

**Political Science Undergraduate Program  
Fall 2015 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>13902</b>	<b>10200 01</b>	<b>International Relations</b>	<b>Susan Rosato</b>	<b>MWF 9:25-10:15</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> <p align="center"><b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>POLS 12200 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td> <td>POLS 12200 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLS 12200 02 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td> <td>POLS 12200 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLS 12200 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td> <td>POLS 12200 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20</td> </tr> </table>				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
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<b>15785</b>	<b>10202 01</b>	<b>Europe at War, 1900-1945</b>	<b>Sebastian Rosato</b>	<b>MWF 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> <p align="center"><b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>POLS 12202 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td> <td>POLS 12202 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLS 12202 02 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15</td> <td>POLS 12202 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POLS 12202 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20</td> <td>POLS 12202 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20</td> </tr> </table>				POLS 12202 01 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12202 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 12202 02 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15	POLS 12202 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20	POLS 12202 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 12202 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20
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<b>12543</b>	<b>13181 01</b>	<b>USEM: Political Theory of Homer's Iliad</b>	<b>Sotirios Barber</b>	<b>TR 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>									

13735	13181 02	<b>USEM: Politics and Culture of the '60s</b>	Ricardo Ramirez	TR	9:30-10:45
<p>Few decades in American life carry as much meaning as the 1960s. Simply hearing the phrase "the sixties" conjures up meaning, ideas, or images to most Americans. The 1960s have a mythic quality in our political and cultural life. The civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, feminism, student movements, hippies and counterculture, rock and roll, Motown, Camelot, The Great Society, and assassinations were all key components of the 1960s and had a tremendous impact on American life. This course will engage questions that will allow us to critically examine how the 1960s became a decade of profound social, cultural, and political change.</p>					
13728	13181 03	<b>USEM: Dictators, Depots &amp; Democrats</b>	Karrie Koesel	TR	2:00-3:15
<p>This seminar introduces the nature and varieties of modern dictatorship and non-democracy, the causes of their emergence, and the processes that lead to their destruction and replacement. We will examine general theories about political regimes and employ these to understand and explore particular cases of dictatorship and democracy drawn from the politics of a variety of regions around the world. Our focus will be on developing concepts and tools that can then be applied to the analysis of the origins, structure, and practices of contemporary (and former) authoritarian regimes throughout the Middle East and North Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. We will begin by examining the nature and types of non-democratic government, as well as the mechanisms despots, dictators, and democrats use to maintain themselves in power. We will then discuss how these mechanisms create incentives for rulers to act for or against the common good, and thus evaluate some historically important arguments for and against various forms of non-democracy. In particular, we will discuss whether dictatorships produce more prosperity than democracies, whether some cultures are prone to dictatorship, and whether some autocracies make more intelligent policy decisions than democracies. We end with a discussion of the causes and consequences of regime change (both to and from dictatorship).</p>					
15792	13181 04	<b>USEM: The Economics and Politics of Consumption and Happiness</b>	Amitava Dutt	TR	3:30-4:45
<p>Does money buy happiness? Is it true, as a bumper sticker proclaims, he(/she) 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 covers 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.</p>					
18223	13181 06	<b>USEM: Ten Images of Hell in the Twentieth Century</b>	A. James McAdams	TR	11:00-12:15
<p>The Twentieth-Century was a time of sheer hell: wars, genocide, political extremism, and terrorism. In this seminar, we will examine ten images of these experiences, including World War I, the Holocaust, Stalin's terror, and the terrorist attacks 9/11. My goal is not only to provide you with a glimpse into a century that has passed. I also want to acquaint you with themes relating to the human experience which will extend into your own lives in the current century. We will explore these questions from diverse perspectives, drawing upon insights from political science, theology, philosophy, history, technology, and the arts. We will read a number of books and articles, including works by Aldous Huxley, Erich Maria Remarque, and Elie Wiesel. We will also consider other media, including film, the fine arts, and music. I have designed this seminar to be accessible to all Notre Dame students, regardless of their anticipated majors. This is a seminar for students who like to read, reflect, write, and debate.</p>					

