

**Political Science Undergraduate Program  
Fall 2017 Course Descriptions**

<u>CRN</u>	<u>Course ID</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Meeting Time(s)</u>	
<b><u>FRESHMEN COURSES</u></b>					
<b>17192</b>	<b>10100 01</b>	<b>American Politics</b>	<b>Geoffrey Layman</b>	<b>MW 10:30-11:20</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>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).</p>					
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>					
		POLS 22100 01 American Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22100 04 American Discussion F 9:25-10:15		
		POLS 22100 02 American Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22100 05 American Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
		POLS 22100 03 American Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 22100 06 American Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
<b>13441</b>	<b>10200 01</b>	<b>International Relations</b>	<b>Susan Pratt Rosato</b>	<b>MW 10:30-11:20</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>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.</p>					
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>					
		POLS 12200 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12200 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20		
		POLS 12200 02 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12200 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
		POLS 12200 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 12200 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
<b>14828</b>	<b>10202 01</b>	<b>Europe at War, 1900-1945</b>	<b>Sebastian Rosato and John Deak</b>	<b>MW 9:25-10:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>This course, taught by a historian and a political scientist and therefore explicitly interdisciplinary in nature, provides an analytical overview of European domestic and international history from the turn of the twentieth century through the two world wars. Topics include the collapse of the international system before 1914, the causes and conduct of the First World War, the Versailles System, the economic and political crises of the 1920s and 1930s, and the causes and conduct of the Second World War.</p>					
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>					
		POLS 12202 01 Europe at War Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12202 04 Europe at War Discussion F 10:30-11:20		
		POLS 12202 02 Europe at War Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12202 05 Europe at War Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
		POLS 12202 03 Europe at War Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 12202 06 Europe at War Discussion F 11:30-12:20		

<b>17193</b>	<b>10400 01</b>	<b>World Politics: An Introduction to Comparative Politics</b>	<b>A. James McAdams</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>9:25-10:15</b>	<b>fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement</b>
<p>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, I 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. There are no prerequisites for this course, though students must be interested in politics and be curious about the human condition. This course has mandatory discussions sections (below) that you must dart into when you dart into this class.</p>						
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>						
POLS 12400 02 Comparative Discussion F 9:25-10:15			POLS 12400 05 Comparative Discussion F 10:30-11:20			
POLS 12400 04 Comparative Discussion F 9:25-10:15			POLS 12400 06 Comparative Discussion F 11:30-12:20			
<b>12235</b>	<b>13181 01</b>	<b>USEM: Democracy and Religion</b>	<b>Andrew Gould</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	
<p>This seminar explores the connections between Catholicism, Islam, and democracy. What have been the effects of each religion on democracy? How have democratic regimes affected religions? What is toleration and what role has it played? We read Robert A. Dahl on democracy; Max Weber on religion; Alfred Stepan on toleration; and contemporary research for empirical evidence of the causal pathways linking Catholicism and Islam to varieties of political regimes.</p>						
<b>13295</b>	<b>13181 02</b>	<b>USEM: Identity Politics</b>	<b>Michael Hoffman</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	
<p>Identity politics has recently regained attention as a major force in political behavior. In this course, we will examine the features of identity politics that bear on individuals' political preferences and decisions. Using both historical and contemporary examples, we will analyze the role of identity considerations in electoral behavior, protest, and partisanship, among other areas. Some of the identity categories studied will be race, gender, and religious affiliation. The course includes cases both within the American context and international comparisons.</p>						
<b>17199</b>	<b>13181 05</b>	<b>USEM: Law and Justice Among Nations</b>	<b>Emilia Powell</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	
<p>Is there law among nations? How did it evolve? How do different societies understand concept of international justice? In order to answer these questions, this seminar will analyze the history and main principles of the law among nations. We will consider the meaning of international law and justice, their execution on the international arena, and the way that these concepts have evolved historically. We will examine how the Holocaust and World War II have shaped the development of international law and interstate peace. This seminar embraces an interdisciplinary approach to teaching: we will study international law and justice through visiting historical landmarks in Poland (Auschwitz concentration camp, Jewish ghetto in Warsaw), focusing on classic texts, documentary films, and pieces of art. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with main principles of international law and justice and crucial concepts of interstate cooperation. This course includes an overseas pre-semester (2 weeks) component in Poland. Poland was at the heart of World War II and Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1st 1939 marked the beginning of this horrific war. Students will visit Auschwitz, the Warsaw Ghetto and other important historical landmarks as well as meet with local leaders and diplomats who carry out international negotiations and work in the realms of diplomacy and international law. Students will also visit Sopot, a seaside resort town, and other historical sites in and around Warsaw.</p>						

