



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

**Department of Political Science**

**Courses for Academic Year 2009-2010**

**W1201Y INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Judith Russell (y)**

Lecture and discussion. Dynamics of political institutions and processes, chiefly of the national government. Emphasis on the actual exercise of political power by interest groups, elites, political parties, and public opinion.

**V1501X OR Y INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**Kimuli Kasara (x); Bernard Tamas (y)**

Lecture and discussion. Introduction to some of the major approaches and issues in the contemporary study of politics within nations, including the causes of revolution, the roots of democracy, and the nature of nationalism, through systematic study of politics in selected countries.

**V1601X OR Y INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Tonya Putnam (x); Robert Jervis (y)**

Lecture and discussion. The basic setting and dynamics of global politics, with emphasis on contemporary problems and processes.

**W3105Y JUSTICE TRANSFORMED: FROM PLATO TO AQUINAS**

**Annie Hewitt**

This course will trace the idea of justice through Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, and Medieval political thought, and thus will be concerned with how the understanding of justice changed--and remained stable--with the emergence of Christianity. Through the work of Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Cicero, Plutarch, Augustine and Aquinas, we will explore questions such as: How does each thinker's understanding of human nature shape his conception of justice? What kind of knowledge does a just statesman require? What is the proper aim of a state and what are the duties of its citizens and leaders? What is the source and role of law? In what ways can Christian and pagan conceptions of justice be reconciled and in what senses are the two incompatible?

**W3135Y THEORIES OF THE POLITICAL SELF**

**Winifred Amatore**

This course will explore conceptions of the self as they inform Western political thought. Why do claims about human make-up and motivation matter to our ideas about politics? By way of science, religion, philosophy, psychology, and biology, to name a few, Western political philosophy has posited a varied and contested array of ideas about who we are as part of organizing and justifying the conduct of our political life. This class will look at some of the most penetrating, profound, as well as provocative of those claims across the Western tradition up to the present day. Issues of autonomy and determinism, sociability and unsociability, nature and culture, history and morality enter diversely into long-standing debates about what constitute political structures and principles appropriate to human beings. As political theory expands on notions of freedom, necessity, rights, and virtue, it does so through an articulation of human subjectivity - its capacities, proclivities, limitations, and obligations. We will thus consider the nature of the political subject as it mobilizes ancient Greek arguments about citizenship, early modern ideas of civic duty, and modern as well as postmodern concerns regarding cultural pluralism and mass democratic ideals, concluding with recent contributions from evolutionary biology and radical environmentalism, whereby political ethics might be argued not only to expand definitions of the human but to extend inclusively beyond it.

## **W3150Y GREEK POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**John Lombardini**

The goal of this course is to familiarize students with the main tenets of ancient Greek political thought through an exploration of Athenian democracy in its historical and theoretical contexts. Rather than focusing on the philosophical theories of Plato and Aristotle, this course is designed as an investigation into the principles that gave rise to, and contributed to the flourishing of, Athenian democracy in the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. As a means towards this end, our investigation will be organized thematically and historically, focusing on key issues and problems in the development and practice of Athenian democracy through readings of Greek poetry, history, oratory, and philosophy. We will begin our investigation by discussing the nature of Greek political thought before the rise of Athenian democracy, focusing on Archaic political thought in the poetry of Homer and Hesiod, Solon's political reforms, and the place of tyranny in Greek political thought and the historical development of Greek political regimes. Next, we will turn to an examination of the historical origins, principles, institutions, and practices of Athenian democracy through readings of key historical sources, including Herodotus, Thucydides, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Demosthenes. In the final section of the course, we will consider the philosophical critiques of democracy advanced by Plato and Aristotle within their historical and theoretical contexts, in addition to addressing the pressing issue of Athenian democracy's exclusionary practices: slavery and the barring of women from active citizenship. During the final week of the course we will explore the legacy of Athenian democracy in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the relevance of the Athenian legacy for theorizing about contemporary democracy.

## **W3202X LABOR & AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Dorian Warren**

This course examines the role and impact of organized labor in American politics. It will explore the history and development of the American labor movement; its significance as a central political actor in major social policy debates of the 20th century; as a mobilizing force in elections; its complex and often uneasy relationship with other political actors including business, urban political machines, and the civil rights movement; and contemporary dilemmas facing labor in a period of union decline and resurgence.

