

"Just because you're paranoid doesn't mean they aren't after you." This course explores the politics of conspiracy theories in the United States and abroad, ranging from relatively lighthearted topics like UFOs to much more serious themes, such as the "stab in the back" myth that fueled anti-Semitism in post-WWI Germany and the assertion that the U.S. government secretly orchestrated the 9/11 terrorist attacks. What political purposes might conspiracy theories serve? Who believes these theories, and why? While many conspiracy theories bear little resemblance to reality, history demonstrates that governments do keep secrets – and have lied to their publics – in the name of national security. How, then, do we distinguish fiction from fact, political propaganda from truth? And what are the ramifications for democratic accountability and governance?

22330 13181 02 **USEM: Race and the Policing in the U.S.** **David Cortez** **TR** **11:00-12:15**

Are the police, as an institution, irredeemably flawed? Motivated by this central question, this course explores the long, and mutually-constitutive relationship between race and law enforcement in the United States — from the earliest “slave patrols” to the murder, livestreamed on Facebook, of Philando Castile — and the implications of that relationship for liberal democratic norms. Beginning with an introduction to the theoretical conception of race and, more specifically, whiteness, the course proceeds with a historical analysis of the role those constructs played in the development of modern policing (and vice versa). Interdisciplinary by design, this course draws on empirical studies, popular culture, and current events to engage students in an informed discussion of a complex, but ever-salient subject in American political life. Topics covered include: racial profiling and “Stop, Question, and Frisk”; institutional reforms and the minority police officer; police-contact and political behavior among people of color; and the racialization of the immigration and homeland security state.

22544 13181 03 **USEM: Democracy and Religion** **Andrew Gould** **TR** **12:30-1:45**

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.

25165 13181 04 **USEM: Ten Images of Hell in the 20th Century** **A. James McAdams** **TR** **9:30-10:45**

Why on earth should I offer a seminar on hell? Unfortunately, “hell” is the word we use to describe some of the most disturbing events in human history. When I was a student, we sought to capture many of the darkest times of the twentieth century—two world wars, genocide, totalitarianism, and terrorism—by describing them as sheer hell. Will your twenty-first century be a time of hell as well? In this seminar, we will examine ten images of the human experience that make me equally concerned about the contemporary world—more wars, endemic poverty, racism and ethnic hatred, global climate change, and of course pandemics. My goal is not to cast human beings in a dark light; in fact, we will talk a lot about hope. Rather, I seek to use some daunting aspects of life in the first two decades of this century as a way to introduce you to fundamental questions about the human condition. All of these questions have direct implications for how we lead our lives and especially for how we treat others. In other words, they are quintessentially Notre Dame themes. We will explore these themes from diverse perspectives, drawing upon insights from political science, theology, philosophy, psychology, history, technology, and the arts. We will read a number of novels, non-fiction works, and articles. We will also use other media, including film, the fine arts, social media, and music. I have designed this seminar to be accessible to all Notre Dame students, regardless of their anticipated majors. I love diverse talents, experiences, and perspectives. My only expectation is that you be the kind of person who likes to read, reflect, write, and debate.

INTRODUCTORY COURSES

21214 20100 01 **American Politics** **Benjamin Radcliff** **MW** **2:00-3:15** **fulfills American field requirement**

This course examines the American political system from the point of view of democratic theory. While we will cover the usual range of topics for an introductory course, particular attention will be devoted to understanding whether, or in what ways, the practice of American politics conforms to conventional understandings of democracy. The course thus stresses theoretical understanding and critical appraisal rather than description. No conventional textbook will be used: instead, students will be asked to read a series of books that are more challenging (and some shorter pieces) on individual topics. Course requirements include a substantial paper.

