The information presented here is as of 10/21/2009. For up-to-date course offerings, please return to the previous page and select “Courses Offered.”

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Div. II)

Chair, Professor JAMES E. MAHON

Professors: CRANE, C. JOHNSON*, MACDONALD, MAHON, MARCUS, MCALLISTER, M. REINHARDT, SHANKS, A. WILLINGHAM. Associate Professors: M. DEVEAUX*, MELLOW, PAUL. Assistant Professors: CROWE, P. MACDONALD, MUNEMO. W. Ford Schumann Visiting Assistant Professor: B. MOORE. Adjunct Professor: JAMES, STINT Fellow: JUNGAR.

Politics is fundamentally about forging and maintaining community, about how we manage to craft a common destiny guided by shared values. Communities need a way to reconcile conflicts of interest among their members and to determine their group interest; they need to allocate power and to determine its just uses. Power may be used wisely or foolishly, rightly or cruelly, but it is always there; it cannot be wished away. Political science attends to the ways that social power is grasped, maintained, challenged, or justified. The contests over power and the values that it should be used to further give politics its drama and pathos. The question at hand is: what does it mean to understand and explain, but also to improve political life.

The Political Science major is structured to allow students either to participate in the established ways of studying politics or to develop their own foci. To this end, the department offers two routes to completing the major, each requiring nine courses. We invite students either to organize their major through the subfields that structure the discipline of political science (American politics, international relations, political theory, and comparative politics), or to develop individual concentrations reflecting their particular interests, regardless of subfields.

MAJOR

SUBFIELD CONCENTRATION ROUTE: Upon declaring a major, students choose one subfield: American politics, international relations, political theory, or comparative politics. The subfield concentration draws at least four (4) of the nine courses from one subfield including the appropriate core course from 201-204, two electives of the student’s choice at the 200 or 300 level and the senior seminar (or an individual project) in the student’s subfield. Students selecting political theory as their subfield concentration must take Political Science 231 or Political Science 232 as one of their four subfield courses, in addition to taking Political Science 203 and prior to taking Political Science 430. (A degree with honors in Political Science requires enrollment in the year-long senior thesis seminar, which does not count toward the nine (9) major requirements.) With permission of the department chair, students may take a senior seminar in a different subfield, providing they take a third elective in the subfield of concentration. In addition, students must take courses in two subfields outside the subfield of concentration to satisfy the breadth requirement (all courses at the 100 level and all methods courses also count toward the breadth requirement). The faculty advisor and the department chair must approve the student plan. Beginning with the class of 2011, all students must take at least one 300-level course and one research course to complete the major. In addition, no more than one 100-level course can count toward the major.

INDIVIDUAL CONCENTRATION ROUTE: Alternatively, students may devise a concentration of their own. In this event, the student prepares a curricular plan in consultation with a faculty advisor, who advises the student about courses and the nature of the concentration the student will take. The individual concentration also requires nine (9) courses, with at least five (5) thematically linked courses constituting the concentration. Of these five courses, four are electives at the 200 or 300 level, including one from 201-204, and one is a senior seminar or individual project. In addition, students pursuing an individual concentration must take at least two other courses that illustrate breadth in political science. To complete the requirements, the student has his or her choice of any two other courses within the Political Science Department. The faculty advisor and the department chair must approve the student plan.

ADVISEMENT

When a student chooses to major in Political Science (usually at the end of the sophomore year), he or she may register with any Political Science faculty member at the designated time and places. The registering faculty member will ask for preferences for a permanent faculty advisor and will assist undecided students in finding an advisor. In all cases, students will be paired by the end of the sophomore year with an advisor who will continue with them through graduation.

COURSE NUMBERING

The course numbering used by the Political Science Department reflects the format and specialization of a course. The 100-level courses are designed to address political topics from multiple subfield perspectives. The 200-level courses are divided between our core courses and our electives. The core courses, numbered from 201-204, serve as introductions both to the substance of the politics and the subfields organizing the study of politics. The introductory subfield course must be completed before the senior year. The 200-level core courses delve deeper into specific political power forms and philosophies. 100-level and 200-level courses have no prerequisites. 300-level courses are more specialized and require prerequisites. 400-level courses are senior seminars offered for students in the major; senior seminars also are open to juniors and to non-majors if space permits.

WINTER STUDY PROJECT

The department welcomes relevant WSP 99 proposals that can make important contributions to the student’s understanding of public affairs and politics. Majors, seniors, and students without previous WSP 99 experience have preference.

THE JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD

A major in Political Science can be readily and usefully combined with study in a foreign country. No more than one course taken per semester abroad in a program approved by the College may be counted toward the requirements for a degree in Political Science.

THE DEGREE WITH HONORS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Political Science Department grants honors to candidates who, (1) complete the Senior Seminar, (2) receive at least a grade of 3.50 on a Senior Thesis (493-W31-494), and (3) have a minimum GPA of 3.5 in Political Science. The candidate for honors (1) must apply in the second semester of the junior year, (2) submit a research proposal acceptable to the department’s honors committee and for which an appropriate advisor is available, and (3) have a minimum GPA of 3.5 in Political Science for the first six semesters. (Political Science 493-W31-494 DO NOT count toward the total of nine required of all majors.)

ADVANCED STUDY IN AMERICAN POLITICS

The Department of Political Science provides the opportunity for an unusually gifted student to engage in an entire year’s advanced research in American politics under singularly favorable conditions. Supported by income derived from an endowment fund, the student, designated the Sentinels of the Republic Scholar (after the name of the fund), receives a substantial research stipend to cover costs associated with the proposed project.

This unique research course (Political Science 481-W33-482) is designed to encourage the pursuit of excellence among the most talented Williams students of Political Science. Admission to it is awarded to the most distinguished candidate on the basis of demonstrated capacity for outstanding work and of the project’s promise for creative contributions to the understanding of American politics, political institutions and thought.

PSCI 100(S) Asia and the World (Same as Asian Studies 201 and International Studies 101)

Asia looms large in contemporary world politics: Japan is gradually assuming an expanded regional national security role; The People’s Republic of China is emerging as a multifaceted Great Power; India is challenged by rising ethno-nationalism. This course will explore both the historical background and current dynamics of political and economic issues in these three countries, drawing on themes of imperialism, nationalism, and globalization. It is an introductory class and therefore no prior coursework in political science or Asian studies is necessary. Format: predominately lecture. Requirements: two short papers and a final exam. No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 35 per section (expected: 35 per section). Comparative Politics and International Relations Subfields

Hour: 11:00-12:15 MWF

COURSE NUMBERING:

Enrollment limit: 25 (expected 25)

PSCI 102 Religion and Capitalism (*Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)

While most observers up through the 1960s expected the advance of modern capitalist social relations to usher in a lasting world-wide era of secularism, over the last forty years much of the world has instead experienced a dramatic revival of religion to social, economic and political importance. What is the relationship between these two significant forces of religion and capitalism—one ideal, one material—which have constructed and continue to define our cultures, economies and politics? This course is an investigation into this question, with its touchstone being the famous ‘Weber thesis”—namely, that Protestant ideas and ethics gave rise to modern capitalism. Using Max Weber as well as his critics as a foundation, the course emphasizes recent historical and contemporary questions, such as: why are welfare states in Catholic countries different from those in Protestant countries? Does Confucianism make Asian capitalism different from Western forms? Does consumerism function as a ‘secular religion’? Why is Pentecostalism increasingly prevalent in third world slums? Is the rise of contemporary religious fundamentalism a response to globalization? For reasons of history and analytic focus, the course emphasizes the interaction between capitalism and Christianity, although non-Christian religions—particularly Confucianism—will also be discussed.

Format: seminar. Requirements: one medium-length paper, two short papers, one long research paper incorporating the prior three papers. No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected 16). Open to first-year students and sophomores only.

PAUL

Enrollment limit: 25 (expected 25)
PSCI 120(S) America and the World After September 11

The terrorist attacks of September 11 and the war in Afghanistan raised fundamental questions about the past and future course of American foreign policy. While violence continued, the terrorism that seemed so threatening to the American approach to the world. In this view, America is an arrogant, unilateralist country that ignores the views and perspectives of the rest of the world community, relies far too much on its overwhelming military power, and often acts against its ideals and values by supporting repressive and unpopular regimes. This course has three objectives. First, we will examine the historical and intellectual background of both supporters and critics of American foreign policy in the post Vietnam War era. Third, in the aftermath of September 11 we will attempt to answer the most important question of all for any analysis of American foreign policy: What is to be done? While current issues of American foreign policy will be addressed in this class, potential students should note that its primary focus is not on the technical/military elements of combating terrorism. Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: assignments will include weekly response papers, two 5- to 7-page papers, and a comprehensive in-class final exam. Students will also be required to obtain (free) online subscriptions to the New York Times and other current periodicals.


International Relations Subfield
Hour: 11:20-12:35 TR
MCALLISTER

PSCI 125(F) Power, Leadership and Legitimacy: An Introduction to Leadership Studies (Same as Leadership Studies 125)

(See under LEAD 125 for full description.)

C. CHANDLER

PSCI 201(FS) Power, Politics, and Democracy in America

Begun as an experiment over 200 years ago, the United States has grown into a polity that is simultaneously praised and condemned, criticized and mythologized, modeled by others and remodeled itself. This course introduces students to the dynamics and tensions that have animated the American political order and that have nurtured these conflicting assessments. Topics include the founding of the American system and the primary documents (the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Federalist Papers), the primary institutions of national government then and now (Congress, the Presidency, and the Supreme Court) and the policies of policy-making in the United States. We study structures, processes, key events, and primary actors that have shaped American political development. In investigating these topics, we explore questions such as these: How is power allocated? What produces political change? Is there a trade-off between democracy and effective governance? How are tensions between liberty and equality resolved? Do the institutions produce good policies, and how do we define what is good?

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two papers, one exam, and class participation.

No prerequisites. This is an introductory course, open to all, including first-year students. Enrollment limit: 35 per section (expected: 35 per section). Preference given to first- and second-year students.

American Politics Subfield
Hour: 11-12:15 MWF, 1:10-2:25 TF
First Semester: CROWE, A. WILLINGHAM
Second Semester: MARCUS, MELLOW

PSCI 202(FS) World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations

International politics differs from domestic politics in the absence of central institutions. Anarchy characterizes the world of sovereign states—there is no world government, nor agreement that one is desirable or even possible. This lack of a common authority means that any dispute among countries is up to the countries themselves to settle, by negotiating, appealing to shared norms, or using force. For this reason, while international relations involves many of the same processes we see in domestic politics—ethnic antigens, spending on aid, war, national politics, decisions about alliances and security—it is different in important ways. This course examines and provides an introduction to two of the major issues in international relations: the role of power in international politics and the causes of war.

Format: lecture. Requirements: first semester: midterm paper or exam, final exam, four short papers and class participation; second semester: two midterm exams, one paper, and one final exam.