## **W3210Y JUDICIAL POLITICS**

**Jeffrey Lax**

This course provides an introduction to the study of law and courts as political institutions and judges as political actors. The topics we will consider include: what courts do; different legal systems; the operation of legal norms; the U.S. judicial system; the power of courts and constraints on judicial power; judicial review; the origin of judicial institutions; how and why Supreme Court justices make decisions; case selection; conflict between the Court and the other branches of government; decision making and conflict within the judicial hierarchy; trials and juries; plea-bargaining and pre-trial settlement; the impact and implementation of court decisions; courts as agents of social change; the place of courts in American political history; and judicial appointments. Our main focus will be U.S. courts, but we will discuss other courts as well.

## **W3215X OR Y WORKSHOP IN MEDIA & POLITICS**

**Kathleen Knight**

2-credit workshop. Permission of the instructor is required before signing up for this course. Interested students should contact the instructor by email. The Workshop in Media and Politics is the academic component of a media internship, and is available to both Barnard and Columbia students. Through it the student receives two units of academic credit while working in a media-related job. The internships themselves must be pre-arranged independently or through the Office of Career Services. Any kind of media-related internship (radio, television, magazines, the music industry, public relations firms, government agencies, political campaigns, and so on) is potentially acceptable, but only if the student can relate the internship to larger issues of the role/impact of the mass media in contemporary politics. It is advised that students download the [application form](#), fill it out, and bring it with them to the first meeting with the professor. An appointment for the first meeting should be arranged with the professor via email, or during office hours.

## **W3218 Y MASS MEDIA AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY**

**Kathleen Knight**

The course considers the development and current practices of the mass media in the United States in terms of the expectations of democratic government.

## **W3220X LOGIC OF COLLECTIVE CHOICE**

**Jeffrey Lax**

Much (most?) of politics is about combining individual preferences or actions into collective choices. We will make use of two theoretical approaches. Our primary approach will be social choice theory, which studies how we aggregate what individuals want into what the collective "wants." The second approach, game theory, covers how we aggregate what individuals want into what the group gets, given that social, economic, and political outcomes usually depend on the interaction of individual choices. The aggregation of preferences or choices is usually governed by some set of institutional rules, formal or informal. Our main themes include the rationality of individual and group preferences, the underpinnings and implications of using majority rule, tradeoffs between aggregation methods, the fairness of group choice, the effects of institutional constraints on choice (e.g., agenda control), and the implications for democratic choice. Most of the course material is highly abstract, but these abstract issues turn up in many real-world problems, from bargaining between the branches of government to campus elections to judicial decisions on multi-member courts to the allocation of relief funds among victims of natural disasters to the scoring of Olympic events. The collective choice problem is one faced by society as a whole and by the smallest group alike.

## **W3245X RACE & ETHNICITY IN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Raymond Smith**

Historical and contemporary roles of various racial and ethnic groups; initiation, demands, leadership and organizational styles, orientation, benefits, and impact on the structures and outputs of governance in the United States.

## **W3260Y THE LATINO POLITICAL EXPERIENCE**

**Carlos Vargas-Ramos**

This course focuses on the political incorporation of Latinos into the American polity. Among the topics to be discussed are patterns of historical exclusion, the impact of the Voting Rights Act, organizational and electoral behavior, and the effects of immigration on the Latino national political agenda.

## **W3280Y 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Ira Katznelson**

In what sense was the New Deal/Fair Deal era led by Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman a watershed and a defining time? What policy choices were made, and which were not? What has been their enduring impact? Probing these issues at the crossroads of political science and history, the class aims both to explore key themes in American politics and to examine how approaches scholars use in each of the major subfields of political science Comparative Politics, International Relations, Political Theory, and American Politics can clarify important historical subjects.

## **W3285X FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS**

**Lee Bollinger**

Examines the constitutional right of freedom of speech and press in the United States. Examines, in depth, various areas of law, including extremist or seditious speech, obscenity, libel, fighting words, the public forum doctrine, and public access to the mass media. Follows the law school course model, with readings focused on actual judicial decisions.