21191 20200 01	International Relations	Joseph Parent	MW	2:00-2:50	fulfills International Relations field requirement
<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 style="text-align: center;">Co-Req/Friday discussion sections</p> <p>POLS 22200 01 IR Discussion F 2:00-2:50 POLS 22200 04 IR Discussion F 12:50-1:40 POLS 22200 02 IR Discussion F 2:00-2:50 POLS 22200 05 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20 POLS 22200 03 IR Discussion F 12:50-1:40 POLS 22200 06 IR Discussion F 11:30-12:20</p>					
21186 20400 01	World Politics: Introduction to Comparative Politics	Andrew Gould	TR	9:30-10:45	fulfills Comparative Politics field requirement
<p>This course teaches students how to think comparatively about politics. We study how nation-states emerged as the dominant form of political organization, explain the differences among various states, and explore diverse responses to economic, cultural, and military globalization. The empirical material is drawn from around the globe. This introductory course fulfills the comparative politics breadth requirement for the political science major.</p>					
21188 20600 01	Political Theory	Joshua Kaplan	MWF	10:30-11:20	fulfills Theory field requirement
<p>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.</p>					

INTERMEDIATE COURSES

26945 30024 01	Media and Politics	Darren Davis	MW	11:00-12:15	fulfills American field requirement
<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>					
25971 30047 01	The Policy-Making Process	Ricardo Ramirez	TR	3:30-4:45	fulfills American field requirement

The course examines the public policy-making process at the federal, state, and local levels. Students will explore a specific policy problem affecting the South Bend metropolitan area. The goal will be to write and present a policy brief to local decision-makers in public policy.

31339 30107 01	US State Government and Politics	Abigail Mancinelli	MW	12:30-1:45	fulfills American field requirement
<p>Although US state-level governments have been described as “laboratories of democracy” where a significant amount of policy making takes place, many of us who study political science often familiarize ourselves only with government at the federal and international levels. This is concerning because, not only do our state governments create many of the policies we experience in everyday life, but also because the federal government will often look to state policies for direction. The importance of state governments is especially evident in the case of COVID-19, as states decide for themselves how to prevent the spread of the virus and administer the vaccine, resulting in a hodgepodge of regulations across the country. State government wields a lot of power over our lives, and it is important for us to understand not only what our state-level representatives are doing, but also the law making powers they hold. This course examines state governments in the US by studying state-level officeholders, such as state legislators, and state-level institutions, including campaigns and elections. Students will learn about the powers which are reserved to the states, unique differences between state governments, and the mechanisms and consequences of lawmaking at the state-level.</p>					
24118 30136 01	Latinos in the Future of America: Building Transformative Leadership	Luis Fraga	MW	11:00-12:15	fulfills American field requirement
<p>This course will examine the opportunities and challenges facing Latino communities today as they simultaneously transform and are transformed by their continuing growth in U.S. society. Through a careful examination of the biographies of leaders in Latino communities, we will examine what role they have each played in empowering Latino communities to advance in business, arts, education, community organizing, entertainment, medicine, religion, law, academia, politics, and other areas. The course will coincide with the Transformative Latino Leadership Speaker Series sponsored by the Arthur Foundation through the Institute for Latino Studies. Students in the class will have the opportunity to interact with invited leaders in several setting including the classroom, meals, receptions, and university-wide events. The primary course requirement is a research essay about the life and career of a chosen leader.</p>					
26948 30201 01	United States Foreign Policy	Daniel Lindley	TR	9:30-10:45	fulfills International Relations field requirement
<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>					
31337 30242 01	The Geopolitics of Energy	Rosemary Kelanic	TR	11:00-12:15	fulfills International Relations field requirement

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.

31335 30266 01

Political Economy of Globalization Susan Pratt Rosato

MW

9:30-10:45

fulfills International Relations field requirement

This course examines the intersection of politics and economics in an increasingly global world. Economic interdependence has increased dramatically over the past fifty years. While this has raised living standards in many countries, it has also given rise to new social, economic, and political tensions. This course offers an analytical framework for evaluating the consequences of globalization and provides an overview of several theoretical approaches to and empirical issues in today's global economy. The course is divided into three main sections. The first part of the course focuses on understanding what is meant by 'globalization' as well as an introduction to several contending theories of globalization. The second part of the course will focus on managing globalization, and will evaluate different options available to states, institutions, and other actors. The final section of the class will be devoted to empirical issues associated with globalization. Topics discussed include: the environment, corruption, human rights, non-governmental organizations, democratization, and regional trading blocs.