No prerequisites. This is an introductory course, open to all, including first-year students. First Semester: Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 35); Second Semester: Enrollment limit: 35 per section (expected: 30 per section). Preference given to first- and second-year students.

International Relations Subfield
Hour: 11-12:15 MWF, 1-2:25 TR
First Semester: P. MACDONALD
Second Semester: SHANKS

PSCI 203(FS) Introduction to Political Theory

Is politics war by other means? Is it merely a practical way to meet our needs? Or is it, rather, the activity through which citizens pursue justice and the good life? And what is justice? How can it be established and secured? What are the powers and obligations of citizenship? Who should rule? Who decides? On what basis? Political theory addresses questions such as these as it investigates the fundamental problems of how we can, do, and ought to live together. The questions have sparked controversy since the origins of political thinking; the answers remain controversial now. This course addresses the controversies, focusing on major works of political theory by such authors as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Rousseau, Hegel, Mill, Marx, Nietzsche, Arendt, Rawls, and Foucault. Themes may include authority, obligation, power, war, violence, freedom, justice, equality, democracy, liberalism, capitalism, community, and pluralism, though the emphasis will vary from semester to semester.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two or three papers; some sections also have a final exam.

No prerequisites. This is an introductory course, open to all, including first-year students. Enrollment limit: 25 per section (expected 25). Preference given to first- and second-year students.

Political Theory Subfield
Hour: 2:35-3:50 MR
First Semester: DEVEAUX
Second Semester: REINHARDT

PSCI 204(F) Introduction to Comparative Politics: State, Nation, and Democracy

Whereas the field of international relations focuses upon the actions of sovereign states toward one another, the comparative study of politics looks mainly at what goes on inside countries. It asks, for example, why political life differs so much from one country to another; how political regimes change, sometimes suddenly, and where sovereign states come from. Thus comparative politics is often about what citizens of countries with stable and relatively effective governments take for granted. In the fall section, we will focus on several broad historical-political themes: the rise of modern state structures; the articulation of national identities; and the political-economic dynamics of democratization. Analysis will draw on the experiences of several different countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two 5-page papers and a final exam or project.

No prerequisites; this is an introductory course, open to all, including first-year students. Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 23). Preference given to first- and second-year students and sophomores.

Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 9:55-11:10 TR
First Semester: DEVEAUX
Second Semester: REINHARDT

PSCI 204(S) Introduction to Comparative Politics: Nationalism, Religion, and State Power

Whereas the field of international relations focuses upon the actions of sovereign states toward one another, the comparative study of politics looks mainly at what goes on inside countries. It asks, for example, why political life differs so much from one country to another; how political regimes change, sometimes suddenly, and where sovereign states come from. Thus comparative politics is often about what citizens of countries with stable and relatively effective governments take for granted. In the spring section, we first read influential works of modern social thought and contemporary political science, as well as stories and novels, in order to ask general questions about the relationship between politics and economic development, the origins of revolution, nationalism, and terrorism, and the effects of war and religion on politics. We then clarify some of these ideas as we briefly consider the USA in comparative perspective. The course ends with short student projects applying key concepts to particular countries.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: five 2-page reaction papers, a 5- to 7-page paper, and a final exam.

No prerequisites; this is an introductory course, open to all, including first-year students. Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 24). Preference given to first-year students and sophomores.

Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 1:10-2:25 TF
MAHON

PSCI 205 Leaders in Contemporary Conservative Thought (Same as Leadership Studies 205) (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

Conservative thinkers claim to be leading an intellectual transformation away from the tired nostrums of liberalism. They see themselves as original, dynamic, serious. This course will read leading conservative political thinkers with a view to identifying their central tenets, both negative and positive. What is it that they
oppose and what is it that they support? What, if anything, defines contemporary conservative thinking? Is it a coherent body of thought, a doctrine, or a collection of disparate and conflicting thinkers? What is the relationship of thinkers who emphasize the market, order, and traditional values?


American and Theory Subfields

M. MACDONALD

PSCI 206 Foundations of Afro-Caribbean Thought (Same as Africana Studies 180) (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (See under AFR 180 for full description.)

ROBERTS

PSCI 207 Political Elections (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

Elections in American politics are dynamic events in which many different groups struggle to gain control of political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels. During the campaigns, candidates and their supporters move across the land, appearing on television and radio, and through the printed press. Simultaneously, various organizations and interest groups attempt to gain influence with the candidates and with public opinion by raising money, making endorsements, running political appeals in the various media, and supplying activists to work for the candidates they favor. This course explores the factors that shape the outcome of political elections in America. Among the factors we will consider are the state of the economy, international events, the role of political parties at the state and national levels, the current partisan balance, ideology, media, special interests, money, candidates, the “hot” issues of the moment and long enduring issues, campaign debates, and campaign polling and public opinion. We will consider in detail the 2006 national mid-term elections both for Federal office (President, Senate and House) and for state offices (governors, state legislators).

Format: lecture. Requirements: a midterm, a final, and a research paper.


American Politics Subfield

C. JOHNSON

PSCI 211(F) Public Opinion and Political Behavior

The focus of this course is the role of public opinion in democratic regimes. The influence of public opinion on public affairs and popular governments is a recurrent theme in both the American and French revolutionary eras. We can see from recent history as the impact of public opinion. In the early 1990s the American public quickly became interested in drought and starvation in Somalia pressing the American government to intervene, if briefly and unsuccessfully. Some have claimed that American journalists successfully provoked the American public to go to war (the Spanish-American War, creating the slogan, “Remember the Maine”), and to withdraw from war (Viet Nam). More recently, public support to commence the Iraq war was generally strong in the United States while at the same time opposed publics in other nations strongly opposed the war. We see political leaders make use of the “ bully pulpit” rally support for their agendas, efforts that sometimes succeed and other times fail. We shall explore public opinion in American politics. There are many interesting questions awaiting us this semester. How do events and crises influence public opinion? Which psychological, sociological, and political factors impact public opinion formation? When and how do circumstances pressure groups influence public opinion? Do mass beliefs alter individual voters’ choices?

Format: lecture/discussion. In addition, we will have direct access to the holdings of the Roper Center, using iPOLL, which enables direct exploration of the thousands of polls on American public opinion from 1937 to today. Requirements: 8- to 12-page research paper, a midterm and final examination.

No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 35 (Expected 20).

American Politics Subfield

PSCI 213(S) Theory and Practice of Civil Rights Protest (Same as Africana Studies 213)

Analysis of the ideas, leadership, tactics, and pivotal episodes of the American Civil Rights Movement. The course will focus on the period from World War II through the 1960s with attention to primary writings about race segregation, civil disobedience, mass mobilization, civil rights movements, and the conditions that promote or hinder the effective exercise of citizenship rights by racial minorities.

Requirements: a midterm, a paper, and a final exam.

No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 35.

American Politics Subfield

Hour: 2:35-3:50 MR

MARCUS

PSCI 216(F) American Constitution: Structures of Power

How has the American Constitution been debated and understood over time? What is the relationship between constitutional and political change? This course examines the historical development of American constitutional law and politics from the Founding to the present. Our focus is on structures of power—the limits on congressional lawmaking; growth of presidential authority, establishment of judicial review, conflicts among the three branches of the federal government, and boundaries between the federal and state and local governments. The specific disputes under these rubrics range from secession to impeachment, gun control to child labor, waging war to spurring commerce; the historical periods to be covered include the Marshall and Taney Court years, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Progressive era, the New Deal, the Warren Court, and the conservative ascendency of the late twentieth century. Readings are drawn from Supreme Court opinions, presidential addresses, congressional debates and statutes, political party platforms, key tracts of American political thought, and secondary scholarship on constitutional development. Throughout the semester, our goal will be less to remember elaborate doctrinal rules and multi-part constitutional “tests” than to understand the changing nature of, and changing relationship between, constitutional power and constitutional meaning in American history.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: three 3- to 7-page essays, a final exam, and class participation.


American Politics Subfield

Hour: 1:10-2:25 MR

CROWE

PSCI 217(S) American Constitutionalism II: Rights and Liberties

How has the American Constitution been debated and understood over time? What is the relationship between constitutional and political change? This course examines the historical development of American constitutional law and politics from the Founding to the present. Our focus is on structures of power—the limits on congressional lawmaking; growth of presidential authority, establishment of judicial review, conflicts among the three branches of the federal government, and boundaries between the federal and state and local governments. The specific disputes under these rubrics range from secession to impeachment, gun control to child labor, waging war to spurring commerce; the historical periods to be covered include the early republic, the antebellum era, the Civil War and Reconstruction, World Wars I and II, the Warren Court, and contemporary America. Readings are drawn from Supreme Court opinions, presidential addresses, congressional debates and statutes, political party platforms, key tracts of American political thought, and secondary scholarship on constitutional development. Throughout the semester, our goal will be less to remember elaborate doctrinal rules and multi-part constitutional “tests” than to understand the changing nature of, and changing relationship between, constitutional rights and constitutional meaning in American history.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: three 3- to 7-page essays, a final exam, and class participation.


American Politics Subfield

Hour: 1:10-2:25 TF

CROWE

PSCI 218(F) The American Presidency (Same as Leadership Studies 218)

To study the presidency is to study human nature and personality, constitution and institution, strategy and contingency. This course will examine the problems and paradoxes that attend the exercise of the most powerful political office in the world’s oldest democracy. Can an executive office be constructed with sufficient powers to govern and also be democratically accountable? How much do we attribute the shaping of politics to the agency of the individual in the office and to what extent are politics the result of structural, cultural, and institutional factors? Are the politics of the presidency different in foreign and domestic policy? How are national security concerns balanced with domestic priorities such as the protection of civil liberties? How is the office and purpose of the presidency affected by an economic order predicated on private capital? Exploration of these questions will lead us to examine topics such as presidential selection, the bases of
presidential power, character and leadership issues, congressional-executive relations, the media, and emergency powers. Attention will focus largely on the
modern presidency, though older historical examples will also be used to help us gain perspective on these problems.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: one exam, two short to medium length papers, small group projects, and class participation.
No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 24 (expected: 24). Preference will give to Political Science majors.

**American Politics Subfield**

**PSCI 222 The United States and Latin America (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)**

This course examines the most important political and diplomatic divide in the Western Hemisphere. The first half is a historical survey of US-Latin American foreign policy from the early Spanish American independence movements through the end of the Cold War, with some emphasis on the latter. We will consider how this history confirms or undermines influential views about US foreign relations and about international relations generally. We also compare historical US foreign policy toward the hemisphere to current policy globally. The second half covers the most important current issues in hemispheric relations: the embargo on Cuba, economic integration, the war on drugs, immigration, and border security. At the end we reconsider current US policies, in view of the economic and political situation of Latin America, in historical perspective.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: more lectures in the first half, more discussion and several in-class debates in the second. Requirements: a map quiz; a 6-page midterm paper; one 4-page policy paper and the regular final exam, or a medium-length (12-page) research paper and an abbreviated final exam.