## **W3290X VOTING AND AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Robert Erikson**

Elections and public opinion; history of U.S. electoral politics; the problem of voter participation; partisanship and voting; accounting for voting decisions; explaining and forecasting election outcomes; elections and divided government; money and elections; electoral politics and representative democracy.

## **W3322X THE AMERICAN CONGRESS**

**Gregory Wawro**

Inquiry into the dynamics, organization, and policy-making processes of the American Congress. Particular emphasis on the relationship of legislators to constituents, lobbyists, bureaucrats, the president, and with one another.

## **F3500X-F3501Y INDEPENDENT RESEARCH**

**Faculty**

Independent research with faculty. General Studies students only.

## **W3585Y POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Timothy Frye**

Why are some countries rich and other countries poor? This course examines the politics of economic reform and development. More specifically, it explores debates about whether globalization, democracy, corruption, natural resources, state policies, social capital and foreign aid improve the quality of people's lives in countries outside of the developed world. The course includes extensive discussions about how to design research to help answer these questions. In addition, it applies these theories to a range of countries in four regions of the world. By combining an emphasis on research design with applications of theoretical arguments to specific countries, the course aims to improve students' analytic skills as well as make them familiar with the politics of economic reform in a broad range of countries.

There are no easy answers to these questions and we will have to work hard to determine which arguments are most convincing. You will develop skills to evaluate theories of economic development and assess evidence with the goal of confirming or disconfirming arguments. The most important requirements for the course are a willingness to keep an open mind, ask difficult questions, and search for answers.

## **W3590X POLITICAL CHANGE: EVOLUTION & REVOLUTION**

**Andras Bozoki**

This course is designed to discuss different forms of political change from theoretical and historical-comparative perspective. In the first part of the semester we examine general evolutionary forms of social change i. e. theories of modernization and development, which might precede political restructuring. Old and new modernization studies will be contrasted to old and new approaches in development, underdevelopment and dependency. In the second part, we shall discuss revolutions in theoretical, historical, and comparative perspective. Comparative politics includes relational analysis of abrupt, violent, unexpected changes in the political structure of a society. We will discuss the major understandings and theories of the state in order to help conceptualizing revolution. Constitutionalist, Marxist, psychological, and functionalist approaches, just as mobilization, structuralist, and political culture theories of revolution will be analysed. When approaching political violence, notions such as palace revolution, coup, theories of internal and international war will also be discussed. The course will allow to focus on some case studies as well. We will use the opportunity of student presentations to discuss some empirical cases of revolutions or revolutionary movements. Finally, in the third part of the semester, we shall cover non-violent forms of political change, and their social consequences. Transition and consolidation approaches will be critically discussed, together with the ideas of democracy promotion, and the rise of hybrid regimes. The course concludes with discussions on globalization / anti-globalization, democratic elitism and its discontents.

## **W3595Y SOCIAL PROTECTION AROUND THE WORLD**

**Isabela Mares**

## **W3619Y NATIONALISM & CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS**

**Jack Snyder**

Nationalism as a cause of conflict in contemporary world politics. Strategies for mitigating nationalist and ethnic conflict.

## **W3631Y AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**Bruce Cronin**

Introduction to American foreign policy since 1945 with an emphasis on post-cold war topics. Will cover major schools of American thought, the policy making process, and key policies and issues.

## **W3690Y INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**Tonya Putnam**

What is public international law, and what does it influence the behavior of states, corporations, and individuals in the international system? This introductory course engages these questions as well as the politics of applying and enforcing public international law in various contexts and issue areas. An understanding of basic international legal principles, institutions, and processes is developed through exploration of foundational cases, and by means of (required) participation in a multi-week group simulation of an international legal dispute.