## INTRODUCTORY COURSES

<b>11804</b>	<b>20100 01</b>	<b>American Politics</b>	<b>Christina Wolbrecht</b>	<b>MWF 11:30-12:20</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>This course offers an introduction to the principles, institutions, and decision-making processes of the national government of the United States. Over the semester, we will examine the foundations of American government (the Constitution, federalism, American political culture and ideology), political institutions (Congress, presidency, judiciary, and bureaucracy), democratic processes and players (elections, voting, public opinion, political parties, interest groups, social movements, and mass media), and public policy making.</p>					
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>					
		POLS 22100 01 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22100 04 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20		
		POLS 22100 02 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22100 05 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15		
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<b>11873</b>	<b>20200 01</b>	<b>International Relations</b>	<b>Sebastian Rosato</b>	<b>MWF 10:30-11:20</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>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.</p>					
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		POLS 22200 01 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22200 04 IR Discussion F 9:25-10:15		
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<b>10182</b>	<b>20400 01</b>	<b>World Politics: Introduction to Comparative Politics</b>	<b>Guillermo Trejo</b>	<b>MWF 10:30-11:20</b>	<b>fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement</b>
<p>Why do citizens in a few societies live in peace, earn decent wages, and elect their leaders by democratic means, while many citizens around the globe are poor, live in societies marked by violence and civil war, and do not have a fair chance to choose their representatives? This course analyzes how political order is created and how it breaks down. We explore why some societies establish democratic political orders but others dictatorial rule and how democracies and dictatorships work. We also analyze the impact that political regimes and institutions have on economic growth, development, poverty, and inequality. Finally, we concentrate on insurgencies, civil wars, and revolutions. We seek to understand how political regimes and economic development shape the dynamics of collective violence. Examples are drawn from contemporary world history and current world affairs, including advanced capitalist democracies and low- and middle-income countries. This course is an introduction to the main questions, puzzles, theories, and findings in comparative politics and therefore will provide you with a roadmap and a theoretical toolkit for the study of politics around the world. We will discuss scholarly theories and research and reports from international organizations and institutions and will systematically assess the policy implications of academic findings.</p> <p>Requirements: Mid-term (take-home): 25% / Final (take-home): 25% / Final group project: 25% / Participation: 25%</p>					
<b>Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</b>					
		POLS 22400 01 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20	POLS 22400 04 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20		
		POLS 22400 02 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20	POLS 22400 05 IR Discussion F 12:50-1:40		
		POLS 22400 03 IR Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22400 06 IR Discussion F 12:50-1:40		

<b>17183</b>	<b>20600 02</b>	<b>Political Theory</b>	<b>Dana Villa</b>	<b>MWF 12:50-1:40</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
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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 Theory Discussion F 12:50-1:40	POLS 22600 04 Theory Discussion F 12:50-1:40
POLS 22600 02 Theory Discussion F 11:30-12:20	POLS 22600 05 Theory Discussion F 11:30-12:20
POLS 22600 03 Theory Discussion F 10:30-11:20	POLS 22600 06 Theory Discussion F 10:30-11:20

**INTERMEDIATE COURSES**

<b>20945</b>	<b>30002 01</b>	<b>Presidential Power</b>	<b>Jeremiah Castle</b>	<b>MW 2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
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The American president is frequently referred to as the most powerful person in the world. But what powers does the president actually have? What does the Constitution say about presidential power? How have those powers changed over time, both formally and in practice? How are they affected by circumstances? We will spend the first half of the course answering these questions, paying particular attention to recent developments such as the increasing use of "going public" and executive orders. During the second half of the course, we will employ case studies of various presidents in order to understand how they have wielded the powers they were granted. Students will have the opportunity to engage in several academic debates about the use and abuse of presidential powers.