**Comparative Politics Subfield**

**PSCI 223(F) International Law**

International law embodies the rules that govern the society of states. It spells out who can be a state and how to become one, what states can do, what they cannot do, and who can punish transgressions; it also determines the status of other actors, like international organizations, heads of state, refugees, transnational religious institutions and multinational corporations. International law is like domestic law, with one difference: the same group that makes the law enforces it. In other respects, it protects the status of its members; it spells out legitimate and illegitimate ways of resolving conflicts of interest; it is biased toward the powerful; it tells its members how to act to coordinate their interests and minimize direct conflict; some of it is laughable and purely aspirational, some of it is necessary for survival. And like domestic law, it is enforced only some of the time, and then against the weak more than the strong. Yet law is still where we look first for justice. This course will examine the historical bases of contemporary international law, its development since World War II in the context of the Holocaust and decolonization, and current dilemmas in its practice. Students will study primary materials (treaties and cases). This is not a law-school class but an academic course; that is, you learn the law, but do so as a way to learn “about” the law.

**International Relations Subfield**

**PSCI 225(S) International Security**

This course offers an introduction to international security, a field that is fundamentally about how states and non-state actors use force to achieve their political and economic objectives? We will seek answers to questions such as: when do states threaten to use force and for what purposes? Do alliances and multilateral institutions such as the United Nations help promote peace? Does the spread of nuclear weapons make the world a safer or more dangerous place? How do states seek to realize their objectives in war? When is it effective? Can intervention in civil wars prevent bloodshed and bring stability to failed states? How will “non-traditional threats” such as environmental scarcity, migration, and climate change shape international security in the twenty-first century? Throughout this course, students will be encouraged to consider the normative question of who should provide security in international politics and who should benefit from its protection.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: midterm exam, one medium length final paper, three short memorandums, in-class debate, and class participation.
No prerequisites, Political Science 202 is recommended. Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 35). Preference given to sophomores and Political Science majors.

**International Relations Subfield**

**PSCI 229(S) Global Political Economy**

This course offers a broad introduction to the workings of contemporary global capitalism, emphasizing the inherent and inseparable intertwining of politics and economics in the modern state, the state and the market. It begins with an overview of the recent history of globalization and its continuing interconnectedness. The core of the course is made up of a broad analysis of global trade and global finance, with special attention to subjects such as free trade, the WTO, development, money, and financial crisis. We conclude the course with a close look at the recent global economic downturn, its politics, and its implications for the future of global capitalism.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: four short papers, final exam.

**International Relations Subfield**

**PSCI 230 American Political Thought (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)**

What makes political thought "American"? Is there something distinct about the American political imagination that shapes how we think about liberty, equality, and government? How do these openings in the political realm reflect differing notions of freedom, justice, and property? In conclusion we will ask how the meaning of "America" may be affected by recent debates over immigration and "la frontera" to the south.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: class participation, presentation, three 5- to 7-page papers.

**American Politics and Political Theory Subfields**

**PSCI 231(F) Ancient Political Thought (Same as Philosophy 231)**

The core activity of this seminar is the careful reading and sustained discussion of selected works by Plato and Aristotle, but we will also engage such other thinkers as Tacitus and Augustine, and, from a political and theoretical point of view, selections from the Hebrew Bible and New Testament. Among the questions that we will address: What is justice? How can it be known and pursued? How is political power generated and exercised? What are the social and ethical prerequisites—and consequences—of democracy? Must the freedom or fulfillment of some people require the subordination of others? Does freedom require leading (or avoiding) a political life? What distinguishes that kind of life from others? What does it mean to be "philosophical" or to think "theoretically" about politics? Although we will attempt to work through the readings on our own terms, we will also ask how the vast differences between the ancient world and our own society—or enhance the texts' ability to illuminate the dilemmas of political life for us.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: three 6- to 8-page papers.

**Political Theory Subfield**

**PSCI 232 Modern Political Thought (Same as Philosophy 232) (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)**

This course provides a close reading of some texts by one of the major thinkers of the early modern and modern period: Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527), Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), F. M. de Voltaire (1694-1778), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), Edmund Burke (1729-1797), Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), and Karl Marx (1818-1883). We will look at the contexts in which these thinkers wrote, and the political problems with which their writings were (in part) a response. Some of the questions posed by these early thinkers are however still enormously important to politics today, and we will also read these texts with these questions in mind: Are politicians obligated to act honorably and morally, or only to secure the peace and keep office? Is there any fundamental aspect of political society: Why do people obey political authority anyway? Why do we need them to be a citizen, and why? Why do citizens owe one another? Should democratic states tolerate groups with highly unorthodox beliefs and practices, and if so, why? Why did social and political inequality come about? And does justice require an equitable distribution of power, and of economic resources?
PSCI 234(S) Rastafari: Dread, Politics, Agency (Same as Africana Studies 302 and Religion 261)
(See under AFR 302 for full description.)

ROBERTS

PSCI 235(F) Multiculturalism and Political Theory (D)
Liberal democracies today face demands for greater recognition and accommodation by ethnic, racial, religious, sexual, and linguistic minorities. Political theory has had much to say about these claims in recent years, especially where they intersect with liberal and democratic principles and practices. This course explores key justice claims made by minority communities in liberal democracies, ranging from demands for greater political representation by particular communities and their sub-groups to demands for greater recognition and even rights for specific minority groups and territories. We will also consider how these justifications typically offered by groups to back up their claims—justifications that appeal to the value of culture identity and cultural membership, the importance of community self-preservation, and the benefits of diversity, amongst other things. Special attention will be paid to areas of tension between the practices and demands of cultural minorities on the one hand and particular liberal democratic norms, values, and institutions on the other. In addition to thorough treatment of particular theories for cultural pluralism, such as those that appeal to moral and political “cosmopolitanism” and those that call for a politics of social and economic redistribution over a politics of cultural identity. Part of the College’s Exploring Diversity Initiative, this course invites students to reflect critically on the ways that diversity matters to social and political life, as well as to learn and theorize about the normative implications of engaging and recognizing social differences.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: 4-8 pages, participation, Blackboard reflection postings, and final exam.
Political Theory Subfield
Hour: 11:20-12:35 TR
DEVEAUX

PSCI 237(F) Justice, Terrorism, and Weapons of Mass Destruction (Same as Philosophy 238)
(See under PHIL 238 for full description.)

WHITE

PSCI 238(F) Economic Liberalism and Its Critics (Same as Economics 299 and Political Economy 250)
(See under POEC 250 for full description.)

BAKIJA and MAHON

PSCI 242(F) America and the Vietnam War (Same as History 370)
Every American president from Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy sought to avoid a commitment of ground forces to Vietnam. Lyndon Johnson also feared that his policies of a massive American commitment, but he eventually sent over half a million men to Vietnam. Richard Nixon hoped to conclude a peace with honor when he assumed the presidency, but the war lasted for another four years with many additional casualties. This course examines the complex political processes that led successive American presidents to get involved in a conflict that all of them desperately wanted to avoid. We will examine both the international and the domestic context of the war, as well as pay close attention to both South and North Vietnamese perspectives on the war. In addition, we will examine the long-standing arguments among both historians and political scientists over how to explain and interpret the longest and most controversial war in American history.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: three 5- to 7-page papers, a final exam, and active class participation.
No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 30 (expected: 30). Preference given to sophomore and junior History and Political Science majors.
International Relations Subfield
Hour: 11:20-12:35 TR
McALLISTER

PSCI 243(F) The Philosophy, Politics, and Economics of Poverty (Same as Economics 243 and Philosophy 243)
(See under PHIL 243 for full description.)

PSCI 247(F) Political Power in Contemporary China
The People’s Republic of China presents us with two grand political narratives: socialism and democracy. In the Maoist era, a distinctive understanding of socialism, which claimed to be a more genuine democracy, brought hope and, ultimately, tragedy to hundreds of millions of people. In the post-Mao era, Chinese politics has been driven by the need to redefine socialism in the wake of the world-historic calamities of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution and, more recently, the end of the Cold War. The state cannot simply give up the socialist myth because without it the rationale for Communist Party hegemony evaporates. But China’s rulers cannot avoid political reform, both ideological and institutional, because to do so heightens the legitimacy crisis born of Maoist failures. Within this context has emerged the contemporary Chinese democracy movement which, in all of its complexity, looks to both socialist discourse and Western practice to create a new politics that checks tyrannical abuses of state power and engenders a civil society. What is Chinese democracy now? What are its prospects and what is its relationship to the ideas of socialism?

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two short papers and a final exam.
Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 9:55-11:10 TR
MAHON

PSCI 248T The USA in Comparative Perspective (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
This course considers politics and society in the United States comparatively, from a variety of viewpoints and by authors foreign and American, historical and contemporary. Important topics of comparison include: the colonial experience and independence; race relations and the African diaspora; nationalism and national identity; world and state-building; American exceptionalism, religion, and foreign policy; the role of political and economic institutions; and the origins and shape of the welfare state. (As the list suggests, the most common comparisons are with Latin America and Western Europe, but several of our authors look beyond these regions.) Along the way, we also read short descriptive accounts by foreign observers, from Crévecoeur and Toqueville to José Marti, Max Weber, and Sayyid Qutb.

Format: tutorial. A lecture in the first week; then ten weeks of tutorial; then a discussion class in the final week. Requirements: five 5- to 6-page papers, five 1- to 2-page responses, and one 1-page essay for the final class.
No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected: 10). Preference given to sophomores.
American and Comparative Politics Subfields
CRANE

PSCI 250(S) Theories of Comparative Politics
This course will deal with the debate between Karl Marx and Max Weber that organizes much of the contemporary study of comparative politics. The course is divided into four sections. First, it begins with a close reading of Marx and Weber and a comparison of their modes of political analysis. It will engage the debate between them about the source and nature of power. What is it, and where does it come from? Is it primarily “material” in content or largely “ideal”? What does each offer by way of origins of capitalism, and what is at stake there in their respective interpretations? Second, the course will consider how Marx and Weber have influenced 20th century thinking about the relationship between capitalism and modernity. Is modernity intimately linked with capitalism, as Marx would argue, or is it separate from it, as Weber would have it? To get at this question, we will read Karl Polanyi and Barrington Moore in this section. Third, the course will address Marxist and Weberian treatments of states. What are they? Where do states come from? Do they originate in consent? In war? Are they autonomous from or captured by social forces? In this section, we will read Charles Tilly, Theda Skocpol, Alfred Stephan, and Karl Schmitter. Finally, the course will consider what Marx and Weber have influenced 20th century thinking about the political economy of the welfare state. (As the list suggests, the most common comparisons are with Latin America and Western Europe, but several of our authors look beyond these regions.) Along the way, we also read short descriptive accounts by foreign observers, from Crévecoeur and Toqueville to José Marti, Max Weber, and Sayyid Qutb.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: three papers.
Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 1:10-2:25 TF
MACDONALD

PSCI 252 Terrorism in Comparative Perspective (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)
Many Americans may have learned about terrorism on September 11, 2001, but the phenomenon was common in twentieth century politics and political discourse. Terrorism was practiced, defined, and debated over and over before the American government declared war on it. The debates, however, established only that no single definition of terrorism has been agreed on. We consider rival definitions of terrorism and identify their differences but focus attention on the more interesting question of what is at stake politically and morally in the rival definitions. The course then looks at three different settings in which terrorism—or
accusations of terrorism—have featured prominently. We begin by looking at the conflict in Northern Ireland, to get a sense of who uses “terrorism” and why, and what it means to characterize some violence as terrorist (as opposed, say, to “political”). Next, we consider state violence in South Africa during apartheid, to develop a sense of the burdens of state terrorism. Finally, we look at terrorism from the perspective of non-state actors, such as the al-Qaeda organization that, quite unusually, does not recoil from charges that it uses terrorism. Why has al-Qaeda adopted terrorism, how is its terrorism similar to and different from that of other organizations, and what is the purpose of terrorism for al-Qaeda? By comparing these three examples, we develop a sense of the value of the category of terrorism and a sharper sense of what is meant when violence is called terrorism.