<b>17198</b>	<b>13181 06</b>	<b>USEM: U.S. Foreign Policy</b>	<b>Daniel Lindley</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>
<p>The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. American foreign policy is important for US citizens, but it also affects whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, whether they receive economic aid or go broke, and whether they will swept by famine and disease. With these issues at stake, we want to know what determines U.S. foreign policy? What is the national interest? When do we go to war? Would you send U.S. soldiers into war? If so, into which wars and for what reasons? How do our economic policies affect others? Does trade help or hurt the U.S. economy and its citizens? To answer these questions, we first study several theories about foreign policy ranging from decision-making to organizational politics. We then examine the U.S. foreign policy process, including the president, Congress, the bureaucracy, the media, and public opinion. To see these theories and the policy process in action, we turn to the history of U.S. foreign policy, from Washington's farewell address through the World Wars and the Cold War to the Gulf War. We then study several major issue areas, including weapons of mass destruction, trade and economics, and the environment. Finally, we develop and debate forecasts and grand strategies for the future. This course requires a paper about the history of American foreign policy, a paper about a current policy problem, as well as a midterm and a comprehensive final.</p>					
<b>18307</b>	<b>13181 07</b>	<b>USEM: America and the World</b>	<b>Eugene Gholz</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>
<p>The object of this course is to help students understand the changing role of the United States in the world. American wealth and military power have forced its leaders to make choices that no other leaders in the world confront: the United States can potentially make a difference, for good or ill, on a much larger scale than any other country. In this course, students will learn to evaluate the decisions that United States leaders have made on a wide range of difficult foreign policy issues, including rising Chinese power, Russian moves in Ukraine, nuclear proliferation to Iran, terrorist threats, humanitarian disasters in civil wars like Syria and Libya, and long-term global challenges like climate change. We will not only describe American involvement in various international issues but also seek to understand the reasons why the United States should or should not be involved, and we will see why such careful reasoning only sometimes gains traction in actual foreign policy debates. Finally, we will assess whether foreign policy decisions are coherent – that is, whether the United States can be said to follow a “grand strategy.” By the end of the course, students will develop their ability to think about foreign policy issues, improving their ability to participate in public life as engaged citizens.</p>					
<b>19762</b>	<b>13181 08</b>	<b>USEM: Political Theory of Homer's Iliad</b>	<b>Sotirios Barber</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>
<p>Homer's Iliad has fascinated readers for the better part of three millennia. No book except the Bible has attracted more scholarly attention. Our aim this fall will be to read this classic with the care that it deserves. As we do so we shall confront a view of the world and humankind whose differences and similarities with our own will involve us in many puzzles. As we wrestle with these puzzles we will fall into friendly disagreements, discovering in the process that a great virtue of the Iliad lies in the debates it provokes. These debates, properly conducted, require clarity of thought and expression on our part, along with respect for evidence, textual and otherwise, and a willingness to suspend judgment until all sides receive their due. These virtues, like virtues generally, are improved with exercise, and our exercises will take the form of active class discussion, assigned oral reports, five short papers on problems as they arise in the readings, and a term paper of 15-20 pages on a topic selected by the student and approved by the instructor. Course grades will be based on class participation (discussion, oral reports), the term paper, and on-time completion of all assignments. Class attendance is mandatory; all absences must be officially excused. Term papers are due no later than the last day of class. No final exam. Course texts are: Richmond Lattimore, The Iliad of Homer and Diana Hacker, A Pocket Style Manual</p>					

**19761 13181 09 USEM: The Economics and Politics of Consumption and Happiness Amitava Dutt TR 3:30-4:45**

The subject of the course is consumption and the extent to which it makes us happy. The course asks: Does money buy happiness? Is it true, as a bumper sticker proclaims: He who dies with the most toys wins? This seminar will examine views on the meaning of happiness, what the evidence suggests about whether more income and consumption increases happiness, and the causes and effects of increases in consumption at the individual and social levels. Helping to relate our personal lives to scholarly research, the seminar cover a wide range of issues such as: the phenomenon of "keeping up with the Joneses"; the use of social media; the problems of seeking both comfort and stimulation; religion, consumption and happiness; consumption and the environment; consumption, community and politics; and consumer debt and financial crises.

**INTRODUCTORY COURSES**

**11611 20100 01 American Politics Geoffrey Layman MW 10:30-11:20 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/Friday discussion sections**

POLS 22100 01 American Discussion F 10:30-11:20                      POLS 22100 04 American Discussion F 9:25-10:15  
POLS 22100 02 American Discussion F 10:30-11:20                      POLS 22100 05 American Discussion F 11:30-12:20  
POLS 22100 03 American Discussion F 9:25-10:15                      POLS 22100 06 American Discussion F 11:30-12:20

**11665 20200 01 International Relations Rosemary Kelanic MW 11:30-12:20 fulfills International Relations field requirement**

The study of International Relations (IR) is the study of human organization at its highest and most complex level. The goal of IR scholarship is thus to try to manage this complexity intellectually by devising theories which help us to understand and predict state behavior. The main purpose of this course, therefore, will be to introduce students to the most important IR theories. These theories will then, in turn, be applied to real-world IR events in order to test their utility in helping us to understand the world as it actually is. By the end of the course, therefore, the student will have a grounding in both theoretical and factual aspects of IR analysis.