<b>15800</b>	<b>30022 01</b>	<b>Public Opinion &amp; Political Behavior</b>	<b>Darren Davis</b>	<b>MW 11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
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A principle tenet underlying democratic governance is the belief that public opinion or the "will of the people" should dictate governmental behavior. To the extent this belief is a realistic consideration; difficult questions remain concerning the capacity for citizens to develop reasoned opinions and how to conceptualize and measure opinion. This course explores the foundations of political and social attitudes and the methodology used to observe what people think about politics. The course is structured around four key questions:

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

<b>17615</b>	<b>30024 01</b>	<b>Media and Politics</b>	<b>Darren Davis</b>	<b>TR 9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
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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.

<b>19942</b>	<b>30026 01</b>	<b>Women and Politics</b>	<b>Christina Wolbrecht</b>	<b>MW 3:30-4:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
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This course is intended to provide students with an overview of the issues, research, and controversies in the study of American gender politics. We will examine three broad topics: social and political movements, the experience of women in various political roles, and gender-related public policy.

<b>19657</b>	<b>30037 01</b>	<b>Black Chicago Politics</b>	<b>Dianne Pinderhughes</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>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.</p>						
<b>20844</b>	<b>30040 01</b>	<b>Introduction to Public Policy</b>	<b>Joshua Kaplan</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>This course introduces students to the fundamentals of policymaking and policy analysis. The goal of the course is to gain a better understanding of policy approaches to issues such as taxation, education, disease control and prevention, health insurance, poverty, unemployment, national defense and security, business regulation, city planning, and many others. It will cover the specifics of the policymaking process itself, program design and effectiveness, and policy analysis, as well as broader issues such as relations between markets and government, and the role of interest groups in policymaking. The will include guest speakers who will discuss policy from the perspective of local government officials, business leaders, professionals, community groups, and others engaged in public service. The course will introduce students to the skills needed to understand, evaluate, and design public policy in a wide range of subjects. The course is the gateway to the Hesburgh Minor in Public Service, but students from all majors and Colleges are welcome.</p>						
<b>19658</b>	<b>30051 01</b>	<b>Urban Politics</b>	<b>Luis Fraga/Justin McDevitt</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>						
<b>20821</b>	<b>30073 01</b>	<b>Constitutional Law: Powers and Institutions</b>	<b>Christopher McMillion</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>5:05-6:20</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>This course will examine constitutional law and interpretation in the United States, focusing on the division of powers and the authority of key institutions under the Constitution. We will consider the Court's interpretation of the scope of power granted to Congress, the executive branch, and the federal judiciary, in addition to the powers reserved to the states. We will examine the ways in which constitutional interpretation of powers and authority has changed over time and gain an understanding of where the Court stands on these issues today. In each section we will discuss pivotal moments in interpretation, such as congressional power after the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, the expansion of the commerce power during the New Deal, and the resurgence of state powers during the Rehnquist Court's federalism revolution. We will also deal with cases currently before the Court, including those that involve the Affordable Care Act, and cases that will likely come before the Court, such as challenges to President Obama's executive changes to immigration policy. This approach will help students to consider how political factors and the changing membership of the Court affect constitutional interpretation.</p>						