Format: seminar. Requirements: three papers.

No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 18 (expected: 18). Open to all with preference to sophomores.

Comparative Politics Subfield
MACDONALD

PSCI 254(S) Democracy in Comparative Perspective

This course focuses on how democracy is understood and how it is achieved. It begins by weighing competing definitions of democracy. Democracy increasingly is being viewed in procedural terms: democratic societies are societies that make decisions in particular kinds of ways, regardless of the substance of decisions. While this view has deep roots in democratic theory and practice, it has competed historically with more substantive definitions of democracy, which emphasize outcomes and, particularly, progress towards equality of outcomes. This course will examine this debate and consider the reasons why procedural definitions currently are ascendant. Then the course considers what it means to understand democracy to the course available. What does it mean to define the “preconditions” that formerly were considered to be necessary prior to the making of democratic government and to conceive of democracy as a global force? Does that mean that democracy is available to all societies or does that mean that the expansion of capital globally is being called “democracy”? To get at the stakes in this question, the course will consider in depth the impact of the “third wave” of democratization on Latin America and Africa. What processes are being designated as “democratic,” why do they coincide with high levels of socio-economic inequality, and what is the impulse behind democratization? Finally, the course will address the role of identities, especially ethno-cultural ones, in democracies: what weight do identities play in representation and what impact does representation via identity have on equality in democratic government?

Format: seminar and lecture. Requirements: one 3-page paper, one 5- to 7-page paper, and one 15-page project.


Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 2:55-3:50 TF
MACDONALD

PSCI 256(F) Politics of Africa (Same as Africana Studies 256)

This course provides a broad introduction to the politics of contemporary Africa, emphasizing along the way the diversity of African politics. It seeks to challenge the view that African politics are essentially unstable, violent, and anarchic. This course begins by examining the nature and legacies of colonial rule and nationalist movements. From there, we consider the African state, highlighting the factors that have made some states weak and others strong. The course then turns to how ethnicity, class and civil society operate as bases of political mobilization. Finally, the course analyzes the causes, consequences and limitations of the transformations of political and economic liberalization across Africa.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: class participation, four short papers and final exam.

No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 30). Preference given to sophomores, Political Science majors and Africana Studies concentrators.

Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 9:55-11:10 TR
MUNEMO

PSCI 257(S) Leaders in Africa: Prophets, Autocrats, Tyrants (Same as Leadership Studies 257)

Independence across Africa produced an impressive list of first-generation rulers (Nkumah, Nyerere, Senghor, Mandela, Banda, Houphouet-Boigny, Kaunda, Kenyatta, Khamra, to name a few). These courageous, charismatic and well-educated figures embodied the promise and hope of self-determination. Although these leaders succeeded in challenging the colonial state and promised to bring freedom and development within a decade of independence hope had turned to despair as many of them re-invented themselves as autocrats while others succumbed to coups. Only a few succeeded. What went so terribly wrong? Why did the promise of freedom turn so quickly into limited participation or outright repression? To answer these questions, this course examines the lives, political ideas and leadership of several first-generation rulers in Africa.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two 6-page papers and one 15-page research paper.

No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 30 (expected: 27). Preference will be given to sophomores, Political Science majors and Leadership Studies concentrators.

Comparative Politics Subfield
Hour: 1:10-2:25 MR
MUNEMO

PSCI 258 Geopolitics, Religion, and Oil: The Case of Iraq and Iran (Same as Interdisciplinary Studies 110 and International Studies 101) (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

(See under INST 101 for full description.)

DARROW and M. MACDONALD

PSCI 262 America and the Cold War (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

This course examines the rise and fall of the Cold War, focusing on four central issues. First, why did America and the Soviet Union become bitter rivals shortly after the defeat of Nazi Germany? Second, was one side primarily responsible for the length and intensity of the Cold War in Europe? Third, how did the Cold War in Europe lead to events in other areas of the world, such as Cuba and Vietnam? Finally, could the Cold War have been ended long before the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989? Political scientists and historians continue to argue vigorously about the answers to all these questions. We examine both traditional and revisionist explanations of the Cold War, as well as the new findings that have emerged from the partial opening of Soviet and Eastern European archives. The final section of the course examines how scholarly interpretations of the Cold War continue to influence how policymakers approach contemporary issues in American foreign policy.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: one medium length paper, an in-class midterm and final exam, and a series of short assignments.

No prerequisites, Political Science 202 is recommended but not required. Enrollment limit: 20 (expected: 20). Preference given to Political Science majors.

International Relations Subfield
MCCALLISTER

PSCI 264 Politics of Global Tourism (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

A decade ago, tourism passed oil to become the world’s most valuable export. This arguably frivolous activity accounts for more than 10 percent of global GNP, and employs an enormous number of people. Tourism accounts for most of the revenue that the poorest countries receive; meanwhile, presidents and prime ministers of nuclear-capable countries beg on TV for visitors. Where are the politics in this vast, complicated industry and why is no one paying attention? This class explores types of tourism, asking what happens in a tourist encounter, who benefits, who loses, and what changes. We will examine cases-Antigua vs. Auschwitz, Angkor Wat vs. Alaska-to help us understand the process from the points of view of the tourists, the toured-upon, and the governments and international organizations that oversee this industry. Our readings range from academic sociology (MacCannell, Veblen) to magazine accounts (Kincaid, Krakauer).

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two essays, one major presentation, active and constructive class participation.


International Relations Subfield
SHANKS

PSCI 265 The International Politics of East Asia (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

This course examines the political, economic, and cultural determinants of conflict and cooperation in East Asia. Throughout the semester, we will examine three distinct but inter-related aspects of international relations in East Asia: Security, economy, and culture to examine the interplay of international relations in East Asia. We will consider the security implications of current and emerging issues in East Asia. How do East Asian states seek security and prosperity in a way fundamentally different from the Western system? Is there a single best way to maintain regional order and cooperation across regions? Will a strong China inevitably claim its traditional place under the Sun? Will Japan continue to live as a nation with enormous economic and military means? Where will the alliance choice for South Korea between security and economic considerations lie at United States and national reconciliation with the North? Will North Korea survive? What should be done to dissuade the totalitarian regime in North Korea from acquiring nuclear capabilities and lead it to different paths toward national survival? By the end of the semester, you will gain both a general perspective and substantive knowledge on East Asia.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: midterm exam, team debate, take-home final exam, class participation and other assignments.

No prerequisites, Enrollment limit: 35 (expected: 30). Preference given to Political Science and Asian Studies majors.

International Relations Subfield
CRANE

PSCI 269 International Movements and Human Rights (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

The idea that all humans have rights simply because they are human—independent of anything they might do or achieve—has transformed local and international politics, probably permanently. This concept’s place in international politics, its strengths and limitations, depend on how people use it. Beginning with the 18th-century’s transatlantic movement to abolish slavery, we will examine international movements and institutions that have affected what human rights mean, to
whom, and where. Readings draw on philosophy (what are rights), history (who exactly signed what petition) and international politics (how does one affect politics elsewhere), but as a political science class we emphasize politics. Who benefits from the idea of human rights? Who loses?

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two take-home midterm exams and a final research paper; active and constructive participation in class.

Prerequisites: one (or more) of the following: Political Science 201, 202, 203, or 204, no exceptions. Enrollment limit: 25 (expected 25). Preference given to Political Science majors.

International Relations Subfield

SHANKS

PSCI 285(S) The Revolutionary Generation: Galaxy of Leaders (Same as History 354 and Leadership Studies 285) (See under LEAD 285 for full description.)

DUNN

PSCI 300 Research Design and Methods (Not offered 2009-2010) (Q)

In the social sciences, clear rules describe how to design and conduct empirical research: how to choose cases to study, how to make a judgment about causation, how to recognize and assess disconfirming evidence. This course teaches those rules. We discuss how to state a researchable question and how to determine what counts as an answer to that question; pay close attention to explanation, to falsifiability, and to the validity of evidence; and consider issues of measurement, how to identify and evaluate alternative explanations for the same event, and how to qualify conclusions. Students learn about and then conduct interviews, surveys, and archival research; case studies and field studies; they collect data, and evaluate those data. The course involves substantial math, but at a level below calculus; it does not teach math, but does ask students to use the math they know in new ways. The course always first examines the logic underneath the math, requiring explicit attention to categories before measuring them.

Format: lecture and lab. Requirements: 10 weekly homeworks that organize and collect data on some research question according to the demands of a specific research method, alternating with 10 weekly papers evaluating the research question in light of the data; culminating in a final write-up. This does in fact mean that something is due every class.

Prerequisites: sophomore standing or above. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected: 8). Preference given to Political Science majors.

No subfield designation.

Research Course

SHANKS

PSCI 301(S) Understanding Public Policy: Discourses of Science, Politics and Ethics (Same as Environmental Studies 309, History of Science 309 and Science and Technology Studies 309) (W)

(See under ENVI 309 for full description.)

LYNN

PSCI 302 Race, Culture, and Incarceration (Same as Africana Studies 210 and INTR 210) (Not offered 2009-2010) (See under INTR 210 for full description.)

JAMES

PSCI 303(F) Black Leadership: Reflections on the Past, Analysis of the Present, and Visions for the Future (Same as Africana Studies 303 and Leadership Studies 303)

This seminar is designed to allow students the opportunity to learn and freely discuss issues surrounding leadership in the African-American community and how leadership principles of the past impact their current development as leaders within the Williams community and the community at large. The ultimate goal of this course is to use our analyses of the past and present to assess how the young–adult African-American community can grow into future leaders within the African-American community. The seminar will also include guest lecture from Members of Congress and distinguished academics.

Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, class presentation, book reviews and final research paper.

Prerequisites: one previous course in political science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 15). Preference to Political Science Majors. American Politics Subfield

PSCI 304 Race and the Criminal Justice System (Not offered 2009-2010)

This seminar will consider the role and treatment of racial/ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system. We will examine the historical and theoretical frameworks for understanding the relationship between race, crime, and criminal justice. In so doing, students will become familiar with trends and patterns in criminal offending among black populations, as well as the systemic responses to such behavior. The seminar will focus substantively on the racialization of criminal social control and the consequences of mass imprisonment for families, communities, and our society. In addition to analyzing important texts in these areas, students will develop new insights on crime and punishment in the black experience through empirical research. We will also discuss public policy in criminal justice with guest speakers from Members of Congress and distinguished academics.

Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, class presentation, book reviews and final research paper.

Prerequisites: one previous course in political science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 20 (expected: 17). Preference given to Political Science majors. American Politics Subfield

B. MOORE

PSCI 305 Black Women in National Politics, 1964-Present (Same as Africana Studies 326, INTR 326 and Women's and Gender Studies 326) (Not offered 2009-2010)

(See under INTR 326 for full description.)

JAMES

PSCI 307 Black Politics (Not offered 2009-2010)

This course focuses on the scope of participation by African Americans in the dominant political system. We will consider the special forms of participation by black politics, and we will explore the historical evolution of socioeconomic conditions. We will also examine the range of political ideologies associated with black politics and American race relations. A primary goal of the course is to develop reliable concepts of black political culture and behavior along with useful guidelines for assessing the direction and continuity of black politics in the United States.

Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, class presentation, book reviews and final research paper.

Prerequisites: a course in political science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 20 (expected 15). Preference given to Political Science majors. American Politics Subfield

B. MOORE

PSCI 308(F) In Search of the American State (W)

“Ronald Reagan’s pronouncement in 1981 that “government is not a solution to our problem, government is the problem” defined American politics for nearly three decades. Skepticism of government has deep roots and strong resonance throughout American political history, yet in many ways the American state has grown stronger and larger. This course explores this conundrum by examining the American state, and its growth, in various arenas. We will assess traditional theories about the weak American state in light of arguments about the state as: regulator of family and “private” life, adjudicator of relations between racial and ethnic groups, manager of economic inequalities, insurer of security, and arbiter of the acceptable uses of violence and surveillance.”

Format: seminar. Requirements: several short papers on class readings and a longer, 15- to 20-page paper with oral presentation.

Prerequisites: at least one class in American politics. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 17). Preference given to Political Science majors.

American Politics Subfield

PSCI 309(F) Problems and Progress in American Democracy

“I confess,” French aristocrat Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in the introduction to his Democracy in America, “that in America I saw more than America. I sought the effects of the country on itself, with its inclinations, its character, its prejudices, and its passions, in order to learn what we have to fear or hope from its progress.”

What would Tocqueville see if he returned to America today, almost 200 years later? What types of institutions, dynamics, and processes animate American political life in the twenty-first century? With Tocqueville as a guide to thinking about political ethnography, this course investigates six central elements of political life—religion, education, civic engagement, difference, representation, and crime and punishment—that simultaneously pose problems for and represent sites of progress in American democracy. For each subject, we will ask several key questions. How has that particular aspect of political life changed in the recent past? How might it change in the near future? Does it conform to how American politics is designed to work? To how we want American politics to work? Using a diverse set of readings drawn from empirical political science, contemporary democratic theory, American political thought, historical documents, political punditry (from the left and the right), and current events, our focus, like Tocqueville before us, is on teasing out both the lived experience—the character and challenges—of American democracy and examining any disconnect between that experience and the ideals that undergird it. Among the many specific questions we will consider is the extent to which America is a religious nation, whether recent changes in higher education have affected the health of democratic politics, the effects of technology on civic engagement, and the place of the jury system in securing democratic justice. Throughout the semester, we will not only approach these questions from the joint perspectives of theory and practice but also seek to enrich our understanding by exploring American democracy as it
happens all around us with several exercises in the community at large.

Format: discussion. Requirements: two experimental projects with accompanying write-ups of at least 5 and 7 pages, six 2-page ethnographic reflections, and class participation.

Prerequisites: a previous course in American politics or political theory or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 16).

American Politics Subfield

Hour: 2:35-3:50 MR

CROWE

PSCI 310(F) Political Psychology (Same as Psychology 345)

Political psychology studies human nature to better understand the possibilities and limitations of politics. For example, many political philosophers begin their political programs by asserting some foundational claims about “human nature.” These claims are then used to support their vision of politics. Claims about progress often presage that human nature will be improved by implementing a liberal political agenda. For example, the enlightenment held that rationality would be strengthened by progress, thereby making democracy more viable. Those who defend authoritarian regimes often do so by proclaiming that the general public is incapable of self-rule and must accept rule by their betters. Many of these arguments turn on how rational people are and on their capacity for and willingness to pursue justice for all people. We explore what psychology tells us about people as political citizens and as leaders. The course pays special attention to the powerful, but surprising, roles that emotions play in all aspects of politics. Central to politics is the general issue of judgment, and its more important variants, moral and political judgment. If we are to trust ourselves to rule ourselves, how well will we secure justice and liberty for one and all among us? Political programs are incubated by the very oldest discourses (e.g. pre-dated at least by the early classic Greeks, among them Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle). The issue of citizen competence for self and collective rule, then as now, was at the center of their attention. So, it shall be in this course.

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: a midterm, a term paper, and a final exam.

Prerequisites: a Political Science elective at the 200 or 300 level OR Psychology 101, 212, 221, 232, 242, 251, or 300-level course. Enrollment limit: 25 (expected 13).

American Politics Subfield

Hour: 11:20-12:35 TR

MARCUS

PSCI 311(S) Congressional Leadership (Same as Leadership Studies 311)

Congressional party leaders can exercise great influence over the legislative process, and even shape Congress’ internal structure and external authority. Using a theoretical, historical, and case-study approach, we will examine in detail the politics of congressional leadership, looking primarily (but not exclusively) at party leaders. Topics include: competing theories of leadership, the historical development of congressional leadership, the role of leaders in shaping policy and the legislative process, how legislators choose party leaders, and comparisons between party, committee, and other kinds of leadership. Why do some members emerge as successful leaders while others do not? And why are seemingly commanding and imposing leaders defied? We will also discuss public policy in leadership with guest speakers from Members of Congress in leadership and distinguished academicians.

Format: discussion. Requirements: class participation, several short papers, and a research paper.

Prerequisites: Political Science 201 or Political Science/Leadership Studies 125 or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 12 (expected: 15).

American Politics Subfield, Research Skills Course

Hour: 7:00-9:40 P.M.

B. MOORE

PSCI 312 Black Political Thought and the Church (Same as Africana Studies 312) (Not offered 2009-2010)

Scholars of the African American experience have located the black church as the cultural, social, and political womb of the black community. This research tends to think of the church as a structure that brings actors into contact with one another; it has paid less attention to the church as a place that brings actors into contact with ideas. This course will use a variety of classic and contemporary texts about black political thought as an entry into investigating the connections between black religious ideas and political activism. The class links the work on religion to an intensive introduction to black political thought. The seminar will also include parts about the role of church in shaping identity and in community building.

Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, class presentation, book reviews and final research paper.

Prerequisites: one previous course in Political Science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 15). Preference to Political Science Majors.

American Politics Subfield

B. MOORE

PSCI 313T (formerly AFR 233T) The Origins of Totalitarianism (Same as INTRO 313T and Philosophy 313T) (Not offered 2009-2010) (W)

(See under INTRO 313 for full description.)

JAMES

PSCI 314T American Political Development (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)

From the Founding to the present, the American political order has undergone incredible, catalyzing and thoroughgoing transformations, yet has also proven to be remarkably enduring. How can this be? Where and how has the country’s political history been stable? What accounts for the timing of upheavals? Who or what causes them? What sorts of transformations have been possible? Finally, what are the costs of change (and of continuity) and who pays them? The goal of this tutorial is to gain an understanding of the country’s continuity, along with the impulses behind its transformative episodes, especially in the state’s relation to society and to the economy. When does the state protect property and liberty? When does it prioritize equality? We look at what led to the civil rights movement, when women won the right to vote, and why rights-denying and discriminatory legislation and practices persist. We also read about the social and economic decisions of particular leaders, such as Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, some argue, succeeded in building the modern welfare state at the cost of a vibrant democratic party politics. Last, we look at arguments that America as a whole, and throughout its history, has been “exceptional” and unlike other countries, as well as critiques of these arguments, to help us gain an understanding of future possibilities for political change.

Format: tutorial. Requirements: five lead essays and five critiques, one final paper.

Prerequisites: previous course in American politics. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected: 10). Preference given to Political Science majors.

American Politics Subfield

MELLOW

PSCI 315 Parties in American Politics (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)

Parties play a central role in extending democracy and organizing power in the United States, yet their worth is a continuing subject of debate. In one ideal formulation, parties not only link citizens to their government, they also provide the coherency and unity needed to govern in a political system in which power is widely dispersed. But there is also an American tradition of antipathy toward parties. They have been criticized for inflaming divisions among the people and for grid-locking the government. For others, political parties fail to offer citizens meaningful choices; the Republican and Democratic parties are likened to a choice between “twedledum and twedledid.” This course will investigate this debate over parties by examining their role and nature in American political life, both past and present. How have the parties changed over time? Throughout the course, we will explore such questions as: What constitutes a party? For whom does it function? Why a two-party system, and what role do third parties play? Is partisanship good or bad for democracy? For governance? And, in the age of technology and mass communications, are parties still relevant?

Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: two 6- to 8-page papers, one 10- to 12-page paper, class presentation, and class participation.

Prerequisites: Political Science course at the 200 or 300 level or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 19). Preference given to Political Science majors.

American Politics Subfield

PSCI 315F U.S. Environmental Law and Policy (Same as Environmental Studies 308)

(See under ENVI 308 for full description.)

PSCI 317 Environmental Law (Same as Environmental Studies 307) (Not offered 2009-2010) (See under ENVI 307 for full description.)

PSCI 318(F) Voting Rights and Voting Movements (Same as Africana Studies 318)

This course is about the effort to establish and secure voting rights in the United States. It involves inquiry into parallel activities: the legal status of voting as a civil right threatened through litigation, and community level activism organized to protect restrictive practices often at state and local levels where pivotal decisions about voting policy originate. This course is an overview of this process and the pivotal convergences between the legal and organizing aspects. We seek to better understand the main pillar in popular participation by study focused on distinctive moments in national development in an advanced democratic state looking at the content of suffrage policy, the struggle to democratize, and the uneven results.