**Co-Req/Friday discussion sections**

POLS 22200 01 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20  
POLS 22200 02 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20  
POLS 22200 03 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15

**19763 20200 02 International Relations Jazmin Sierra MW 11:30-12:20 fulfills International Relations field requirement**

The study of International Relations (IR) is the study of human organization at its highest and most complex level. The goal of IR scholarship is thus to try to manage this complexity intellectually by devising theories which help us to understand and predict state behavior. The main purpose of this course, therefore, will be to introduce students to the most important IR theories. These theories will then, in turn, be applied to real-world IR events in order to test their utility in helping us to understand the world as it actually is. By the end of the course, therefore, the student will have a grounding in both theoretical and factual aspects of IR analysis.

**Co-Req/Friday discussion sections**

POLS 22200 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20  
POLS 22200 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20  
POLS 22200 06 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15

**10156 20400 01 World Politics: Introduction to Comparative Politics Robert Dowd MW 9:25-10:15 fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement**

This course will focus on the relationship between democratic institutions, peace, and economic/human development. While drawing on lessons from North America and Europe, we will focus largely on countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. During the semester, we will discuss and debate the merits of various explanations or hypotheses that political scientists have proposed to answer the following questions: Why are some countries more “developed” and democratic than others? Is development necessary for democracy or democracy necessary for development? What is the relationship between culture, development, and democracy? How do different types of political institutions affect the prospects for development and democracy? Should/how should U.S. and other established democracies promote democratization? By the end of the course, the objectives are that students (1) learn the most important theories intended to explain why some countries are more democratic and “developed” than others, (2) understand the complexity of any relationship between democracy and development, and (3) grow in the ability to think about and intelligently assess the strengths and weaknesses of strategies intended to promote democracy and development.

**Co-Req/Friday discussion sections**

POLS 22400 01 Comparative Discussion F 10:30-11:20  
 POLS 22400 02 Comparative Discussion F 10:30-11:20  
 POLS 22400 03 Comparative Discussion F 9:25-10:15  
 POLS 22400 04 Comparative Discussion F 9:25-10:15  
 POLS 22400 05 Comparative Discussion F 11:30-12:20  
 POLS 22400 06 Comparative Discussion F 11:30-12:20

**20070 20600 01 Political Theory Dana Villa MW 12:50-1:40 fulfills Theory field requirement**

This course is an introduction to political theory as a tradition of discourse and as a way of thinking about politics. The course surveys selected works of political theory and explores some of the recurring themes and questions that political theory addresses. This introductory course fulfills the political theory breadth requirement for the political science major.

**Co-Req/Friday discussion sections**

POLS 22600 01 Political Theory Discussion F 12:50-1:40  
 POLS 22600 02 Political Theory Discussion F 11:30-12:20  
 POLS 22600 03 Political Theory Discussion F 10:30-11:20

**19764 20600 02 Political Theory Patrick Deneen MW 9:30-10:45 fulfills Theory field requirement**

This course is an introduction to political theory as a tradition of discourse and as a way of thinking about politics. The course surveys selected works of political theory and explores some of the recurring themes and questions that political theory addresses. This introductory course fulfills the political theory breadth requirement for the political science major.

**INTERMEDIATE COURSES**

**19771 30005 01 The United States Congress Gary Hollibaugh MW 3:30-4:45 fulfills American field requirement**

This course is an introduction to the political and legislative process of the United States Congress. The course will focus on a semester-long legislative simulation in which students will play the role of United States Senators. Students will organize the legislature, form parties and caucuses, select their own leaders, draft their own bills, debate, and vote on legislation. The first part of the course will consist of traditional lectures to familiarize students with how Congress works; the rest of the semester will be primarily devoted to the legislative simulation.

17205	30010 01	<b>American Political Parties</b>	<b>Christina Wolbrecht</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b> <b>Course has been cancelled</b>
		<p>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.</p>				
14836	30022 01	<b>Public Opinion &amp; Political Behavior</b>	<b>Darren Davis</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
		<p>"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.</p> <p>The course is structured around four key questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How reliable is the methodology of public opinion polling?</li> <li>2. How do people acquire, organize, and change their political beliefs and attitudes?</li> <li>3. What factors in the political world influence and shape public opinion, including the effects of the media, political events, and social forces?</li> <li>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?"</li> </ol>				
15936	30024 01	<b>Media and Politics</b>	<b>Darren Davis</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
		<p>Although the mass media is not formally part of the U.S. government, it is arguably the most powerful institution shaping public attitudes, creating and producing information, and communicating political information to individual citizens. Almost all exposure to politics comes not from direct experience but from mediated stories. And, with the rise of the Internet, the growth of 24-hour cable news, and the decline of the "Big Three" television networks has created, a more diffuse media environment has been created. The primary purpose of this course is to analyze the role of the media in American politics and its relationship with the public, government, and candidates for office in a democratic society.</p>				
16783	30040 01	<b>Introduction to Public Policy</b>	<b>Claudia Francis</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
		<p>This course introduces students to fundamentals of public policy by examining the policy process, reviewing tools for policy analysis, and delving in to substantive policy areas. In our exploration of the policymaking process, we will examine how government structure shapes that process, as well as the role and influence of various actors, including special interests. The course will provide students with insight and relevant tools for policy analysis, including writing. Additionally, the course will delve into several substantive policy areas including healthcare, the environment, economic and social policy. This course is the gateway to the Hesburgh Minor in Public Service, but students from all majors and Colleges are welcome.</p>				
19772	30051 01	<b>Urban Politics and Policy in the U.S.</b>	<b>Luis Fraga</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
		<p>This course introduces students to major actors, institutions, processes, and policies of substate governments in the United States. Through an intensive comparative examination of historical and contemporary politics in city governments, we will gain an understanding of municipal government and its role within the larger contexts of state and national government. Among the issues we will examine are representation, race and ethnicity, neighborhood development, and governing the multicultural metropolis.</p>				