## **W3704Y DATA ANALYSIS & STATISTICS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

**Robert Shapiro**

This course examines the basic methods data analysis and statistics that political scientists use in quantitative research that attempts to make causal inferences about how the political world works. The same methods apply to other kinds of problems about cause and effect relationships more generally. The course will provide students with extensive experience in analyzing data and in writing (and thus reading) research papers about testable theories and hypotheses. It will cover basic data analysis and statistical methods, from univariate and bivariate descriptive and inferential statistics through multivariate regression analysis. Computer applications will be emphasized. The course will focus largely on observational data used in cross-sectional statistical analysis, but it will consider issues of research design more broadly as well. It will assume that students have no mathematical background beyond high school algebra and no experience using computers for data analysis.

## **W3720X SCOPE AND METHODS**

**David Epstein**

Why do citizens vote? Do Get-Out-the-Vote campaigns work to increase turnout? Does campaign spending increase the likelihood of electoral success? How do electoral rules affect the political representation of the poor? What determines the success of ethnic insurgencies? Why do some civil wars last longer than others? Do international laws protect civilians during military conflict? How we go about answering these questions (and other important questions about politics and our world) determines the quality of our answers. This course is about evaluating the quality of answers to political and social science research questions, and introduces fundamental topics in research design, choice of method, and data analysis. Although the material introduces concepts that are relevant to both quantitative and qualitative research methods, this course emphasizes quantitative research and provides an introduction to basic statistical analysis. At the successful completion of the course, students will be well-prepared to conduct independent research, including senior honor theses.

## **C3911X-C3912Y SPECIAL READING & RESEARCH**

**Faculty**

Independent research with faculty. Columbia College students only.

## **W3911X SEMINAR IN POLITICAL THEORY**

**Section 001: Religion and Democracy; Jean Cohen**

This course will begin with a focus on the work of four classic thinkers in the critical analysis of religion: Rousseau, Marx, Tocqueville and Weber. We will discuss the meaning of the secularization thesis in their work, the relation of religion to modernity, and their views, when relevant, on the relation between religion and democracy. We then turn to contemporary authors involved in rethinking the secularization thesis, the place of religion in modernity as well as its relation to democracy. The works of Casanova, Assad, Rawls, Taylor and Habermas will be read.

## **W3912Y SEMINAR IN POLITICAL THEORY**

**Section 001: Human Rights & Global Justice; Maria Kowalski**

Recent global trends make defining the principles of justice that ought to govern the global economic and political sphere one of the most pressing tasks that contemporary political philosophers face. In this course we will examine and discuss important ethical and political considerations of global justice, focusing on the themes of international distributive justice, democracy and human rights. How might principles of global justice be realized? Do the world's wealthy nations have an obligation to ensure that the world's poor achieve an acceptable quality of life? Does justice involve equal access to opportunity or equitable distribution of resources? Is democracy necessary for global justice? Since the concept of human rights is one of the most powerful concepts in the modern world, we will spend considerable amount of time discussing the nature of human rights and its role in defining the principles of global justice. Rights are fundamental to our concepts of law, morality, citizenship—even to conceptions of ourselves as human beings. What are rights? Where do human rights come from? What are the philosophical foundations of human rights?

## **W3921X SEMINAR IN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Section 001: Bill of Rights; Martha Zebrowski**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This seminar is an investigation of the nature and importance of the federal Bill of Rights in the American federal and state constitutional systems. Common readings, class discussions, and student seminar papers consider the social, political, and legal significance of the Bill of Rights in historical and contemporary American discourse and analysis, along with constitutional case law regarding specific rights. The first part of the course is devoted to a discussion of common, required readings that consider the Bill of Rights in historical and contemporary perspective. The second part of the course is devoted to students' presentations, in class, of their own research on individual topics relating to a particular rights grounded in the American federal and state bills of rights.

**Section 002: Issues that Divide America; Irwin Gertzog**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. Seminar focuses on four political issues so contentious that they have produced enduring cultural, socio-economic, and political divisions throughout the United States. The four issues are slavery and efforts to end it; the use of alcoholic beverages and the struggle to curtail it; abortion and attempts to prohibit it; and lesbian and gay rights and the battle to impede them.