20972	30074 01	<b>Church and State</b>	<b>Matthew Hall</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>This course will explore the development of Supreme Court jurisprudence relating to the separation of church and state over the last few decades through a series of moot court exercises. Students will play the role of lawyers and justices and retry famous Supreme Court cases on five topics: religious exemptions, religious expression in public schools, equal access to public facilities for religious organizations, public funding of religious schools, and religious symbols on government property. Enrollment in the course requires an interview with the instructor to demonstrate sufficient skills and knowledge.</p>						
16064	30165 01	<b>Investing in Children - Public Policy and Programs</b>	<b>David Betson</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills American field requirement</b>
<p>Children are the embodiment of our collective future. The resources that are devoted to children represent as much an investment in our future as does improving our infrastructure or conducting research. Historically the primary responsibility for the raising and nurturing of children has resided with their parents. But when the parents are unable or have difficulty meeting this important responsibility, the public has devised policies and programs to ranging from taking over this responsibility to providing assistance to parents. The purpose of this course will be to examine the extent that parents direct resources to children to provide children with food, clothing, shelter, education, medical services needed for their development and how the public assists parents providing tax credits (child credits, dependent care credits, and the Earned Income Tax Credit) and other forms of financial assistance or the direct provision of goods and services (TANF, food stamps, school meals programs, WIC, housing and utility assistance, public education, provision of health insurance, child care subsidies, and early childhood programs). The course will also examine the role of child support and custody laws as the public's response to when one parent decides not to reside with the other parent to raise their children. Finally the course will examine the public's response when the parents are judged to unable to care for their children (Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and the juvenile justice system).</p>						
14211	30201 01	<b>U.S. Foreign Policy</b>	<b>Dan Lindley</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>The United States is the most powerful state in the world today. Its actions are important not just for US citizens, but they also affect whether others go to war, whether they will win their wars, whether they receive economic aid, whether they will go broke, or whether they will starve. What determines US foreign policy? What is the national interest? When do we go to war? Would you send US 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 US economy and its citizens? We first study several theories about foreign policy. We then examine the US foreign policy process, including the President, Congress, the bureaucracy, the media, and public opinion. To see how this all works, we turn to the history of US 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 strategies for the future.</p>						
19660	30220 01	<b>International Law</b>	<b>Emilia Powell</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills International Relations field requirement</b>
<p>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.</p>						

15802	30222 01	<b>International Criminal Justice</b>	Luc Reydam	MW	9:30-10:45	fulfills International Relations field requirement Course has been cancelled
		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.				
19661	30262 01	<b>Comparative and International Political Economy</b>	Susanne Wengle	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills International Relations field requirement
		The globalization of markets has reshaped politics and economies over the last two hundred years, and in the post-World War II period in particular. This class provides students with an introduction to studying the interaction between politics and markets, at the national and international level. Students will gain a broad overview of seminal theoretical debates in comparative and international political economy as well as exposure to exciting new empirical studies in these fields. What are the political determinants of economic policy, of welfare or trade policies, for example? How are global financial markets regulated, and can domestic constituencies, national governments or international organizations shape global rules? The first half of the course will be focused on issues central to comparative political economy, such as the history industrialization and de-industrialization, varieties of capitalism, debates on economic development and the transition from communism to market economies. The second half of the course turns to debates on the evolution of the international economy, and will discuss the role of international organizations, trade flows, financial markets and migration. No particular background is required, though either a keen interest or a background in basic micro- and macroeconomics are strongly recommended.				
15804	30351 01	<b>Global Activism</b>	Luc Reydam	MW	2:00-3:15	fulfills International Relations field requirement
		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.				
19663	30415 01	<b>The Rise and Fall of Democracies and Dictatorship</b>	Scott Mainwaring	MW	9:30-10:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
		Winston Churchill famously said in a speech in the House of Commons in 1947, “Democracy is the worst form of government except for all those others that have been tried.” For generations, social scientists have studied what makes democracy emerge and then survive or break down. And because some dictatorships have huge consequences for their own populations and the world, social scientists have also devoted considerable attention to analyzing the emergence, survival, and breakdown of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. This course will examine these issues. The first part of the course will examine different theoretical approaches to understanding why democracies and dictatorships emerge and then survive or fall. The second and longer part will focus on the emergence, survival, and fall of democracies and dictatorships in Europe and Latin America, mostly in the 20th century.				