31333 30306 01

Great Power Politics After the Cold War Steven Hahus

MW

12:30-1:45

fulfills International Relations field requirement

Destined for War? Great Power Politics after the Cold War: Our world has changed a lot in the last 30 years. From triumphant declarations of the "end of history" after the collapse of the Soviet Union to the mire of the War on Terror, and now with China's rise becoming more evident every day, global affairs has seen its share of ups and downs. This class will focus exclusively on international politics since the end of the Cold War, with specific attention paid to the actions and interactions of the great powers in the system - the US, Russia, China, and the European Union. We will examine how the various theoretical paradigms within the field of international relations seek to explain these events, and evaluate their proposed accounts. By the end of the class, students will possess broad knowledge of world political events that have taken place in the last 30 years and have an understanding of how political science has sought to understand these events.

NEW
32435

30265 **Political Economy of Defense and War** Eugene Gholz

MW

2:00-3:15

fulfills IR breadth requirement

This course examines the relationships among resources, technologies, and national power as countries try to protect themselves in an uncertain global environment, specifically how countries convert latent power (wealth) into realized power (especially military forces). It covers particular topics including the importance of developing new technologies and the role of government and especially militaries in promoting innovation; the role that concentration of scarce resources (e.g., oil) and production (e.g., rare earths in China or semiconductors in Taiwan) in particular countries plays in national security; the effect of globalization of trade and investment on the likelihood, the conduct, and the results of war; and the effects of peacetime defense investment and wartime mobilization on the strength of the broader economy. By the end of the course students will have developed an understanding of how economic issues affect strategic and political thinking about international relations that they can use to assess events around the world and pundits' and politicians' comments about International security throughout their lives.

24648 30363 01

Intro to International Development Studies Lakshmi Iyer

MW

11:00-12:15

fulfills International Relations breadth requirement

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.

31332 30406 01	Elections and Social Protest in Latin America	Guillermo Trejo	MW	9:30-10:45	fulfills International Relations field requirement
<p>Elections and social protest are the two most important means of political participation in Latin America today. Every year, millions of Latin Americans go to the ballot box to elect their representatives, but millions also march to their country's capitals to oust elected politicians or simply to demand public goods or policy changes. Are Latin American citizens taking to the streets to contest market-oriented reforms, as it is often portrayed? Or do they take to the streets because elections don't work in Latin America's dysfunctional democracies? Are Latin American voters electing leftist politicians to move the economies away from neoliberal policies? Do the rich vote for the Right and the poor for the Left? In this course we want to understand who votes, who protests, and why they do it. We also want to understand the relationship between elections and protest. The course first provides a general overview of democratization, economic reforms, electoral behavior and social protest in Latin America. We then analyze electoral and social dynamics in six countries: Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Guatemala. The in-depth analysis of these countries will provide you with a solid understanding of markets, democracies, voters and protesters in Latin America and will give you skills on how to assess public opinion surveys.</p>					
26952 30415 01	The Rise and Fall of Democracies and Dictatorships	Scott Mainwaring	MW	11:00-12:15	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>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.</p>					
31330 30505 01	Democracy, Violence, and Elections	Kimerly Peh	MW	12:30-1:45	fulfills World Politics field requirement
<p>Elections are often promoted as a non-violent means of leadership succession. However, violent elections have become a common phenomenon, both in conflict countries and advanced democracies. The recent round of intimidation and unrest in the US is one instance of electoral violence. Governors in both Michigan and Virginia were targeted in a kidnapping plot, and deaths were incurred in the US Capitol assault. In conflict countries, peace builders advocate the use of elections to resolve conflict and lay the ground for democratization. Yet, unfree and/or unfair elections have led to violence, like in the US, or worse, re-ignited civil wars. Putting together the complex relationship among violence, elections, and democracy, this course introduces students to the politics surrounding elections. Throughout this course, we will examine the causes of pre- and post-election violence and the consequences of low quality elections on peace and conflict. We will also draw on examples from different parts of the world to critically examine important concepts and theories, and we will study measures of election quality to understand how they can be used to evaluate elections as well as their measurement issues, which have implications on our understanding of democracy.</p>					
27090 30552 01	East Asian Cities in the Global	Kyle Jaros	TR	2:00-3:15	fulfills World Politics field requirement