Format: discussion. Requirements: five short papers.

Prerequisites: Political Science 201 or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected 19). Preference given to Political Science majors.

American Politics Subfield

Hour: 1:10-3:50 W

A. WILLINGHAM
PSCI 320 Judicial Politics (Not offered 2009-2010)
The scope of this course is an introduction to understanding how the judicial process works and the relationships between courts and American politics. It will cover federal and state courts, selection of judges, judicial decision-making and judicial policy-making. It will also draw distinctions between the state and federal court systems, as well as appellate and trial courts. Students will be expected to take part in extensive in-class discussion of the various readings and topics.
Format: seminar. Requirement: readings, class presentation, book reviews and final research paper.
Prerequisites: a course in Political Science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 20 (expected 18). Preference given to Political Science majors.
American Politics Subfield
B. MOORE

PSCI 323T Henry Kissinger and the American Century (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
Perhaps no single individual has influenced the course of American foreign policy over the last fifty years more than Henry Kissinger. A refugee from Nazi Germany, Kissinger emerged during the 1950’s as one of America’s most influential scholars of international relations and nuclear strategy. During the 1960’s and 1970’s, as National Security Advisor and later secretary of State, Kissinger was at the center of some of the important events of the Cold War. This tutorial will examine Kissinger’s thoughts on American policy and international relations as well as record in the Nixon and Ford administrations. In addition, we will also look at how other scholars have assessed Kissinger’s scholarship and his stewardship of American foreign policy at crucial moments in the history of the Cold War.
Format: tutorial. Requirements: five 6-page papers and five 2-page responses for alternate sessions. In the tutorial session, essays will be read aloud or presented in outline form.
Prerequisites: any one of the following: Political Science 120, 202, or 261. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected:10) Preference given to students with a strong background in political science, history, and or prior coursework in the area of American foreign relations. The course is not open to first year students.
International Relations Subfield
MCALLISTER

PSCI 324T Genocide, Exile and Famine (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
Environmental and political crises have devastated populations throughout human history, but became a global political problem only in the twentieth century. This course will examine the origins of, and changing international responses to, humanitarian disasters in a variety of countries and regions. Cases covered include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Somalia, Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Kosovo. Each of these crises has been handled by a combination of private and public, national and international agencies, whose interactions are complex, and which have left an enduring legacy for local institutions. We will examine how the international response to disaster has evolved, why we have done what we have, but no more, and what lessons can be drawn for future humanitarian crises.
Format: seminar/discussion. Requirements: one paper describing and analyzing the result of the student’s attempt to achieve refugee status in two countries; one 5- to 7-page comparative paper; one final research paper; weekly short responses to readings; active and constructive participation in class discussions.
Prerequisites: two classes in Political Science or junior or senior standing. Enrollment limit: 18 (expected:18). Preference given to Political Science majors.
International Relations Subfield
SHANKS

PSCI 326(S) Empire and Imperialism
This course provides a critical overview of empire and imperialism in international politics from the eighteenth century to the present day. Key questions include: why do states establish empires? Do empires provide political or economic gains? How are empires governed? What role does technology play in driving and sustaining empires? How do empires end? What are the legacies of empire? The first section of the course examines these questions by consulting the classic theoretical works on empire by Smith, Marx, Lenin, Seeley, Mackinder, Hobson, and Schumpeter. The second section explores these theories through a structured historical comparison of imperial expansion and contraction in North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The final section explores the contemporary relevance of the concept of empire for understanding American post-war foreign policy, including issues such as overseas basing, humanitarian intervention, national building and military occupation.
Format: discussion. Requirements: short response memos, midterm paper, final research paper, and class participation.
Prerequisites: one course in political science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 18). Preference given to Political Science and Political Economy majors.
International Relations Subfield
Research Course
P. MACDONALD

PSCI 328(S) International Environmental Law (Same as Environmental Studies 328)
(See under ENV 328 for full description.)
TBA

PSCI 331T(S) Non-Profit Organization and Community Change (Same as Africana Studies 330T) (W)
Two converging realities create a political and intellectual problem: an evolving recognition of the vitality of private sector supported community organization work in the US, and the rapid expansion of public agency support and declining participation among the poor and racial minorities. In the United States these agencies—essentially NGOs—play important roles in communities and movements, often modeling the very programs adopted by the government. Some, like the Highlander Center, have near-mythical status in our memories about what it means to struggle for social change; others, including HARYOU, were critical in structuring thought about anti-poverty strategies. In recent years some like Teach for America have plunged into the thick of the effort to keep public education a viable option. This tutorial examines the role of non-profits and social justice work in the United States focusing on the non-profit as a type, governance and staffing, fund-raising and persecution.
Prerequisites: an interest in and experience with community-based organizations involved in advocacy work with adult citizens on race, economics, equity, or other issues. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected:10). Preference given to Political Science majors.
American Politics Subfield
Research Course
P. MACDONALD

PSCI 332 Rethinking the Political (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)
What is politics? The question has been an important part of political theory at least since Socrates and Plato. It has taken on renewed significance in recent years, as theorists have sought to rethink the political in response to the most disastrous of twentieth century political developments (genocide, totalitarianism, etc.), to the asserted identity-based struggles that have challenged prevailing political terms and arrangements, and to the transformations wrought by the forces and processes of “globalization.” In this seminar, we will engage some of the major attempts at rethinking produced in the 20th and 21st centuries. Our readings will be drawn from such thinkers as Arendt, Agamben, Benjamin, Brown, Connolly, Derrida, Fanon, Foucault, Gramsci, Habermas, Mouffe, Rancière, Rawls, Strauss, Schmitt, and Wolin. Throughout the semester, our goal will be to come to terms not only with the theoretical arguments but also the motivating problems: we will read the texts contextually, perhaps even symptomatically. Among the questions we will ask, then, are why there is such a preoccupation with the meaning of the political and whether the theorists are evading or repressing the very circumstances that structure political outcomes and possibilities.
Format: discussion. Requirements: regular, engaged class participation and three 7- to 8-page papers.
Prerequisites: at least one prior course in political theory or philosophy, or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected 14). Preference given to juniors and seniors.
Political Theory Subfield
A. WILLINGHAM

PSCI 334 Theorizing Global Justice (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)
One of the most important issues in political theory today is the problem of global justice. As the gap between rich and poor nations increases and the changes associated with globalization render states’ borders increasingly ineffectual, moral and political philosophers can arguably no longer confine their theories of justice to the safe space of single liberal democratic polities, such as the United States. Looming human and environmental crises underscore the need to look beyond borders when thinking about the goals of equality and well-being or flourishing, and the duties we owe to others. This course takes up the main works in normative theorizing about global justice, and also looks at the possibility of transnational institutions taking shape, starting with Immanuel Kant and moving on to such contemporary philosophers and political theorists as John Rawls, Thomas Pogge, Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, Onora O’Neill, Antonio Negri, Richard Rorty, Anthony Appiah, Ronald Dworkin, G.A. Cohen, Peter Singer, Iris Young, and Michael Walzer.
Format: discussion. Requirements: regular, engaged class participation and three 5- to 6-page papers and 8-10 pages.
Prerequisites: junior or senior standing with at least one course in political theory or philosophy. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 17). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Political Theory Subfield
A. WILLINGHAM

DEVEAUX
PSCI 335 (F) Public Sphere/Public Space (Same as American Studies 302) (W)
(See under AMST 302 for full description.)
REINHARDT

PSCI 339(S) Politics and Aesthetics (W)
In recent years, political theorists have grown increasingly preoccupied with questions of what since the Romantic era has been called “aesthetics.” In a moment of global economic crisis, amidst continuing problems of war, violence, poverty, and injustice, this concern may seem puzzling, even fundamentally misplaced. Yet just as Plato, for instance, famously connected questions of the good and the true to those of the beautiful (so that it is anachronistic to impute to him a separation between political and aesthetic domains), some notable recent theorists claim that investigating aesthetic matters can enable us to gain a better understanding of political perceptions, ideals, aspirations, struggles, and possibilities. Among the main questions we will ask in this seminar is whether or not that claim is persuasive. Along the way, we will we will pay sustained attention to such matters as the role of emotion, affect, and the senses in political life, the nature of aesthetic judgment, its relationship to both political judgment and structures of power, and the similarities and differences between making art and acting politically. We will also, of course, examine what it means to call something "aesthetic," and we will think about the limits of the aesthetic as a category of analysis. Though we will regularly take up examples drawn from the worlds of art, politics, and the mass media, our central focus will be on the careful reading of philosophical and critical texts, including Kant’s Critique of Judgment and writings from among the following authors: Adorno, Arendt, Badiou, Benjamin, Bourdieu, Burke, Cavell, Danto, Deleuze, Dickie, Felski, Freud, Hegel, Heidegger, Hume, Mill, Nietzsche, Ramachandran, Rancière, Schiller.
Format: seminar. Requirements: regular class participation, several very short (1 page) response memos, one short paper (6 pages) and one longer final essay (15-15 pages).
Prerequisites: open to juniors and seniors with at least one course in political theory or philosophy, or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 14). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Comparative Politics Subfield
Research Course
Hour: 1:10-3:50 M
REINHARDT

PSCI 345 Cosmology and Rulership in Ancient Chinese Political Thought (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
This class will involve students in close reading of, and exegetical writing about, core texts of ancient Chinese political thought. The purpose is to gain an understanding of a number of different perspectives on politics and leadership, especially Confucianism, Legalism and Taoism. While the primary focus will be on the meaning of the texts in the context of their own historical situations, contemporary applications will also be considered. The class will begin with background reading from Benjamin Schwartz’s text, The World of Thought in Ancient China. Then the class will read significant portions of the following canonical works: The Classic of Change (Yi Jing); The Analects of Confucius (Lun Yu); Lao Zi’s Classic of the Way and Integrity (Dao De Jing); Sun Zi’s Art of War (Bing Fa); the Writings of Han Fei Zi.
Format: discussion. Requirements: short (5 page) paper on any four of the core texts. All papers will be subject to revision and resubmission at the instructor’s discretion.
No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 18 (expected: 15). Comparative Politics Subfield
CRANE

PSCI 346 Mexican Politics (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (D) (W)
The futures of Mexico and the United States are now bound up more closely than ever. Yet Mexico enters this future with a very different past, a distinctive political system, and mixed feelings about the US. This course has four parts that differ both in content and in format. The first is historical and mostly lecture. It considers several themes, including the slow emergence of a stable national state and the interplay between politics and economic change. In the second section, enrollment permitting, the class breaks into tutorial groups to consider four general themes that link historical and cultural themes with contemporary problems: the changing nature of leadership and its impact on the political system; the impact of the north on Mexico and vice versa; the changes in the political landscape in Mexico; the role of the US in the Mexican political process.
In the third section of the course, we have standard lecture-and-discussion classes on contemporary economic and political issues. At the end, we turn to a semi-narrative style discussion of student research projects.
Format: seminar. Requirements: a map quiz; one 4-page paper; two 4-page tutorial essays, two 1- to 2-page tutorial responses; a medium-length research paper (12- to 15-pages), with a corresponding class presentation in one of the last classes. No final exam.
Prerequisites: Political Science 204 or any course on Latin America. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 15). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Comparative Politics Subfield
MAHON