19664	30423 01	<b>Irish Politics: 1916-2009: From Colonialism to the Celtic Tiger and Beyond</b>	Sean McGraw	MW	2:00-3:15	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>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.</p>						
20947	30465 01	<b>Politics of China</b>	Karrie Koesel	TR	9:30-10:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>This course offers a general introduction to the politics of contemporary China. After background on the imperial and Republican periods and the development of the Communist revolution, we will focus on major political events in the People's Republic: land reform, Hundred Flowers Campaign, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, Democracy Wall, Opening and Reform, Tiananmen Uprisings, Beijing Olympics, etc. Then we proceed to a thematic discussion of popular participation and protest, state control, the emergence of civil society groups, and major challenges facing contemporary China. The basic objectives of this course are to provide a working knowledge of Chinese politics and to encourage a critical evaluation of the positive and negative aspects of China's socialist experiment.</p>						
20254	30491 01	<b>Religion, Development, and Democracy in Africa (and beyond)</b>	Robert Dowd	MW	3:30-4:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>In Africa and other regions of the world, religion is a powerful force. The question is, is it a force for good or ill? Religion has inspired heroic efforts to promote health, expand education, encourage tolerance, ensure respect for human rights, and build democratic institutions. However, religion has also inspired violence, intolerance, and has been used to justify repressive political regimes. It is clear that world religions, including Christianity and Islam, have been and may be applied to political and economic life in various ways; in ways that promote or impede human development and democracy. We have yet to understand how and why such world religions are applied to public life in the ways that they are. In this course we will address the following questions: (1) What effects, if any, do religious beliefs and institutions have on human development as well as the prospects for and the quality of democracy? (2) What effects, if any, do human development and democratization have on the relevance of religious beliefs and the influence of religious institutions? While we will focus especially on Christianity and Islam in sub-Saharan Africa, we will also consider other religions in other parts of the world.</p>						

19667	30502 01	<b>Data Analysis for Human Rights</b>	<b>Guillermo Trejo</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>	<b>fulfills World Politics field requirement</b>
<p>This course will prepare you to analyze quantitative and qualitative data in the area of human rights and will position you to write analytic reports for international institutions, governments, and NGOs. Our focus will be on different forms of victimization that result from state repression and from organized crime violence. Whereas in the past states and insurgent groups were the main source of violence in the developing world, these days organized criminal groups are a prominent source of civilian victimization. We will first introduce you to the most influential cross-national datasets on state repression and criminal violence for the entire world. We will then move to assess subnational datasets of state repression and criminal violence in Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. Because we are interested in hearing the victims' individual voices, we will introduce you to victimization surveys from Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. Finally, to acquire more fine-grained information about victims, we will expose you to research using two techniques: focus groups and in-depth interviews with victims. Throughout the course we will explain how the different datasets were generated and with our guidance you will have a chance to personally retrieve and analyze the information. To fulfill these goals, we will divide up our time between the classroom and the computer lab. This course is open to sophomores, juniors and seniors and requires no prior knowledge of statistics.</p>						
15980	30595 01	<b>International Development in Practice</b>	<b>Steven Reifenberg</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills World Politics field requirement</b>
<p>This course on international development has three major purposes: I) to examine diverse approaches to thinking about international development and processes that bring about individual and societal change, II) to explore the role and constraints of development projects in areas such as poverty reduction, social development, health, education, the environment, and emergency relief, and III) to develop practical skills related to project planning and management, negotiations, communications, and the evaluation of international development projects.</p> <p>This class aspires to develop relevant knowledge and practical skill for students interested in engaging in bringing about positive change in a complex world. The class is particularly relevant for students planning international summer service internships, studying abroad, or for those considering careers in areas related to social and economic development. The course will make use of specific case studies from Haiti, Peru, Uganda, Mexico, Afghanistan, and Chile, among others, drawing lessons from instructive stories of failure and inspirational stories of change.</p>						
19668	30601 01	<b>Ancient and Medieval Political Theory</b>	<b>Robert L'Arrivee</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>9:30-10:45</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>What is the meaning of justice, and why should we care about it? Can politics ever perfectly establish justice? Which forms of government are best for human beings to live under, and why? What is the political relevance of religion and philosophy, family and ethnicity, war and peace, nature and freedom, law and right? What are the qualities of a good citizen and political leader? How should relations among diverse political communities be conducted? This course introduces students to theoretical reflection on these and related questions through the study of some of the great works of ancient and medieval political thought. Readings will include writings of authors such as Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Augustine, Alfarabi, Maimonides, and Aquinas.</p>						
19669	30656 01	<b>Human Rights and Human Wrongs</b>	<b>Ernesto Verdeja</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
<p>This course will examine theories of human rights and their applications and implications for international politics.</p>						