**Section 003: Policy Making; Judith Russell**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This seminar directs readings and research on public policymaking in the American federal government.. It is designed to help students think analytically about the ways in which the structures, processes and actors at the heart of public policymaking interact. It examines how political institutions--the executive and legislative branches--are organized and motivated to produce policy, the politics of government organization, bureaucratic operation and survival, how the budget process drives policymaking processes, policy structures and relationships that have emerged out of custom and practice, theories and models of decision making, concepts of rationality and choice, agenda-setting, political innovation, interest groups' role in policy formation as well as that of the judiciary. Specific policy areas we will engage as case studies are: economic and employment policy, energy and environmental policy, and policy responses to terrorism and disaster. Some policy investigations we will engage are evolving as we study them during the semester.

**Section 004: Equality and the Law; Robert Amdur****Section 005: Bureaucratic Politics; Michael Ting**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This course is a comprehensive, high-level introduction to American bureaucracies and their study. It is appropriate for any student with an interest in American political institutions and a background in political science and economics. Topics include the working environment of bureaucrats, the external institutional environment, and the roles played by various agencies in the American political system.

**Section 006: Terrorism and Counterterrorism; Brigitte Nacos**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, W3335, W4220 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. The seminar is designed to illuminate students' understanding of the most important aspects of domestic and international terrorism with an emphasis on the United States as target of and responder to this sort of political violence.

**Section 007: Media and American Politics; Kathleen Knight**

Both conventional wisdom and scholarly research about the role of the mass media in American politics have changed rapidly in a very short period of time. This course explores the influence of the mass media on politics with attention to changes in the relationship between the media and government. We will start with consideration of the historical role of the mass media and how it has changed. Then we will focus on the question of how much real influence the media have, and how it is exercised. This will involve examination of media treatment of substantive topics of current interest. These will include the fall political campaigns, the war, and additional topics chosen on the basis of student interest.

This is a research seminar in American politics. Students are expected to engage in original empirical research on one of several topics in mass media and politics and to contribute to group efforts on data collection, coding, fact checking, cross-verification and review. In the event of excess demand, an application process will take place at the first class meeting.

**W3922Y SEMINAR IN AMERICAN POLITICS****Section 001: Executive Leadership; Martha Zebrowski**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This seminar is an examination of the nature and practice of executive leadership in public, private (i.e., for profit, business), and non-profit institutions in the US. The course does not begin with a theory of executive leadership. Rather, the goal of the course is to develop such a theory, a theory that takes into account the similarities and differences among the very different institutional sectors in American life, and a theory that distinguishes authentic leadership from three related matters, the effective exercise of power, effective management, and celebrity. The first half of the term is devoted to a discussion of common, required readings that consider the nature and practice of executive leadership in public, private, and non-profit institutions, and to a discussion of problems associated with research and with organizing and analyzing data on leadership. During the first half of the term, each student prepares a research prospectus (approximately 12 pages) for a major research paper (approximately 35 pages) on a particular public, private, or non-profit executive leader or problem in executive leadership. The second half of the term is devoted to students' oral presentations, in class, of their own research and to class discussions of their research (each presentation approximately 50 minutes). The seminar research paper is due at the beginning of exam week; there is also a final quiz during exam week.

**Section 002: First Amendment; Robert Amdur**

### **Section 003: Issues that Divide America; Irwin Gertzog**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. Seminar focuses on four political issues so contentious that they have produced enduring cultural, socio-economic, and political divisions throughout the United States. The four issues are slavery and efforts to end it; the use of alcoholic beverages and the struggle to curtail it; abortion and attempts to prohibit it; and lesbian and gay rights and the battle to impede them.

### **Section 004: Majority Rule and Minority Rights; Raymond Smith**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This course will examine one of the central challenges to both the theory and the practice of democracy: the reconciliation of majority rule with minority rights in a way that neither sacrifices popular sovereignty nor oppresses small or disfavored groups. This course will draw upon both "classics" of political science regarding the role of minority groups in American politics as well as upon contemporary scholarship focused largely on ethnoracial and other minority groups.

### **Section 005: Election & Representation; Robert Erikson**

### **Section 006: 20<sup>th</sup> Century African American Political Thought; Fredrick Harris**

This course surveys the political and social thought of African-Americans during the 20th century. It will consider the social, political, and historical context of political ideologies in black communities, from the standpoint of early thinkers and activists such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett to post-World War II thinkers such as Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, bell hooks, Cornel West, among others. The course will critically assess such perspectives as liberalism, nationalism, feminism, conservatism, and Marxism as considered by important black thinkers of the era. The course approaches the study of African Americans political and social thought from theoretical and historical perspectives.

