

**Political Science Graduate Program  
Class Schedule Spring 2013**

<b>28810</b>	<b>60001</b>	<b>Field Seminar in American Democracy</b>	<b>Christina Wolbrecht</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>3:00-5:30p</b>
		<p>This is the "core" seminar in American politics, designed to provide a survey of the most important literature in the field. The seminar is intended to present the student with a broad, eclectic view of the current state of the literature in American politics. The readings attempt to provide a sampling of classic and recent theory and substance in the hope of suggesting where scholars stand, and where they seem to be headed, with respect to some major topics in the American subfield.</p>			
<b>25978</b>	<b>60205</b>	<b>International Political Economy</b>	<b>Alexandra Guisinger</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>12:30-3:00p</b>
		<p>This seminar explores the interaction between politics and economics in the international system, with an emphasis on the theoretical development of the subfield of international political economy. We will investigate the balance between cooperation and conflict, the effect of international institutions on economic relations, and the mutual impact of domestic and international politics. Substantive topics include the international trade system, the international monetary and financial systems, the role of the global economy in economic development, and the impact of economic globalization on domestic societies. Throughout the course, we will consider how well models developed in other fields of political science or economics can be applied to international political economy. We also will attempt to identify the "state of the art" in the study of international political economy. This course serves as a basis for future research in the fields of international political economy, international relations, and comparative political economy. It also prepares students for the international political economy component of the international relations comprehensive exam. Students are expected to participate in all class sessions, to write several short papers, and to write and present a research design at the end of the course.</p>			
<b>28811</b>	<b>60231</b>	<b>International Courts and Dispute Resolution</b>	<b>Emilia Powell</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>6:00-8:30p</b>
		<p>The main purpose of this course is to introduce students to major themes and concepts in the study of international courts and dispute resolution. We will look at main underlying principles of international adjudication, including sources of international law applied by international courts and other settlement methods. We will also study the history of international adjudication and other methods of dispute resolution, such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, good offices, negotiations, etc. In addition to general concepts of dispute resolution, both legalized and non-legalized, we will also focus on formation, design, and expansion of international courts from both political and legal perspectives. Mainly, we will study how domestic legal traditions (civil, common, and Islamic) influence design of international courts and other venues for settlement. Adjudicative international institutions that we will focus on include the International Court of Justice, its predecessor – the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the International Criminal Court, etc.</p>			

<b>28812</b>	<b>60408</b>	<b>Comparing Democracies</b>	<b>Michael Coppedge</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>3:30-6:00p</b>
		<p>This is a seminar on the nature and consequences of democracy. It is a companion course to Comparative Research on Democratization, which examines causes of democracy. However, neither seminar is a prerequisite for the other. Comparing Democracies is a semester-long workshop devoted to establishing rigorous criteria for evaluating how democratic "democracies" are and what difference it makes. We will read and discuss selected theoretical works that propose definitions of and justifications for democracy. We will break down the concepts into measurable components and function as a research team to produce qualitative and quantitative indicators of the quality of democracy. Students will also present and critique their own research on the consequences of these qualities of democracy for regime stability, social equity, or other outcomes. The seminar includes practical instruction on concept formation, measurement theory, dimensional analysis, and other methodological tools that would be useful for analyzing many complex political phenomena besides democracy.</p>			
<b>28813</b>	<b>60439</b>	<b>Theories of Civil Wars</b>	<b>Naunihal Singh</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>6:30-9:00p</b>
		<p>This course reviews the current boom of research in political science on civil wars and civil conflict. Topics will include the causes of civil wars, the organization of rebel forces, the conduct of civil wars, the duration of civil wars, the termination of civil wars and the consequences of civil wars. We may also briefly review some recent work on ethnic riots and the genocides as well.</p>			
<b>28814</b>	<b>60442</b>	<b>Political Protest, Social Movements, and Revolution</b>	<b>Debra Javeline</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>12:30-3:00p</b>
		<p>This course looks at various theories of political protest, social movements, and revolution. It will examine theoretical debates about why individuals and groups occasionally redress their grievances through collective action and more often endure hardships passively. It will evaluate the relative merit of these theories in explaining cases of protest and passivity worldwide. It will also explore similarities and differences in explanations of reform oriented protest versus action with revolutionary aims.</p>			
<b>29281</b>	<b>60660</b>	<b>Montesquieu</b>	<b>Michael Zuckert</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>7:00-9:30p</b>
		<p>We will be studying the ever charming, the subtly playful, the deeply brilliant philosopher, Montesquieu. His book "The Spirit of the Laws" was the greatest achievement of the first wave of liberal political philosophy. Building on the insights of Machiavelli, Locke, and others, Montesquieu built an amazing philosophic edifice, laying the groundwork for the new discipline of sociology of law, the new theory of separation of powers, and a new comprehensive comparative political science. We will be studying his early work on the rise and decline of Rome and then spend most of the semester on "The Spirit of the Laws."</p>			