19943	30667 01	<b>Economic Policy and the Constitution</b>	<b>Sotirios Barber/James Tussing</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>11:00-12:15</b>	<b>fulfills Theory field requirement</b>
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Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once opined that the American Constitution was made for people with fundamentally different views and embodies neither socialism, capitalism, nor any other economic theory. Few if any American politicians of the first rank have accepted this view. The macroeconomic debates of every era in American history have displayed a prominent constitutional dimension. In George Washington's first cabinet conflicting visions of the nation's economic future were fused with constitutional issues involving states' rights and the prospects for democracy's survival. Alexis Tocqueville raised similar questions in the 1830s. In the run-up to the Civil War leading figures debated whether the Constitution was committed to slavery as an essential element of a national economy made up of different but complementary parts. Lincoln justified Civil War partly in terms of what we would now call a commitment to equal economic opportunity. During the Progressive Era politicians like Wilson, Roosevelt, and Taft asked what macroeconomic policy could achieve a workable balance between rights of private property and the aspiration to technological progress on the one hand, and democracy, upward mobility, and fairness for labor on the other. Questions of federalism, property rights, and the scope of government in a free society reemerged in connection with the Great Depression and the New Deal. These questions have waxed and waned over the decades since the end of World War II. They have been a salient feature of the conflict between the American Right and Left during the Obama years. This course reviews the history of these clashing economic theories and tries to determine which of them comes closest to the Constitution's basic economic commitments. We assume, therefore, that the Constitution embodies specific economic commitments, and we shall develop and apply a theory of what those commitments are. Course readings will include selections from works by Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, Tocqueville, Lincoln, Henry Adams, Herbert Croly, T. Roosevelt, W. H. Taft, W. Wilson, FDR, LBJ, MLK, M. Friedman, F. Hayek, and Reagan.

11874	43640 01	<b>Justice Seminar</b>	<b>Ruth Abbey/Paul Weithman</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>
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The Justice Seminar undertakes a critical examination of major theories of justice, using both contemporary works (e.g., John Rawls' A Theory of Justice and Kenneth Arrow's seminal papers on voting theory) and historical classics (e.g., Aristotle's Politics and the Lincoln Douglas debates). The seminar requires substantial written work and discussion. **This is the core course for the minor in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (P.P.E.).**  
**The class website: [https://www.nd.edu/~pweithma/justice\\_seminar/](https://www.nd.edu/~pweithma/justice_seminar/)**

**INTERNSHIPS/CAREERS/RESEARCH**

17932	35901 01	<b>Internship</b>	<b>Carolina Arroyo</b>	<b>TBA</b>	<b>TBA</b>
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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.

17627	40150 01	<b>Executive Branch and Public Policy</b>	<b>Joseph Kernan</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>4:30-5:45</b>
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Permission Required (1 CR course / does not count toward POLS major) This course will address public policy issues such as budgets, taxes, health, economic development, welfare and crime. Taught by Joe Kernan, former Mayor of South Bend, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Indiana, the course will examine the political, economic and ethical dimensions of policy development, as well as the crucial interaction between the executive and legislative branches of state government. There will be approximately 8 pages of writing and a moderate amount of reading, including handouts. Permission required.

