Asymmetric Warfare
Peter Moody TR 11:00-12:15
POLS majors only (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
For the past generation the United States has been the world's dominant military power, easily able to subdue any potential opponent in a straight fight. This situation has given rise among those among those opposed to American interests or those fearful that their own interests might be vulnerable to American coercion to a kind of military/political theorizing now dubbed "asymmetrical warfare," the attempt to devise strategies and tactics whereby a weaker power can defeat or defend itself against a stronger. The doctrine as such has been articulated most explicitly by theorists within the Chinese military and has precedent both in classical Chinese military thinking and in early twentieth century Maoist doctrines concerning "people's war" or "wars of national liberation." More recently, though, the most active practitioners of asymmetrical warfare have been non-state groups, such as al-Qaeda or the Iraqi "insurgents." From the American perspective, asymmetrical warfare presents a challenge to conventional military thinking and new problems in gathering information ("intelligence") about the potential enemy, his capabilities and his intentions. This semester will explore some of the historical background of asymmetrical warfare and the political, strategic, and moral problems surrounding its practices and the countermesures to them.

13001 POLS 53001 04 – Death By Government: Understanding How and Why Authorities Kill
Christian Davenport MW 4:30-5:45
POLS majors only (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
At the dawn of the 21st century we are confronted with an interesting paradox. On the one hand, we have all sorts of legal documents and norms that criminalize state violence as well as social movements, NGOs and political leaders who monitor, protest as well as name/shame such behavior. On the other hand, we have the 20th century as one of the bloodiest in history. This course will examine why and how governments kill those that there are expected to protect.

13002 POLS 53001 05 - Leadership and Social Change
Timothy Scully, C.S.C. MW 1:30-2:45
POLS majors only (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
This course is offered to upper division students as an opportunity to reflect on major themes of vocation, leadership, and social entrepreneurship. Exploring these themes from a variety of perspectives, the intent is to extract lessons and insights which can then be applied to students' own understanding of, and approaches to, leadership and social change. The readings range from fiction, to biography, to more analytical social science. The course will also include several selections from video media, as well as personal reflections from a diverse set of speakers. The material offered is intentionally eclectic, designed to approach the theme from multiple directions. Key dimensions of vocation and leadership will be discussed with an aim to developing a framework for thinking about leadership. Active participation in this seminar will facilitate the development of a coherent personal approach to leadership.

13003 POLS 53001 06 - Politics and the Internet
Ruth Abbey TR 3:30-4:45
POLS majors only (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
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.

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**GRADUATE COURSES**

***Undergrads ONLY with permission by instructor AND department advisor***

18886 POLS 60015 01 – Political Parties and Interest Groups
Christina Wolbrecht M 3:00-5:30 (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
In the United States, as in most democracies, political parties and interest groups are central mediating institutions linking citizens and the political decision makers who govern them. In an effort to understand the role of political parties and interest organizations in the American political system, we will examine issues of historical development, membership, organization, tactics, competition, and representation, among others. While the primary focus is the American case, the questions and concepts addressed in this course are applicable to other democratic systems.

18887 POLS 60213 01 – Global Politics & Peace Building
Robert Johansen M 3:30-6:00 (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
Students examine the global politics of peace building, particularly the ways and means of upholding international human rights, preventing armed conflict, and enhancing the international community's capacities for peace building. Study compares some peace research methods and findings and with those of political realism in focusing on: (1) the utility of international human rights standards for preventing war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and crimes against the peace; (2) the role of international norms and institutions in preventing war and conducting peace building; (3) the prospects for enhancing multilateral efforts, particularly by the United Nations system and transnational nongovernmental organizations of civil society, to conduct peace building and to promote structural change aimed at reducing political violence and increasing respect for human rights; and (4) the role of layered identities as they affect the exercise of sovereignty and compliance with norms of peace and human rights.

15782 POLS 60217 01 – Theories of International Relations
Sebastian Rosato T 6:30-9:00 (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
This graduate seminar provides an overview of some of the major theories of international relations. The first half of the course is devoted to exploring three major approaches to the study of international politics (realism, liberalism, and constructivism) with a particular emphasis on identifying and criticizing their central assumptions and causal logics. The focus in the second half of the course is on using these theories to understand the contemporary international system.

18888 POLS 60439 01 – Civil Wars
Naunihal Singh W 6:30-9:00 (fulfills writing seminar requirement)
This course reviews the current boom of research in political science on civil wars and civil conflict. Topics will include the causes of civil wars, the organization of rebel forces, the conduct of civil wars, the duration of civil wars, the termination of civil wars and the consequences of civil wars. We may also briefly review some recent work on ethnic riots and the genocides as well.
“Machiavellian” politics are usually understood to be manipulative and self-interested, if not simply evil. Yet Machiavelli himself was a loyal officer of the Florentine Republic. How did he get his reputation? What sort of politics did he actually recommend? We will read his two most comprehensive works, *The Prince* and his *Discourses on Livy*, in an attempt to find out.

This course will examine fundamental concepts in contemporary liberal theory including rights and liberties, the problem of fraternity, equality and justification. Authors will include John Rawls, Michael Oakeshott, Isaiah Berlin, Richard Rorty and Ronald Dworkin.

The course will deal with two of Plato's three main works on political philosophy, which we will read thoroughly and in detail. Aim of the course is to render the students familiar with the main theses and arguments of the dialogues and introduce them to some of the major questions every Plato interpreter faces: Why did Plato write dialogues? How does he himself relate to the main interlocutors in his dialogue? Is it true that he deliberately holds something back? Why are metaphysical, ethical, and political ideas intertwined in a way almost absent from modern political philosophy? What is the function of myths? How did Plato evaluate the political reality of his time? Is it true that he influenced modern totalitarianism? Can we learn something from his radical criticism of modern democracy?

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.