19773	30060 01	<b>Constitutional Law</b>	<b>Matthew Hall</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>This course introduces the basic themes of the American constitution, its historical development, and debates in constitutional politics. The course employs a variety of instructional methods including Socratic method lectures, class debates, and moot court exercises in which students play the role of lawyers and justices arguing a Supreme Court case. Students will explore the social and political struggles that have defined the allocation of constitutional power, including debates over presidential war-powers, states' rights, judicial supremacy, federal power to enforce civil rights, and the recent healthcare controversy.</p>						
20078	30154 01	<b>Education Law and Policy</b>	<b>John Schoenig</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>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?</p>						
13704	30201 01	<b>U.S. Foreign Policy</b>	<b>Joseph Parent</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>For better or worse, no state influences the world more than the United States. This course investigates how American primacy came to be, what its consequences are, and what will drive U.S. foreign policy in the future. The class has three main aims: 1) Sharpen students' use of social science to evaluate claims and understand the world, 2) improve students' ability to attack and defend arguments, and 3) ground students in a broad base of knowledge about American foreign policy history and perennial problems.</p>						
20079	30213 01	<b>Domestic Politics of Global Policy Decisions</b>	<b>Eugene Gholz</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>This course examines challenges to the global policy process and the ways that policymakers and their staffs choose and implement policy. The course focuses on the roles of the executive, the legislature, political partisans, civil servants, experts, and interest groups in shaping policies. Because decision-making is so complex, we need to learn to understand motivations piece by piece and to consider how the various pressures add up differently in different decision-making environments--sometimes comparing the United States to other countries, sometimes comparing across different issue areas and policy tools, and sometimes comparing governmental decisions to those made by private companies and non-governmental organizations. This course should help students understand the complexity of contemporary global policy-making.</p>						
20080	30222 01	<b>International Criminal Justice</b>	<b>Luc Reydam</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>This course critically examines the phenomena of international judicial intervention and 'criminalization of world politics'; the actors, ideas, and rationales behind the international criminal justice project; the operation of international criminal justice in a world of power politics; its accomplishments, failures, and financial costs; and the future of international criminal justice. The course includes Skype conferences with a war crimes investigator, a war crimes analyst, a defense counsel, a victim representative, a State Department official, and a staff member of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court.</p>						

<b>20081</b>	<b>30242 01</b>	<b>The Geopolitics of Energy</b>	<b>Rosemary Kelanic</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>This course examines how oil and natural gas have shaped international relations from the early twentieth century to the present, with a particular focus on conflict. It begins by introducing students to the fundamentals of global energy production, consumption and trade, and then briefly surveys the political history of oil as it relates to the great powers. The course then moves on to contemporary issues, including the political significance of “fracking” technology, the role of the United States in protecting Persian Gulf oil, and the extent to which Russia’s dominant natural gas position might translate into political influence in Europe. These and other topics are examined through numerous theoretical lenses, including theories of resource conflict, economic interdependence, political coercion, and petro-aggression.</p>						
<b>17208</b>	<b>30271 01</b>	<b>Political Economy of International Development</b>	<b>Amitava Dutt</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>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.</p>						
<b>20592</b>	<b>30304 01</b>	<b>The Science and Strategy of Nuclear War</b>	<b>Michael Desch and Daniel Bardayan</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>An introductory course, for non-science majors, providing an overview to a broad range of topics and aspects of nuclear weapons and warfare in the 21st century, providing students with both an understanding of the science behind nuclear weapons (including nuclear fission and fusion, effects of shock and thermal radiation, electromagnetic pulses, etc.) as well as an understanding of the strategic aspects of the nuclear revolution. This course is jointly taught and sponsored by the Department of Physics and the Department of Political Science.</p>						
<b>20593</b>	<b>30315 01</b>	<b>Nationalism, Patriotism, and Political Violence</b>	<b>Caleb Hamman</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>5:05-6:20</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>What is nationalism? What is patriotism? Current events (the election of Donald Trump; Brexit; the rise of right wing populism in Europe and the United States) have thrust issues of nationalism and patriotism into the political spotlight. This course aims at developing a deep understanding of nationalism and patriotism as ideas that have emerged within and shaped the modern world. What, if anything, is new about these ideas? Can they be traced back to ancient times? Is nationalism, or patriotism, a mistake? Are these ideas necessary for political community? Are they imagined, or somehow more primordial political phenomena? Are they human goods, or dangerous ideas that lead to divisiveness and political violence? Do nationalism and patriotism necessarily lead to exclusion and xenophobia? We will explore these questions in historical and contemporary works such as those of Rousseau, Burke, Michael Ignatieff, and Alasdair MacIntyre. We will bring to the discussion issues of contemporary politics (e.g., the seeming resurgence of nationalism in the US and Europe), and we will refer throughout the course, through works of film, literature, and journalism, to the nationalist movements and nationalist conflicts of recent times.</p>						
<b>14837</b>	<b>30351 01</b>	<b>Global Activism</b>	<b>Luc Reydam</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>This course is about transnational networking, mobilizing, and campaigning for or against social change. Equal attention is paid to conceptual and substantive issues. Conceptual issues include framing, strategies, and actors. Among the substantive issues examined are human rights, women’s rights, gay rights and gay marriage, climate change, and global gun control. We are particularly interested in the emergence over the last two decades of a ‘global right wing’ and the globalization of the culture wars.</p>						