19671	40472 01	<b>Soviet and Post-Soviet Russia</b>	Debra Javeline	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement
<p>This course will cover the politics of the former Soviet Union, from Russia to Azerbaijan to Tajikistan. We will discuss the nature of the Soviet empire in Eurasia, and then the causes of its collapse. Then the course will focus on the politics, economics, and international relations of the new countries to emerge in this region over the past twelve years. We will address the political transition to electoral democracy in Russia, the failed democratization and nationalist conflict in the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia), and the rise of new authoritarian regimes (as in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan). We will also examine the role of Islamic revivalism and Islamic fundamentalism in the region, the causes of civil wars that broke apart several regimes in the early-mid 1990s, and the politics of national identity formation, and the politics of oil. Finally, we will discuss the complexities of relations between the post-Soviet states and China, Russia, and the US. The course will have two exams and require one 12-15 page paper.</p>						
17628	40485 01	<b>Leadership and Social Change</b>	Timothy Scully	T	7:00-9:45	fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement
<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>						
19976	40490 01	<b>Sustainability: Principles and Practices</b>	Debra Javeline	TR	9:30-10:45	fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement
<p>This interdisciplinary course explores the challenges of environmental sustainability through social, economic, scientific, and theological lenses. Taught jointly by professors from the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences, the course aims to instill broad, integrative and critical thinking about contemporary global environmental problems whose solutions will depend on multidisciplinary approaches. This gateway course to the Minor in Sustainability is open to all students interested in a deep exploration of these critical issues. Students considering the Minor in Sustainability are encouraged to take this course during their sophomore year. Requirements include a field trip and two hours of community volunteer work.</p>						
17629	40805 01	<b>Thesis Research Designs and Methods</b>	Susan Rosato	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors
<p>This course is designed to provide students with the tools to accomplish original research in political science, and is designed for students who are preparing to write a senior thesis. Students will learn the skills necessary for an original research project, including how to formulate an empirical question, how to gather and analyze relevant data or evidence, and how to interpret this analysis. During this course, students will create an original research proposal for which they will compile a bibliography, gather and analyze relevant data, write a research outline, and present their research to fellow students.</p>						

<b>19672</b>	<b>40810 01</b>	<b>Quantitative Political Analysis</b>	<b>Michael Coppedge</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>	<b>fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors</b>
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Students in this course will learn to understand the most common statistical techniques used in political science and acquire the skills necessary to use these techniques and interpret their results. Mastery of these techniques is essential for understanding research on public opinion and voting behavior, electoral studies, comparative research on the causes of democracy. For each topic, students will read works to orient them to key issues and debates. They will learn the reasoning behind the statistical analysis in these readings and create their own spreadsheet programs to execute such analyses. They will then download and clean datasets actually used in the published research, replicate selected analyses from these readings using a statistical package, and write short papers evaluating the inferences defended in the published research.

**JUNIOR SEMINARS**

<b>12200</b>	<b>43001 01</b>	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Politics and Human Well-Being</b>	<b>Benjamin Radcliff</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>5:05-6:20</b>
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Political and social theorists have long speculated on how the political organization of society affects the quality of human life. This course examines the fundamental question of how political factors affect material and subjective conditions of life. The class utilizes material from philosophy and literature, as well as the emerging social science of subjective well-being.

<b>12544</b>	<b>43001 02</b>	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Causes of War</b>	<b>Daniel Lindley</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>2:00-3:15</b>
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Why do groups of people systematically kill other groups of people? War is perverse, tragic, and compelling. War's causes must be studied to prevent it when possible and to prepare for it when necessary. This course examines the causes of interstate and intrastate/ethnic war. The central theme and question of the course is assessing the extent to which wars are caused by accidents, 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.

<b>13428</b>	<b>43001 03</b>	<b>Junior Writing Seminar: Civil and Ethnic Wars, Insurgency and Terrorism</b>	<b>Sarah Daly</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>
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This seminar studies ethnic conflicts, civil wars and insurgencies. It explores the causes of civil and ethnic conflict, how armed organizations overcome collective action problems to effectively mobilize, why they vary in their use of selective and indiscriminate violence, how they interact with the civilian population, why they fragment or remain cohesive, and how they confront the state and the international community. After exploring patterns of civil and ethnic war emergence and dynamics, the course studies war termination. Students will learn how to make arguments, derive observable implications of theories, test hypotheses, and revise explanations of civil and ethnic violence.

**12545    43001 04    Junior Writing Seminar:    Vincent Munoz    MW    9:30-10:45**  
**Church and State**

Why is the University of Notre Dame suing the Obama administration to protect its religious freedom? Will ND, like Hobby Lobby, prevail in the courts of law? Our seminar will address these questions and others by examining philosophical, constitutional, and political questions pertaining to matters of church and state, including: Do individuals and institutions have a right to religious liberty? If so, what are its philosophical foundation? How does the American Constitution protect and limit religious freedom? Is religion necessary, good, or bad for liberal democracy? What is the proper relationship between church and state? Readings include selections from classical, medieval, and modern political philosophy, leading cases of American constitutional law, and contemporary Catholic, legal, and political thinkers. Seminar participants will also receive special invitations to participate in events sponsored by Notre Dame to recognize the 50th anniversary of Dignitatis Humanae, the Vatican II document on religious freedom.