PSCI 347(F) Enlarging Europe: Political Transformations and Current Challenges
In this course we will analyze and assess the major political, social and economic transformations taking place in Europe. First, European states have intensified their efforts to respond to the challenge of increased sovereignty with the European Union. How can we distinguish states that fought each other during the second world war and represented two competing alliances during the bipolar world order make common policies in an increasing number of policy areas within the EU? Second, the older and younger democracies in Europe are facing a multitude of challenges. Even democracy is widely supported by European citizens, traditional forms of democratic citizenship such as voting and membership in parties and organizations are in decline in the “west”, whereas citizens in Central and Eastern European states manifest looser trust in political institutions and political parties. The party political landscape is transforming. In the 1980s new political cleavages, such as environmentalism, were added to the traditional left-right dimension. Since the 1990s populist and right-wing radical parties voicing criticism against the political and economic establishments and representing xenophobic and anti-Islamic ideas have gained support. Third, some claim that the European welfare states are under threat due to globalization and Europeanization. Is the welfare state in terms of publicly provided health services, education, child and elderly care an asset or a burden in the current economic crisis? Similarities and differences among the European welfare systems will be analyzed and compared.
Format: seminar. Requirements: class participation, two 4- to 6-page papers and a research paper.
Prerequisites: one course in political science or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected: 13). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Comparative Politics Subfield
MAHON

PSCI 349T Cuba and the United States (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W) (D)
With the passing of Fidel Castro on the horizon, we examine the long and deeply felt history of dependence and conflict between Cuba and its colossal neighbor to the north. It begins with the political and economic transformation of the newly independent colony, then moves on to the Cold War, the Cuban Revolution, and the role of US intervention in the present, emphasizing the revolutionary period. Tutorial topics include the significance of Martí, sovereignty and the Platt Amendment, as well as various aspects of the communist regime: mobilizational politics; cultural expression; race and national identity; policies on gender and sexual orientation; social programs; political institutions; and the evolution of the Cuban exile community in the US. Materials include journalism, official publications, biographies, travel accounts, polemics, policy statements of the US government, and a wide range of academic works.
Format: tutorial. A lecture in the first week; then ten weeks of tutorial; then a discussion class in the final week. Requirements: five 5- to 6-page papers, five 1- to 2-page responses, and one 1-page essay for the final class.
Prerequisites: Any course on Latin America or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected: 10). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Comparative Politics Subfield
MAHON

PSCI 350 Government and Politics in Zimbabwe (Same as Africana Studies 350) (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
Zimbabwe’s political and economic institutions have all but collapsed. Almost universally, Zimbabwe’s unraveling is attributed to the government’s compulsory redistribution of white-owned farms. But what did Robert Mugabe hope to gain by acquiring and redistributing white-owned farms? Did the policy unwittingly lead to the subsequent collapse of political and economic institutions? How have the uprooted white farmers of the northern border region been affected by the displacement? What is the role of the government in ensuring that the displaced farmers are able to make a living? How are they to be compensated for their losses? Is the post-independence politics that sustained the inequalities for close to two decades. The course also considers why the status quo was broken in 1999-2000.
Format: lecture/discussion. Requirements: short (5 page) paper on any four of the core texts. All papers will be subject to revision and resubmission at the instructor’s discretion.
No prerequisites. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected: 13). Preference given to Political Science majors.
Comparative Politics Subfield
Research Course
MAHON

PSCI 351 The New Left and Neoliberalism in Latin America (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)
Recent years have seen a resurgence of the political left in Latin America. This course examines major political figures, parties and movements of the contemporary left as well as the neoliberal positions and policies they largely oppose. We first read major speeches and polemics from each side, before moving on to consider the historical ancestors of these ideas in colonial, nineteenth-century, and mid-twentieth-century writings. Later in the course we try to explain the recent developments.
rise of the left, before turning to the most important policy debates in more detail.

Format: lecture and discussion, ending with a few seminar classes. Requirements: three two-page reaction papers and a 15- to 20-page term paper.

Prerequisites: a course on Latin America and a course in Economics, or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit:19 (expected:17). Preference given to Political Science majors.

Comparative Politics Subfield

MAHON

PSCI 352T(F) Comparative Political Economy

This tutorial provides an introduction to comparative political economy by focusing on an enduring puzzle: the spread of capitalism led to both transitions to democracy and authoritarianism. How is it that the expansion of markets led to the birth of democracy in some countries, but dictatorships in others? What, if any, is the relationship between economic development and the organization of power (regime type)? Does economic development lead to the spread of democracy? Or is economic crisis the key to understanding the conditions under which dictatorships fall? To answer these questions we read works by Moore, Lipset, Buchanan, Przeworski, Lipset, Przeworski, among others.

Format: tutorial. Requirements: five 5-6 page lead essays, five 1-2 page response papers, one 10-12 page revised lead essay.

Prerequisites: one of the following: Political Science 201, 202, 203, 204, 229, 250, 254, 256, 333 or the permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected: 10). Preference will be given to Political Science and Political Economy majors.

Comparative Politics Subfield

Hour: 8:30-9:45 MWF MUNEMO

PSCI 353(S) Why States Fail: Political Violence at the End of the 20th Century

This course considers the origins of political violence and state failure at the end of the 20th century. It seeks to address why there was a resurgence of political violence at the dawn of the 21st century. Toward that end, we begin by considering competing explanations of political violence (ethnicity, democratization, natural resource endowments, and predatory elites). We then move on to the empirical section of the course in which we cover case studies of state failure in parts of Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Format: seminar/discussion. Requirements: seminar participation, two oral presentations and a research paper.

Prerequisites: one of the following: Political Science 201, 202, 203, 204, 229, 250, 254, 256, 333 or the permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 19). Preference given to Political Science majors.

Comparative Politics Subfield

Research Course

Hour: 11:20-12:35 TR CRANE

PSCI 355(F) Realism (W)

Realism in politics is both an approach to international relations and a political sensibility. As a sensibility, it values limits, questions good intentions, and worries about grand ambitions. It takes the basic contours of human behavior as given and beyond the control of actors to alter, perhaps giving rise to a kind of passivity in response. The realist sensibility tends to doubt the efficacy of human action, to believe that attempts to improve the terms of human interaction not only are doomed to fail but also are likely to make things worse. Realists are not necessarily conservative—a few are radical—but they have learned much from conservatives.

By temperament, they are not confident of the capacities of human agencies. Realism also is a distinct approach to the conduct and the study of international relations. Realists have basic tenets—states are primary actors and operate to increase their relative power in a world in which anarchy permits a premium on self-help—that guide their thinking about international relations, but the readings on realism and international relations will highlight the underlying politics of realists. We will consider the realist emphasis on power, the status of morality, the relationship between power and morality, what critics of realists have to say about the realist treatment of these issues, and how realism in international relations connects with realism as a political sensibility. We will read works by Carr, Greene, Kissinger, Lenin, Machiavelli, Mearsheimer, Orwell, and Waltz.

Format: tutorial. Requirements: five 5-page papers, alternating weeks with tutorial partner.

No prerequisites, Enrollment limit: 19 (expected: 19). Preference given to Political Science and Asian Studies majors.

Comparative Politics Subfield

Hour: 9:55-11:10 TR M. MACDONALD

PSCI 359(T) Western Political Thought in Transition (Same as History 489T) (W)

(See under HIST 489 for full description.)

OAKLEY

PSCI 360(F) The Political Thought of Frantz Fanon (Same as Africana Studies 402 and Philosophy 360)

(See under Afr 402 for full description.)

ROBERTS

PSCI 361(F) Great Depressions (W)

Does the global financial crisis beginning in 2007 mark the start of a second Great Depression? Political and economic elites agree that our national and global economies face their most difficult challenges since the 1930s, and the lessons of that era as well as of other economic depressions are being deployed forcefully to address this current crisis. What are those lessons? And are they the right ones to rely upon today?

This course is a comparative study of ‘great depressions’ over the past 80 years with special focus on how, in light of past contractions and crises, we might understand the current global economic downturn, the political conflicts it has spawned, and the policies designed to counteract it. Empirical interest is centered on the Great Depression of the 1930s, the global economic crisis of the early 1980s, Japan since 1989, and the contemporary scene. Possible authors include monetarists Irving Fisher, Milton Friedman and Ben Bernanke; Keynesians John Maynard Keynes, Hyman Minsky, John Kenneth Galbraith and Paul Krugman; and various Marxist theorists and political science analyses of politics in ‘hard times’.

Format: seminar. Requirements: regular discussion questions, two medium-length papers, final research paper.

No prerequisites, Enrollment limit: 16 (expected: 16). Preference given to students who have completed Political Science 229 and/or Economics 120.

Comparative Politics and International Relations subfields

Research Course

Hour: 1:10-2:25 MR PAUL

PSCI 382(S) The Art of Political and Historical Inquiry: American Foreign Relations

How do political scientists, historians, and international relations theorists effectively carry out original and productive research projects? This course seeks to introduce students to the practical methods of political and historical inquiry. Working almost exclusively with primary sources and recently declassified documents, the class will examine selected aspects of American foreign relations. Rather than simply reading existing scholarly literature in this area, the goal of this class is to enable students to produce original scholarship based on an examination of primary documents instead of through a reliance on secondary sources. In consultation with the professor, students will have the option of pursuing either individual or engaging in collective research projects.

Format: research seminar. Evaluation will be based on weekly research assignments, class participation, and a final research paper of 25-30 pages.

Prerequisites: any of the following courses: Political Science 262, Political Science 242, History 262, History 263, History 358 or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 14 (expected: 10-14). Preference given to upper-level Political Science and History majors, as well as students with a demonstrated interest in American foreign policy.

International Relations Subfield

Research Course

Hour: 7:00-9:40 M MCALLISTER

PSCI 397(F), 398(S) Independent Study

Open to junior majors with permission of the department chair.

SENIOR COURSES

PSCI 410(S) Senior Seminar in American Politics

The United States of 2009-2010 is considerably different from the United States of 1787. Over the past two hundred and twenty plus years the population has grown by many multiples, the character of the society has changed from part slave, agricultural and mercantilist to increasingly democratic, liberal, urban and
free-market. Further, the United States of 1787 had recently won its freedom from the major imperial power of the period, England (thereby changing its status from colony to sovereign nation). Now, the United States is the major imperial power of the world (even if bedeviled by anti-American movements of various kinds). Beyond these differences are innumerable others—demographic, institutional, technological and political.