20594	30363 01	<b>Intro to International Development Studies</b>	TBA	MW	2:00-3:15	fulfills International Relations field requirement
<p>An introduction to the field of international development, with particular focus on the various disciplines that have contributed to and shaped the development discourse. Readings, lectures, and discussions will draw from various disciplines, including economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, environmental and technological sciences, public health, law, and gender studies, among others. We will examine debates on the meaning and measurement of development; alternative approaches to, and methods in, the study of development; and attempts to address some of the main development challenges facing the world today. There will be a central focus on understanding "what works" in development. Working together in teams, students will conceptualize and design an international development project using "real world" constraints.</p>						
17209	30421 01	<b>European Politics</b>	Andrew Gould	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>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.</p>						
18222	30440 01	<b>Introduction to Political Economy</b>	Susanne Wengle	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>The globalization of markets has reshaped polities and economies over the last two hundred years, and in the post-World War II period in particular. This class is designed to introduce student to a broad range of issues and theoretical debates about how politics shapes markets, and vice versa. Students will have the chance to read a few classical works in political economy, such as Smith and Polanyi, but the class will largely focus on contemporary issues and debates. We will cover a range of concerns, including industrialization/de-industrialization, economic development, varieties of capitalism, the changing nature of the welfare state, and the role of public and private regulation. The class will also familiarize students with the economic systems of a range of countries, including the US, Japan, Russia and India. No prior classes in economics or political science are required, but an interest in economic issues and economic policy is desirable.</p>						
19775	30441 01	<b>Middle-East Politics</b>	Michael Hoffman	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>The Middle East is simultaneously one of the most strategically important regions in the world and one of the least understood. This course provides an introduction to the politics of the region from a thematic perspective. It addresses a variety of topics, including democracy, development, sectarianism, oil, and conflict. Students will be assigned readings from both historical scholarship and contemporary analysis of regional issues. When applicable, cases from across the region will be used to illustrate the themes of the course.</p>						
20915	30453 01	<b>Globalization in Africa</b>	Jaimie Bleck	TR	5:05-6:20	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>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.</p>						

19776	30473 01	<b>Politics, Societies and Economies in Contemporary Russia &amp; Eurasia</b>	Susanne Wengle	TR	2:00-3:15	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>Russia is one of the major global powers and a country that has undergone radical political, social and economic transformations in recent history. This course is devoted to introduce students to of Russian politics and foster their understanding of the country's contemporary social, economic and political transformation and its recent history. Among other questions, we will discuss the challenges of the post-Soviet economic transformation (privatization, liberalization, energy-related issues, the rule of law), the nature of the post-Soviet regimes (the type of democracy, authoritarian backsliding) and Russia's changing relationship vis-à-vis the US, Europe and other CIS countries. While the class focuses on contemporary Russia, it will also engage with the post-Soviet transformation of other CIS countries, including Ukraine, the Caucasus and Central Asia. In addition to the empirical developments, this course will engage students with theoretical debates in comparative politics and political economy, including theories on the role of institutions, interests and ideas in social and political change. No prior classes in comparative politics are necessary. Students who have taken Professor Javeline's class on Russia are encouraged to enroll; this class will follow up, not duplicate her class.</p>						
17210	30492 01	<b>Contentious China</b>	Victoria Hui	MW	12:30-1:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>Why do pro-democracy efforts in China repeatedly fail? If Chinese leaders aim to build a harmonious society, why are there routine contentious protests by workers, peasants, religious followers, middle-class property owners, lawyers, and minorities? How do the marginalized and disadvantaged fight against social injustices in China? Why is there no organized democracy movement despite the prevalence of sporadic protests? Is Confucianism preventing Chinese development towards a more democratic society? This course examines key contentious episodes in modern China, from the 1911 Revolution through the Cultural Revolution and the Tiananmen Movement to more scattered rightful resistance and minority protests in recent years.</p>						
<del>19778</del>	<del>30496 01</del>	<del><b>War Termination and Durability of Peace</b></del>	<del>Sarah Daly</del>	<del>TR</del>	<del>3:30-4:45</del>	fulfills World Politics field requirement <b>Course has been cancelled</b>
<p><del>This course provides an introduction to the politics of war termination and peace consolidation. The course examines the challenges posed by ending wars and the process by which parties to a conflict arrive at ceasefires and peace negotiations. It explores how peace is sustained, why peace lasts in some cases and breaks down in others and what can be done to make peace more stable, focusing on the role of international interventions, power-sharing arrangements, reconciliation between adversaries, and reconstruction.</del></p>						
20595	30535 01	<b>From Rasputin to Putin</b>	Semion Lyandres	TR	2:00-2:50	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>This upper division lecture course examines some of the most important events, ideas, and personalities that shaped late Imperial, Soviet, and post-Soviet periods of Russian history during the last one hundred years: from the outbreak of the First World War and the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917 through the Great Terror of the 1930s, the experience of the Second World War and the emergence of the Soviet Empire, late Stalinism and post-Stalinist developed or mature socialism, the collapse of the communist rule and the disintegration of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, as well as Russia's uneasy transition "out of Totalitarianism" and into Putin's authoritarianism during the first fourteen years of the twentieth-first century. The course is designed for history majors as well as for students in other disciplines with or without background in modern Russian and East European history.</p>						