### **SENIOR SEMINARS**

**11987    53001 01    Senior Writing Seminar:    David Campbell    TR    12:30-1:45**  
**Presidential Election**  
**Campaigns**

In this course, students will learn everything they wanted to know (and probably more) about presidential elections in the United States—both how candidates navigate the primaries to win their party's nomination and what it takes to win in the general election. And then, they put what they learn to the test. Students are split into teams; each team selects an actual candidate and writes a campaign plan to get that person elected president of the United States.

**12248    53001 02    Senior Writing Seminar:    Susan Pratt Rosato    MW    11:00-12:15**  
**Political Economy of**  
**Globalization**

This course will explore the concept of globalization and its consequences. In particular, we will focus on several key debates that have arisen regarding the effects and management of globalization. Students will also have the opportunity to research a topic within the study of globalization of their own choosing for their final project in the course. The course is divided into three parts. The first part of the course focuses on understanding what is meant by 'globalization' as well as an introduction to several contending theories of globalization. The second part of the course will focus on managing globalization, and will evaluate different options available to states, institutions, and other actors. The final section of the class will be devoted to empirical issues associated with globalization. Topics discussed include: the environment, corruption, terrorism, human rights, non-governmental organizations, democratization, and regional trading blocs.

<b>12335</b>	<b>53001 03</b>	<b>Senior Writing Seminar: Political Economy of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>Susanne Wengle</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>
<p>How food is produced, what foods we consume and the complicated ways it travels over long distances from farm to fork is emerging as an exciting new area of research. For much of the 20th century, governments around the world sought to turn farms into factories. The human and environmental cost of this type of food production that maximizes yields and efficiency became the focal point of a diverse global social movement that brought together consumers and producers in search of alternatives. Various critiques of the dominant political paradigm in agriculture and food have been taken up and examined in across social science disciplines. This class examines the emerging literature on the political economy of global food production, consumption and regulation. Readings will address a range of issues – from the politics of farm subsidies to the social and political categories we use to think about food systems. Texts address local, national and global aspects of the contemporary food system. The class provides students with empirical information and theoretical tools to engage with questions about the economic, political and social conditions and consequences of how food is produced, sold and marketed. Empirically, the class will familiarize students with domestic and global systems of food production and marketing. Theoretically, the class treats food as a lens to probe more fundamental questions about how we think about politics and economies. Readings are drawn from a wide range of theoretical perspectives and social science disciplines; the unifying theme is a critical engagement with the politics of food production and consumption.</p>					
<b>12336</b>	<b>53001 04</b>	<b>Senior Writing Seminar: Lincoln</b>	<b>Michael Zuckert</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>3:30-4:45</b>
<p>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</p>					
<b>20703</b>	<b>53001 05</b>	<b>Senior Writing Seminar: U.S. Presidents in Foreign Policy Decision Making</b>	<b>Kathryn Boehlefield</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>12:30-1:45</b>
<p>More than any other individual or institution, the Present enjoys the greatest overall influence within the world of U.S. Foreign Policy. The impressive array of formal roles and informal powers--from Commander in Chief of the largest and best equipped military in the world to the duties as the Head of State--allow the President to wield considerable power and allow him to remain the only actor with the potential to impact every type of foreign policy issue. This seminar has three objectives. The first is to learn the theories, concepts, and frameworks necessary to understand the role of the president in foreign policy. The second is to gain substantive knowledge of U.S. foreign policy from 1945 to the present, along with an understanding of 11 different leadership styles of the presidents from Truman to Obama. The final objective is to identify and analyze how events, circumstances, and institutions shape presidential foreign policy management within and across administrations. Some background in international relations is encouraged.</p>					