The extraordinary rise of East Asia during the past several decades is in large part a story of the region's metropolises - from Tokyo and Seoul to Hong Kong and Shanghai. Following decades of booming growth, such cities have emerged as crucial pivots in the global economy, pulsating with the activity of industry, commerce, finance, and innovation. But the very success of such cities has introduced tremendous challenges for urban policymakers, from overcrowding, inequality, and environmental strain to the political balancing act of being at once patriotic and cosmopolitan. To what extent have the governance capabilities of East Asian metropolises kept pace with these cities' economic growth, and to what extent have such cities emerged not just as global economic hubs but also as policy innovators and political beacons? This seminar-style course examines the rapidly changing economic roles and political identities of East Asian metropolises between the post-World War II period and the present, combining a theoretical look at the political economy of cities with in-depth case studies of some of the region's most dynamic urban centers. We start by exploring contemporary debates about the problems and the promise of cities in an era of economic globalism and resurgent political nationalism. We then look at the various ways in which the East Asian context for urban growth and governance differs from that of the liberal west. The course then makes a deep dive into the development and governance experiences of eight East Asian cities, using paired case studies (Tokyo and Seoul, Hong Kong and Taipei, Shanghai and Shenzhen, Chongqing and Chengdu) to explore how national and historical contexts have shaped the growth trajectories and governance models of different metropolises. During the final weeks of the course, we look at how the distinctive development trajectories of East Asian cities have, in turn, influenced their approaches to international politics and pressing global policy challenges.

27206 30595 01	International Development in Practice: What works in Development	Stephen Reifenberg	TR	11:00-12:15	fulfills World Politics field requirement
	<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 we have 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>				
28578 30622 01	Contemporary Political Thought	Dana Villa	MW	2:00-3:15	fulfills Theory field requirement
	<p>A survey of some of the most influential political thinkers of the late 19th and 20th century. Topics include secularization, bureaucratization, moral pluralism, individual freedom and the place of politics in contemporary life. Readings from Mill, Nietzsche, Weber, Schmitt, Arendt, Berlin, and Strauss.</p>				
31328 30664 01	Liberalism and Conservatism	Patrick Deneen	MW	9:30-10:45	fulfills Theory field requirement
	<p>This course will explore the intellectual foundations of the constellation of ideas that have become the dominant political worldviews in modern American society. The course will focus on European sources of each tradition, as well as developments of each in America. Concepts that will be explored include progress, historicism, pragmatism, liberty, equality, diversity, cosmopolitanism, localism, tradition, prescription, authority, secularism and religion, particularly Catholicism.</p>				
31326 30705 01	Why the Church?	Daniel Philpott	TR	12:30-1:45	fulfills Theory field requirement

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.