<b>20082</b>	<b>30595 01</b>	<b>International Development in Practice</b>	<b>Stephen Reifenberg</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills World Politics field requirement</b>
<p>This class aspires to develop relevant knowledge and practical skills for students interested in engaging in positive change in a complex world. In this course on international development, students will: 1) examine the processes that bring about individual and societal change in an international context; 2) explore the roles, complexities, opportunities and constraints of development projects in areas such as poverty reduction, social development, health and education; and, 3) develop practical skills related to project design, planning, management, negotiations, communications, and the evaluation of international development projects. A central theme of the course is to understand what have we learned over the past decades from systematic research and from experience in the field about "what works." The course makes use of cases studies and draws lessons from instructive stories of failure as well as inspirational stories of change. The course focuses significant attention on "bright spots" in development-specific interventions that have made meaningful contributions. The course aspires to help train students to think like creative, effective, and thoughtful development professionals. A central feature of the course will be the opportunity to work throughout the semester as a member of a "Development Advisory Team" directly with an international development organization client who has identified a specific problem or opportunity. Development clients for the class are organizations in Bangladesh, Chile, Haiti, and India, among others.</p>						
<b>20596</b>	<b>30626 01</b>	<b>War, Politics, and Political Judgment</b>	<b>Susan Collins</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>If the first casualty of war is the truth, the same could easily be said of politics. Yet in the rough and tumble of human affairs, is it not crucial to act with our eyes wide open—with the requisite political judgment? This course will explore the question of political judgment: what it is, why it is fundamental, and what qualities of mind and character it requires. We will first examine this question as it arises in contemporary politics and political science as well as for earlier thinkers such as Hannah Arendt, who confronted the wars, genocides, and totalitarianism of the twentieth century. We will then study Machiavelli's Prince, Thucydides' War of the Peloponnesians and Athenians, and Plato's Gorgias. In their unflinching clarity regarding moral and political questions, these works demonstrate the nature of political judgment, its power, and its limits in human affairs.</p>						
<b>19779</b>	<b>30653 01</b>	<b>Politics and Conscience</b>	<b>Mary Keys</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>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, Francisco de Vitoria, Desiderius Erasmus, John Henry Newman, Karol Wojty'a/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 Pato'ka, 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.</p>						
<b>17928</b>	<b>30654 01</b>	<b>Catholicism and Politics</b>	<b>James Philpott</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>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 among 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.</p>						

19780	30656 01	<b>Human Rights and Human Wrongs</b>	Ernesto Verdeja	TR	2:00-3:15	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>This course will examine theories of human rights and their applications and implications for international politics.</p>						
19781	30662 01	<b>Church, the State, and American Constitutionalism</b>	Philip Munoz	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>Class examines philosophical, constitutional, and political questions pertaining to religion and politics, including: Do individuals have a right to religious liberty? If so, how might that right be protected? How does the American Constitution protect the right to religious freedom? What is the proper relationship between church and state? Is religion necessary, good, or bad for liberal democracy? Readings include selections from classical, medieval, and modern political philosophy, leading cases of American constitutional law, and contemporary legal theorist and political scientists.</p>						
20597	30665 01	<b>Constitutionalism Law and Politics II</b>	Susan Collins	MW	9:30-10:45	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>What is a "constitution"? Americans know the answer to that question - we can point to the American constitution, a document with a distinct theoretical origin, an eloquent record of justification in the Federalist Papers, and competing theories of interpretation. However, according to Aristotle, a "constitution" is a "regime," which includes not only law and arrangements of government, but which aims to foster a way of life and a certain conception of the Good. In this course, we will explore the long tradition of constitutionalism in the Aristotelian understanding, and then turn to the more familiar American constitution to ask what kind of "regime," or way of life, it seeks to establish.</p>						
20598	30705 01	<b>Why the Church?</b>	Peter Casarella and James Philpott	TR	11:00-12:15	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>Studies show that teen and young adults are leaving the Church in large numbers and that the ones who stay don't grasp Church teachings. Seeking to "meet them where they are," the course begins with an examination of contemporary trends in the religious lives of millennials, with a particular focus on Catholics. It proceeds to examine the major reasons why millennials are leaving the Catholic Church, as reported by a recent Pew Forum study and engage students in arguments for and against the Church's positions. We will also look at the case for the Church through beauty and the witness of the saints, modes of engagement that are argued to be particularly persuasive to the millennial generation.</p>						
20599	30710 01	<b>Hamilton</b>	Jakub Voboril	TR	3:30-4:45	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>Alexander Hamilton has long been considered an important American Founder, but he recently took center stage in the theater and, as a consequence, in popular political culture. Taking a cue from Broadway, this course undertakes a careful examination of this deservedly famous founding figure. Topics covered in the course may include: Hamilton's military service during the Revolutionary War, his role in the writing and ratification of the United States Constitution, his public service in President Washington's cabinet, and his role as a leading figure in the short-lived Federalist Party. In light of the recent presidential election, a particular interest of this course will be to consider what Hamilton contributed to the design and operation of the presidency in particular, and to the United States government more generally. You've seen the musical and listened to the soundtrack: now take the class!</p>						