The focus of the American Politics senior seminar for this year is whether the Constitutional Framework and the rationales that justified those arrangements remain well suited to our current circumstances. And, if not, what could or should be done to redress that ill fit. There are two considerations that will broadly shape our deliberations and discussions this semester. The first consideration will be an analytic one: what claims of justice and freedom are embedded in American political institutions? These claims form the normative standards we can use to judge the success of American democracy, then and now. Which in turn raises the second question: are these foundational views, as best we can understand them, adequate to our times?

Format: seminar. Requirements: class participation and research paper.

Prerequisites: one course in American politics or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 13). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with a concentration in American Politics.

American Politics Subfield
Research Course
Hour: 1:10-3:50 T

PSCI 420T Senior Seminar in International Relations: Law and Rights in International Politics (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)

The subject of law and rights in international politics raises fundamental questions about the nature of the international system, about what law means in the absence of an enforcing sovereign, about whether persons can have rights independent of the government. It also raises dramatic and salient questions about how these concepts get used to increase or wrest power—how, for example, a claim to human rights might affect a regime, or why admitting a policy of torture seems difficult when its consequences are so minimal. It has room for philosophy and for politics. We will start examining these questions by drawing on classic international relations theory, and then complete this theory as we move through the semester.

Format: tutorial. Requirements: 5 papers and 5 critiques; final paper

Prerequisites: senior standing; political science major with two courses in international relations. Enrollment limit: 10 (expected: 10). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with a concentration in international relations.

International Relations Subfield
SHANKS

PSCI 420 Senior Seminar in International Relations: Globalization and War (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)

This seminar examines whether the war on terrorism and the war in Iraq have fundamentally altered the trends of globalization that unfolded over the previous few decades. We first read about globalization. We will not read everything there is to read about globalization; nor will we attempt to survey all theoretical perspectives on globalization. Rather, we engage several different perspectives to familiarize ourselves with the major issues. Students write two 5-page papers on two of the books we read together. The second part of the course centers on individual student research projects. Each student chooses some facet of the Iraq war or the war on terrorism and, throughout the semester, combs journalistic and academic sources for information. Each student makes a presentation to the class on the topic of his or her research and, finally, each writes a 20-page research paper engaging the question of how that particular aspect of the war on terrorism or the war in Iraq has influenced larger processes of globalization.

Format: seminar. Requirements: seminar participation, two short papers, class presentation, research paper.

Prerequisites: at least two previous classes in international relations, and junior or senior standing. Enrollment limit: 16 (expected: 16). Preference given to senior Political Science majors.

International Relations Subfield
CRANE

PSCI 420/440(F) Senior Seminar in International Relations and Comparative Politics: The War in Iraq

This senior seminar will consider rival explanations for why the United States went to war in Iraq and why the venture has gone wrong. Why did the U.S. government opt for war in Iraq; was it fear of weapons of mass destruction and ties to al-Qaeda or the appeal of oil or the pursuit of geopolitical advantage or the influence of domestic lobbies, moral appeals, or imperialist impulses? Are the problems with the invasion the result of American mismanagement or the predictable effect of the invasion itself?

Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, class presentation, and research paper.

Prerequisites: Political Science 202. Enrollment limited: 15 (expected 15). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with concentration in International Relations.

International Relations and Comparative Politics Subfields
Research Course
Hour: 1:10-2:25 TF

M. MACDONALD

PSCI 420(F) Senior Seminar in International Relations: War in the Modern Age

International relations theory holds that war-making and the sovereign state are inextricably linked: war made states, and states make war. Is this still true? This seminar examines the question of whether war remains the province of the state by inquiring into apparently stable, and apparently altered, aspects of the contemporary world: what are the causes of contemporary wars? Can wars ever be started justly? Who fights in wars and who suffers? How do wars end? How has technology changed the face of modern warfare? Is war becoming obsolete? This course will also consider whether classical theories are applicable to “new” wars such as guerrilla wars, insurgencies, civil strife, and ethnic conflict.

Format: discussion. Requirements: final research paper, research presentation, reading response papers, rotating discussion leaders, and class participation.

Prerequisites: senior standing in political science major or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 15). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with concentration in International Relations.

International Relations Subfield
Research Course
Hour: 1:10-2:25 MR

P. MACDONALD

PSCI 420(S) Senior Seminar in International Relations: The Liberal Project in International Relations

The most powerful actors in the international system are liberal ones, and a liberal project around open trade and investment, international organizations and democratic states dominates the global agenda. This course is an investigation into this liberal international relations project, engaging both theory and practice. We will discuss signature liberal international relations theorists both classic and current as well as their critics. We will also attend to empirical evaluations of signature liberal efforts around peace promotion, economic growth and development, and democratic governance as well as discuss the successes and failures of transnational liberalism as a global social movement.

Format: seminar. Requirements: daily discussion questions, three short papers, long final research paper, class participation.

Prerequisites: senior standing in political science major or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected 15). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with concentration in International Relations.

International Relations Subfield
Research Course
Hour: 1:10-3:50 T

PAUL

PSCI 420/440 Senior Seminar in International Relations and Comparative Politics: The Power of the Purse in International Politics (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011) (W)

US foreign policy faces money problems. First, it has to grapple with security issues having less to do with defense against powerful enemy states and more with matters of money and finance; often nominal allies, many prominent observers (Thomas Friedman or “petropolitics,” for example) have pointed to the critical role of public finance in determining the evolution and behavior of these states. Second, it faces the erosion of US financial hegemony, as deficits continue while foreigners already own about half of US Treasury debt (and their central banks hold most of that). These ideas connect to other, more general ones about the rise of the West, the origins of the nation-state, and the channels of international economic power. In this course we look at historical and contemporary connections between money and power, especially on the links between the ways states obtain revenue oil rents, taxation, foreign aid, and credit—and the ways they act and evolve.

Format: lecture, discussion, and seminar. Requirements: a 4-page commentary and two 2-page responses based on class readings, a short oral presentation, and a 20-page research paper.

Prerequisites: senior standing in political science major or permission of instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 15). Preference given to senior Political Science majors in Comparative Politics and International Relations.

International Relations and Comparative Politics Subfields
MAHON
PSCI 430(S) Senior Seminar in Political Theory: Heretical Political Theory-Hannah Arendt and C.L.R. James (Same as Africana Studies 430)
In 1963, the German émigré political theorist Hannah Arendt published On Revolution, a sustained meditation on the meaning of freedom in the American and French Revolutions. The Trinidadian thinker C.L.R. James also published in that year the significantly revised version of his classic text on the Haitian Revolution, The Black Jacobins. Arendt and James are unorthodox anti-Marxist and Marxist theoreticians respectively. Despite addressing many of the same topics such as political freedom, totalitarianism, domination, race-thinking, Diaspora, exile intellectuals, Herman Melville, the Council System during the Hungarian Revolution and the legacy of Karl Marx for the human condition, these thinkers have only recently become the focus of close comparative analysis. This seminar will situate Arendt and James as heretics—those persons existing at the margins of society whose thought seeks to transform the prevailing normative structures of a society’s order of things. We shall spend the first quarter of the seminar investigating the emergence and evolution of the idea of the interrelated notions of heresy, the heretic, and heretical discourse from the Middle Ages to the late modern world. Authors and figures we will consider include Anthony Bogues, Pierre Bourdieu, Indira Gandhi, Joan of Arc, Malcolm Lambert, Patrice Lumumba, R.I. Moore, Walter Rodney, Deborah Root, St. Augustine, Baruch Spinoza, Ida Wells-Barnett, and Sylvia Wynter. A majority of the course will be devoted to an exegesis of select primary texts by Arendt and James. Students also will analyze secondary interpretations of those works within the context of the recurring trope of the heretic and the perspective of heretical political theory.
Format: seminar. Requirements: class attendance and active participation, weekly reading response papers, an oral class presentation, a 5-page essay, and one 18- to 20-page final research paper containing an abstract, keywords, text, and endnotes.
Prerequisites: open to juniors and seniors with a background in political theory (or permission of instructor). Enrollment limit: 15 (expected: 15). Preference given to senior Political Science majors with a concentration in Political Theory. Political Theory Subfield

PSCI 440 Senior Seminar in Comparative Politics: The State (Not offered 2009-2010; to be offered 2010-2011)
Everybody talks about “The State,” but what do they mean? What is the state? Where do states get their authority and power? Where do they come from and why do some states collapse while others survive? Why are some states strong and others weak? And, really, what does it mean to call a state “strong” or “weak”? Should political science in general and comparative politics in particular even use states as the central unit of analysis? What do political scientists see and, perhaps more important, what do they miss by this focus on states? This seminar examines a variety of definitions and perspectives on the state.
Format: seminar. Requirements: readings, 2 literature reviews presented in class, and 1 research paper.
Prerequisites: Political Science 201 or 202 or 203 or 204 or permission of the instructor. Enrollment limit: 15 (expected 13). Preference will be given to senior Political Science majors with concentration in Comparative Politics. Comparative Politics Subfield

PSCI 481(F)-W33-482(S) Advanced Study in American Politics
A year of independent study under the direction of the Political Science faculty, to be awarded to the most distinguished candidate based upon competitive admissions. The candidate, designated the Sentinels of the Republic Scholar, receives a research stipend to cover costs associated with the proposed project. Admission is awarded on the basis of demonstrated capacity for distinguished work and on the proposal’s promise for creative contributions to the understanding of topics on the federal system of government. Anyone with a prospective proposal should contact the department chair for guidance.

PSCI 493(F)-W31-494(S) Senior Thesis
The senior major, having applied for and been accepted into the honors program during the second semester of the junior year, will devote the senior year to research and writing a substantial and original work of scholarship, under the supervision of a faculty mentor to be assigned by the department. The final work will be submitted for evaluation by a committee made up of the faculty supervisor and two additional readers to be chosen by the department, in consultation with the supervisor. Thesis writers will not only work with their advisors but will participate in a weekly honors seminar supervised by a faculty member in political science. The seminar (which is one component of the 493-W31-494 designation and not a separate course) will provide a focused forum for the exchange of ideas among the honors students, who will regularly circulate sections of their theses-in-progress for peer review and critique. The faculty seminar leader’s primary role is one of coordination and guidance.

Research Skills Course
Hour: 2:35-5:50 TF McALLISTER
8:30-9:45 TR McALLISTER

PSCI 495(F)-W32, W32-496(S) Individual Project
With the permission of the department, open to those senior Political Science majors who are not candidates for honors, yet who wish to complete their degree requirements by doing research—rather than taking the Senior Seminar—in their subfield of specialization. The course extends over one semester and the winter study period. The research results must be presented to the faculty supervisor for evaluation in the form of an extended essay.
Prerequisites: two elective courses in the major’s subfield specialization.

PSCI 497(F), 498(S) Independent Study
Open to senior Political Science majors with permission of the department chair.