<b>29282</b>	<b>60661</b>	<b>Augustine and Contemporary Political Thought</b>	<b>Mary Keys</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>3:00-5:30p</b>
		<p>In the first half of this seminar we focus on Augustine's ethical and political thought, studying his masterwork <i>The City of God</i> and a selection of his letters. In the second half of the seminar we examine Augustine's influence in contemporary political thought and the commentary of contemporary scholars on his writings. Readings for this portion of the course include works by political theorists such as Hannah Arendt, Reinhold Niebuhr, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Alasdair MacIntyre, Charles Taylor, and Eric Gregory, and Augustine scholars such as Robert Dodaro, Robert Markus, Ernest Fortin, John von Heyking, John Cavadini, and Frederick Crosson.</p>			
<b>20305</b>	<b>60810</b>	<b>Quantitative Methods I</b>	<b>Geoffrey Layman</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>6:00-8:30p</b>
		<p>This course provides an introduction to quantitative research methods in political science. After a brief discussion of the basics of statistical analysis and hypothesis testing, the first part of the course will focus on ordinary least squares (OLS) regression, its assumptions, and its extensions. In the second part of the course, we will focus on widely-used methods that are appropriate when the assumptions of OLS are violated, and especially on limited dependent variable models. We will try to strike a balance between theory and mathematics on the one hand and the practical application and interpretation of statistics on the other hand. We will discuss the theoretical rationale behind and mathematical underpinnings of various statistical methods, how to apply those methods to real political questions, and how to conduct and interpret analyses using a standard statistical package.</p>			
<b>29283</b>	<b>60820</b>	<b>Advanced Quantitative Methods</b>	<b>David Nickerson</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>11:45a-1:00p</b>
		<p>Quantitative methods are often used to understand the behavior and interactions of individuals, governments, and nations. This course is designed to provide students with an understanding of the quantitative tools that are useful for doing quantitative political research. We will begin by reviewing the basics of statistical inference and the linear regression model, with a thorough discussion of the problems that arise in regression analysis and the solutions to those problems. The bulk of the course will be devoted to the following topics: Extensions to the basic regression model: simultaneous equations and time-series/cross-sectional models; maximum-likelihood techniques for modeling categorical dependent variables: logit/probit, ordered logit/probit, multinomial logit/probit, and count models; models for dealing with sample selection bias: tobit and Heckman models; techniques for modeling time-series data. Throughout, we will focus on understanding the theoretical underpinnings of the model and developing and evaluating applications of the models to substantive problems in political science. Students will be asked to do data-analysis exercises, to evaluate published research relying on quantitative techniques, and to do a research project on a topic of their own choosing.</p>			



**29664 IIPS 83205 Causes of Interstate Peace Gary Goertz W 9:00-11:30a**

One of the major developments over the decades since World War II is the decline in interstate violence, which gained major media attention with the publication of several books last year. The seminar starts with an examination of the concepts of peace and war and the empirical patterns regarding the increase in peace and the decline in interstate militarized conflict. We then shall explore some of the potential explanations for this steady increase in interstate peace including democracy, peacekeeping, and mediation. We shall focus much attention on arguments involving territory, territorial changes, and international norms and law about territorial change as removing the major source of militarized conflict over the last 200 years.

**The following undergraduate courses can be taken for graduate course by registering for a graduate-level directed reading with the professor. Students will attend the undergraduate course, as well as fulfill other requirements at the direction of the instructor, in order to receive graduate-level credit. Students should consult with Professor Barber before enrolling for either of these courses. His approval is necessary to take these courses as graduate readings.**

**28797 30067 Federalism and the Constitution Sotirios Barber TR 11:00a-12:15p**

This course takes up our oldest and perhaps our most pervasive constitutional problem: the proper relationship between the powers of the national government and the powers of the states. The root of this problem lies in the kind of country and people the Constitution commits us to be. Its many branches include political and legal questions relating to the regulation of the economy, federal power over the nation's morals, race relations in America, the nature of community in America and the nation's obligation to the poor. This course is designed for undergraduates with a background in American national government and an introductory course in constitutional studies. Main text for the course is A. J. Bellia, Federalism. Course grade based on mid-term and final exams, with optional term paper.

**22576 53002 Senior Seminar: Constitutional Failure Sotirios Barber TR 2:00-3:15p**

Writing seminars are devoted to a specialized topic. These seminars give students a chance to take an advanced course in a seminar setting, with an emphasis on research skills and discussion. Juniors are encouraged to take writing seminars if space is available, with permission from an advisor.