20083	30721 01	<b>Theories of Punishment</b>	<b>Sid Simpson</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>Why do we punish? How do we justify it? Is punishment, ultimately, good? In this course, we will examine a range of philosophical treatments of punishment, texts in political theory and contemporary case studies (involving issues like torture, symbolic punishment, and outgroup alienation) in order to better triangulate the very function of punishment in society. We will begin with the thesis that punishment, as a whole, is good: the rehabilitative and restorative traditions, along with relevant readings from thinkers like Kant and Hegel, articulate the moral and social benefits of punishment. As the semester proceeds, we will look to more instrumental utilizations of punishment, as referenced by utilitarian and deterrent traditions along with readings from Machiavelli and Rousseau. Finally, we will look to historical genealogies of punishment coming out of Nietzsche and Foucault, which argue that our received understandings of punishment are predicated on a contingent history of conflicting narratives that ultimately has come to deny or exploit us. As we confront this broad spectrum of viewpoints, from 'punishment as a possibility for righting the soul' to 'punishment as a vector of power exerted upon us', we will continually revisit the questions of why we punish and to what end we punish.</p>						
19783	30805 01	<b>How To Do Political Research</b>	<b>Susan Pratt Rosato</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors</b>
<p>This course is designed to guide students through the process of designing an original research project in the field of political science. Students will learn how to choose a topic, formulate an original research question, design and conduct appropriate research to answer this question, develop a thesis statement, and gather and analyze evidence/data to test the strength of their argument. Students will spend the semester constructing a research design on a topic of their choosing which will outline the details of their research project.</p>						
16047	35901 01	<b>Internship</b>	<b>Carolina Arroyo</b>	<b>TBA</b>	<b>TBA</b>	
<p>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. Permission required.</p>						
15938	40485 01	<b>Leadership and Social Change</b>	<b>Timothy Scully</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>7:00-9:45</b>	<b>fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement</b>
<p>This course is intended to introduce participants to major themes in leadership. Through readings, presentations, and other media (such as film and interaction with visitors), the course aims to provide critical reflections on the nature and sources of different types of leadership and authority, and a deeper understanding of the vocation to lead. This is a by-permission only class, contact Terri Howells at <a href="mailto:terri.howells@nd.edu">terri.howells@nd.edu</a></p>						
19784	40813 01	<b>Applied Quantitative Methods</b>	<b>Benjamin Radcliff</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors</b>
<p>Students in this course will learn to understand, and to use, the most common statistical techniques used in political science. They will apply this methodological training to the development of a research project that will culminate in a paper modeled upon, and suitable for submission for publication in, peer reviewed scholarly journals. No prior understanding of or experience with statistical methods is expected. While students are encouraged to develop their own projects, and course time will be devoted to precisely the question of how we develop and craft ideas into do-able research projects, some recommended paper topics will be provided. This course is especially recommended to students contemplating graduate work in the social sciences.</p>						
11666	43640 01	<b>Justice Seminar</b>	<b>Mary Keys and Paul Weithman</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>	
<p>An examination of major theories of justice, both ancient and modern. Readings include representatives of liberal theorists of right, such as John Rawls, as well as perfectionist alternatives. The course also serves as the core seminar for the philosophy, politics, and economics concentration.</p>						