30807	Research Methods for Fieldwork in the Developing World	Jaimie Bleck	TR	2:00-3:35	Methods course
	<p>This course prepares undergraduate students for independent field research in a developing country. Although the focus of the course is on the developing world, many of the strategies and research methods are relevant to research in other settings and we encourage all interested students to register. The first part of the class focuses on the utility of research on topics of development - both in foundational academic research as well as in the creation and evaluation development projects. The second part exposes students to various field research methodologies, including ethnography, archival research, interviews, surveys, and experiments as well as some theoretical and logistical considerations for research design. We will engage in a variety of hands-on practicum exercises to solidify classroom learning during this section. The last part of the course will concentrate on student workshops to hone their own research designs for upcoming individual field research. This course is interdisciplinary, and focused on field research methods. We will *briefly* touch on topics of research design, such as developing a research question, a theoretical framework, and hypothesis testing, as well as analysis of data and evidence. However, we encourage students to see this course as a complement, rather than a substitute, for discipline specific research methods and analysis courses.</p>				
31325 40064 01	Race and the Constitution	Sotirios Barber	TR	11:00-12:15	fulfills American field requirement
	<p>Was the American Constitution originally a pro-slavery constitution that changed over time to a constitution that outlawed slavery and state-supported racial discrimination? Did the Civil War and subsequent developments through the civil rights acts of the 1960's represent a commitment implicit in constitutional principles from the nation's beginning? Do these constitutional principles embrace active governmental efforts to achieve an equal-opportunity society, including equal educational opportunity and an end to racism, a "private" attitude? Do constitutional principles promise a color-blind society? Or do they promise no more than color-blind governments? This course addresses these questions. Readings will include state documents like the Declaration of Independence and The Federalist Papers, the speeches of American politicians and other public figures, and decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court regarding slavery, public accommodations, education, voting, housing, and employment. Grades will be based on mid-term and final exams. Texts TBA.</p>				
31323 40074 01	Civil Liberties	Vincent Munoz	MW	11:00-12:15	fulfills American field requirement
	<p>Most courses in constitutional law narrate the Supreme Court's evolving positions on constitutional rights and institutions. This course starts not with the Supreme Court but with the Federalist Papers, from which it develops a general theory of the social and economic goals or ends of constitutional government in America. It then uses this theory as a framework for assessing the Supreme Court's position on property rights, race relations, personal privacy, and the place of religion in American life. This exercise can yield results that make for lively class discussion, not only about the Court, but about the adequacy of the Constitution itself. Grades will be based on a midterm and a final exam, with a paper option in lieu of the final.</p>				
28575 40805 01	Research Design and Methods II	Susan Pratt Rosato	MW	12:30-1:45	fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors
	<p>This course is designed to guide juniors 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 that will outline the details of their research project. This course is not for current thesis writers.</p>				

31319 40811 01	Quantitative Political Analysis Using R	Anibal Perez-Linan	MW	3:30-4:45	fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors
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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. A mastery of these techniques is essential for understanding research on public opinion and voting behavior, electoral studies, and 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 the statistical package R and write short papers evaluating the inferences defended in the published research.

28574 40812 01	Qualitative Political Analysis	Sebastian Rosato	MW	11:00-12:15	fulfills Methodology Requirement for Departmental Honors
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Qualitative Political Analysis introduces the core qualitative methods used in political science. Students will learn about applying the scientific method in qualitative research; the links between theory and evidence; research design appropriate to research questions, including comparing the strengths and weaknesses of qualitative and quantitative research methods; the difference between systematic, evidence-based research and anecdotal work; and important techniques for analysis, inference, and interpretation, including case studies research. This course can help prepare students to write a thesis in political science, but students do not need to plan to write a thesis for the course to be useful in their other studies and in their post-graduate careers. This course also serves as one of the core classes in the political science department's methods specialization, but students who are not pursuing the specialization are also most welcome and will find the course useful. The main goal of the course is to help students build their analytical skills -- to learn how political scientists think but also simply to learn to think better.

31318 40815 01	Visualizing Politics	Michael Coppedge	TR	2:00-3:15	fulfills methodology requirement for departmental honors
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This course is an introduction to political, economic, and social issues through the medium of visual displays. This kind of course has become feasible because data are now abundant and easy to access and software for displaying and analyzing data are available and easy to use. The ability to examine and display data is an increasingly valuable skill in many fields. However, this skill must be complemented by the ability to interpret visual displays orally, and by a commitment to use data responsibly: to reveal, rather than slant or distort, the truth. We will discuss examples concerning drugs, marriage, climate change, development, economic performance, social policy, democracy, voting, public opinion, and conflict, but the main emphasis is on helping you explore many facets of an issue of particular interest to you. You will learn to manage data and produce your own graphics to describe and explain political, social, economic (or other!) relationships. The graphics will include line and bar graphs, 2D and 3D scatterplots, motion charts, maps, and others.