## JUNIOR SEMINARS

11950	43001 01	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Political Protest</b>	<b>Debra Javeline</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>
<p>Why do people protest? Is it because they are deprived and unable to redress their grievances through "normal" politics, or is it because they are distinctly not deprived and have the time and money to protest? What is the state role in facilitating or hindering protest? Do organizations facilitate or hinder protest, and does it matter if the organization is formal or informal, national or local, professionalized or indigenous? Does it matter how an issue is "framed" for it to generate protest? Do incentives matter, and if so, what kind? This seminar will address these and other questions related to the emergence of protest movements worldwide, including the American civil rights movement.</p>					
12236	43001 02	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Foundations of International Political Economy</b>	<b>Susan Pratt Rosato</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>8:00-9:15</b>
<p>This course examines the politics of international economic relations. It provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in international political economy. Readings have been selected to highlight both traditional approaches to and more recent developments in the field of IPE. The first half of the course will focus on several of the foundational texts and readings in the IPE literature. The second half of the course will address major debates in the field. Empirical topics discussed include: international trade, international finance, regionalism, financial crises, globalization, development, the environment, and legalization in the world political economy.</p>					
12237	43001 03	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Southern Politics</b>	<b>Joshua Kaplan</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>
<p>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 recent elections for the future of the American 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.</p>					
20084	43001 04	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Politics of Climate Change</b>	<b>Jazmin Sierra</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>
<p>This course explores the key political debates on how to respond to climate change. We study why, within and across countries, actors disagree about the nature, impacts, and policy responses to this challenge. The curriculum is relevant for students who want to understand the political, distributional, and ethical tensions involved in climate change policy. The first part of the course focuses on domestic politics. Climate change policy responses can be broadly divided into adaptation (such as storm barriers and water conservation) and mitigation (cap-and trade policies and emission taxes). What are the distributional tensions built into each policy response? Under what conditions are countries more likely to pursue adaptation or mitigation? Who are the key actors that shape climate change responses and how do these vary across national contexts? The second part of the course focuses on international cooperation. In world politics, the tensions of climate change responses are particularly sharp. Which states should bear the costs of adaptation and mitigation? Should developed countries help developing countries adapt to climate change? Can international institutions provide environmental public goods? Why have states failed to build a comprehensive international climate change regime? Can global non-state actors, such as firms and NGOs, respond more effectively to this challenge?</p>					

**20085 43001 05 Junior Writing Seminar: Victoria Hui MW 3:30-4:45**  
**Rebels in Their Own Words**  
 What is worth losing everything – including your life – for in the eyes of a rebel? What is a rebel’s justification for violent or nonviolent means of struggle? How do rebels become leaders? How do these leaders mobilize popular support? What makes or breaks a rebellion? Are these fighters truly ‘rebels’? This course identifies what precisely constitutes a rebel and explores the lives and minds of rebels through the eyes of some of the leading rebels of the 20th century -- Mahatma Gandhi, Che Guevara, Nelson Mandela and Osama bin Laden.

**SENIOR SEMINARS**

**11761 53001 01 Senior Writing Seminar: Guillermo Trejo MW 11:00-12:15**  
**Organized Crime in Latin America**  
 As Latin America transitioned from authoritarian rule to democracy and from state-led to market economies, a number of countries in the region experienced a major expansion of organized crime and the outbreak of uncommon waves of criminal violence. This seminar analyzes why some countries plunged into paths of social instability while others did not and whether economic and political transitions had any impact on the outbreak of crime and violence. We focus on five illicit markets – drug production and trafficking, extortion, kidnapping for ransom, human smuggling and the looting of natural resources – and on a wide variety of criminal groups, including drug trafficking organizations, racketeers, mafias, private militias and transnational gangs. Besides analyzing the origins and development of criminal markets and the outbreak of violence the seminar explores the efficacy of different policy responses adopted by international institutions, national and local governments and civil society. While the course covers countries experiencing the most intense levels of crime and violence (e.g., Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), it also explores cases with little organized crime (e.g., Chile) and low levels of criminal violence (e.g. Nicaragua). The course draws on some of the leading scholarly research on the subject but also actively uses material from investigative journalists, film makers, NGOs and international institutions.

**11992 53001 02 Senior Writing Seminar: Sotirios Barber TR 11:00-12:15**  
**Constitutional Interpretation**  
 Americans have always debated Supreme Court opinions on specific constitutional questions involving the powers of government and the rights of individuals and minorities. The leading objective of this course is to acquaint students with the basic issues of constitutional interpretation and to show how they influence questions involving constitutional rights and powers and the scope of judicial review. At least one course in constitutional law recommended. Open to Graduate Students

**12058 53001 03 Senior Writing Seminar: Maryann Kwakwa MW 12:30-1:45**  
**Politics and Cyberspace**  
 This seminar examines the growing role of the internet in American politics. We will discuss the impact of the internet on access to information, communication, participation, fundraising, and public opinion, as well as interactions among citizens and between citizens and politicians. We will also consider issues involving internet security and terrorism.

**19786 53001 05 Senior Writing Seminar: Michael Zuckert MW 3:30-4:45**  
**Lincoln**  
 We will study the political thought and statesmanship of Lincoln. We will pay special attention to his constitutional thought and action and examine whether he provides a valid model of constitutionalism in times of emergency. Readings will include Lincoln’s works and historical studies of the Lincoln era. We will also view and discuss a number of film portrayals of Lincoln, including the recent Spielberg movie, "Lincoln."

**19787 53001 06 Senior Writing Seminar: Sebastian Rosato MW 11:00-12:15**  
**Great Power Politics**  
 This course examines the key questions concerning relations among the great powers.