INTERNSHIPS/CAREERS/RESEARCH

35901 01	Internship	Carolina Arroyo	TBA	TBA
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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.

JUNIOR SEMINARS

23882 43002 01	Junior Seminar: Truth, Politics, and Democracy	A. James McAdams	TR	11:00-12:15
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What is the relationship between truth and politics? Why should truth matter in a liberal democracy? Not very long ago, these questions would have seemed odd. Yet, we now live in a world in which truth seems up for grabs and people's feelings are more important than scientific knowledge and facts. We are also living in a world in which liberal democratic values, norms, and institutions are in crisis. Politicians of all political persuasions act as though staying in power is more important than serving the public good. Hence, they become masters of Untruthtelling. It's no surprise that citizens no longer trust their leaders and are susceptible to manipulation by conspiracy theorists, predatory opinionmakers, and demagogues. What a mess! In this seminar, we will consider numerous aspects of the uneasy relationship between truth and liberal democracy in our troubled times. Topics will include the philosophical underpinnings of truth-telling; the relationship between truth and justice; "fake news," "alternative facts," and political lies; American exceptionalism, "post-truth," and the denial of facts and science; the benefits and dangers of social media; strategies for restoring popular confidence in truth; and what it means to "live within the truth." We will consider the perspectives of a variety of thinkers and political actors and pundits, both present and past, including John Stuart Mill, Machiavelli, Vaclav Havel, Mark Zuckerberg, Tucker Carlson, and, yes, Donald Trump.

21521 43002 02 **Junior Seminar: Guillermo Trejo MW 3:30-4:45**
Transitional Justice
in Latin America

At the end of a long period of authoritarian rule or a protracted civil war, societies and governments are confronted with the question of whether to ignore past human rights violations and move on or to expose and punish perpetrators of violence by seeking truth and justice. This course is an introduction to three of the most widely used transitional justice mechanisms: Truth commissions, trials and amnesties. We assess the adoption of these mechanisms through the historical experience of six Latin American countries: Guatemala, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Colombia and Mexico. Our goal is to understand what these mechanisms are, how they work, and the long-term impact they can have on building peaceful societies – with low human rights' violations and low criminal violence – and on developing a democratic rule of law. In this course we adopt a social-scientific approach, combining history, political science, sociology and law. Besides covering academic works (both quantitative and qualitative), we will discuss Truth Commission reports and reports by international institutions and NGOs.

23696 43002 03 **Junior Seminar: Sebastian Rosato MW 3:30-4:45**
Great Power
Politics

This course examines the key questions concerning relations among the great powers.

23695 43002 04 **Junior Seminar: Jazmine Sierra TR 12:30-1:45**
Politics of Climate
Change

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?

25166 43002 05 **Junior Seminar: Spencer Lindsay MW 2:00-3:15**
Race and the
Presidency

This class will explore the relationship between racial politics and the American presidency. Throughout the course we will discuss how presidents have shaped racial politics in the US, as well as how various factors, including personal background, public opinion and the institutional structure in which they are embedded, have shaped presidential action on racial issues. Topics will include how the presidency and race relate to policy making, inter-branch relations, presidential elections and campaigns, public opinion, subtle racial cues, the formation of racial attitudes, presidential biographies, partisan polarization and institutional racism. Through this class students can hope to gain a greater understanding of how the most powerful office in the American political system interacts with and shapes issues within racial politics.

26955 43002 06 **Junior Seminar:** **Christina Bambrick** **TR** **2:00-3:15**
Comparative
Constitutionalism

The rationale for comparing the world's constitutions is that we learn by putting diverse perspectives into dialogue. Many countries confront the same questions in their constitutional politics, yet, they often come to different answers. This course explores different national constitutions, connecting them to the broader political cultures from which they emerge. We examine the political values and moral theories that inform such concepts as liberty, equality, and community within various constitutional traditions, as well as debate such elusive concepts as constitutional identity and revolution. In addition to these big theoretical questions, we explore the similarities and differences in institutional arrangements across systems, including understandings of judicial review, the role of constitutional courts, and varying approaches to constitutional maintenance and change. Ultimately, this course aims at greater understanding of constitutionalism in general and in the particular cases that we study. Moreover, studying constitutions in comparative context promises insights into America's constitutional order as well.

SENIOR SEMINARS

23775 53002 01 **Senior Seminar:** **Jeffrey Harden** **TR** **9:30-10:45**
Democracy and
Representation in
American Politics

Political representation is a fundamental element of American democracy. It connects the attitudes and behavior of citizens to political officials in governing institutions and cuts across different levels of government, from national to state to local politics. Moreover, it engages critical normative questions about racial, gender-based, and socioeconomic equality in American politics. Representation lies at the heart of how American democracy is supposed to function. This course will trace the scholarly debates on representation in American politics over the last 60 years. It will include models of how citizens' opinions affect the policy choices made by political officials, descriptive representation of historically excluded groups, and responsiveness in non-elected areas of government such as the judicial branch. Other topics will include the important role of redistricting and the non-policy elements of representation such as assisting constituents and securing funding for the district. Finally, the course will look at macro-level representation: how public opinion affects not just the behavior of individual politicians, but the policy outputs from government as a whole. A key topic throughout the course will be inequality in political representation. A great deal of scholarship finds that economically advantaged citizens tend to be better represented in government compared to the disadvantaged and marginalized. We will explore the causes, consequences, and potential solutions for this critical problem in contemporary America.

21522 53002 02 **Senior Seminar:** **Susan Pratt Rosato** **MW** **11:00-12:15**
Foundations of
International
Political Economy

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.

21870 53002 03 **Senior Seminar:** **Mary Keys** **MW** **2:00-3:15**
Theories of Law

What is law? What constitutes a just law? Is there any universally valid, moral foundation for law: human rights, natural law, a categorical imperative? Or is law purely "positive," a product of the will of those possessing political power, its justice mainly a matter of following established procedures? How does law broadly understood relate to political regimes or forms of government, and to constitutions? These questions constitute the core of this junior seminar. We focus on the contemporary debates on these issues among legal theorists, especially H.L.A. Hart (*The Concept of Law*) and John Finnis (*Natural Law and Natural Rights*), preparing to understand them better by studying Thomas Aquinas's writings on law and justice. Students will participate regularly in seminar discussion and debate, and write short seminar papers and a final research paper.

22313 53002 04 **Senior Seminar: Daniel Lindley** **TR** **11:00-12:15**
Causes of War

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, or 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 intro-group critiquing of papers.

24120 53002 05 **Senior Seminar: Patrick Deneen** **MW** **2:00-3:15**
Crisis of Modernity

In this seminar, we will explore the philosophical responses to the political crises of the 20th-century, particularly the rise of the ideological totalitarianism - especially fascism and communism - and explorations of the potency and weaknesses of liberal democracy. Among the authors we will read together are Leo Strauss, Hannah Arendt, Eric Voeglin, and Augusto del Noce. Our readings and discussions will not be limited to historical investigation, but how these reflections may reveal deeper currents of our contemporary political situation.

53002 06 **Sr. Sem: Dictators, Despots, and Democrats** **Karrie Koesel** **TR** **12:30-1:45**

This seminar explores the nature and types of authoritarian regimes, as well as the strategies despots and dictators use to maintain themselves in power. We will examine how these strategies create incentives for those in power to act for or against the common good, and thus evaluate some important arguments for and against various forms of non-democracy. In particular, we will focus on whether dictatorships produce more prosperity than democracies, whether some cultures are prone to dictatorship, and whether some authoritarian regimes make more intelligent policy decisions than democracies.