### **Section 007: Political Psychology; Kathleen Knight**

Prerequisites: POLS W1201 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. The seminar is designed to examine some major psychological concept useful in politics. These include: rationality & emotion, socialization, ideology, persuasion, tolerance, authoritarianism, racism & terrorism.

### **Section 008: Community Organizing & American Politics; Dorian Warren**

With the election of Barack Obama as President in November 2008, Americans also voted for the first-ever "Community-Organizer-in-Chief". "Community organizing"—as a vocation, philosophy, strategy, technique and set of tactics for social change—has been both praised and vilified in the media and popular culture.

This course examines the theory, art and practice of community organizing in American politics. We begin with a brief introduction and overview of community organizing, and then examine what community organizing purports to be a solution to: contemporary political, economic, racial and gender inequalities in American society. Next, we take up the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of community organizing (democratic participation and social justice), followed by examining the contemporary empirical research on unequal power and participation in the political system. Starting with Saul Alinsky, we turn to the roots of modern community organizing in the early 20th century. We then take a critical look at different "models" of community organizing, from secular to faith-based, and examine how and under what conditions they are able to bridge differences across race, ethnicity, gender, class, geography and religion. Throughout, we will probe the following questions:

- What are the conceptions of power and empowerment in community organizing?
- What are the political and policy outcomes of community organizing?
- What are the limitations and transformative possibilities of community organizing?
- Is community organizing simply traditional American interest group politics, or is it a broader social movement?
- How does community organizing overcome divisions of race, gender, class, religion and place?
- What are the prospects for community organizing in the 21st Century?

## **C3930X CONSTITUTIONAL LAW WORKSHOP**

### **Sidney Rosdeitcher**

Two-credit workshop; cannot be used to replace a 3-credit lecture course towards any POLS major or concentration. Preference given to seniors. Juniors will be permitted to register after the first class session if space permits. Using Supreme Court cases, this workshop studies the development of several areas of constitutional law, how our judicial system works, and how judges and lawyers think, argue and write.

## **W3951X SEMINAR IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

### **Section 001: Varieties of Capitalism; Isabela Mares**

This course provides a theoretical framework for understanding the variation in economic and social institutions among advanced capitalist economies. Can we meaningfully talk of the German or Swedish model and, if so, what are their distinctive characteristics? In what ways do these economies differ from liberal market economies, such as the United States or the United Kingdom? Do these cross-national differences persist in the face of increased economic integration and globalization? We will explore these questions by examining institutional and policy differences in the following areas: (a) training and skill formation; (b) financial institutions and corporate governance, (c) the welfare state, (d) systems of industrial relations.

### **Section 002: Gender, Politics & Markets; Claire Ullman**

This seminar will consider the question of why men and women are differently situated in politics, the market, and the family. Focusing almost entirely on the advanced industrial states, we will consider how various factors -- including public policy, political institutions, varieties of capitalism, social movements, societal norms, and biology -- influence the distribution of roles and resources between the sexes in those countries.

## **W3952Y SEMINAR IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

### **Section 001: Political Violence; Macartan Humphreys**

This course will run like a research seminar; we will examine recent leading research from political science, economics, history and sociology on political violence. We will examine the strategic use of violence, the logics of the organization of violence and participation in violence, and explanations for the causes of war onset and termination. The course will be demanding and require that you grapple with research written in many traditions including philosophical, statistical, game theoretic, and interpretative contributions. Central questions that we examine throughout the course include: How does violence differ from other types of political action? When and why is violence employed in place of peaceful solutions to conflict? How or why do justifications for violence differ from justifications for other types of political action? What accounts for individual and mass participation in violence? What are the psychological, social and economic effects of violence?

### **Section 002: Religion and Politics; Kimuli Kasara**

This course examines the link between religion and politics drawing on research from a wide range of countries. The first part of the course addresses conceptual and methodological questions, such as whether or not religious beliefs can be studied using social scientific methods. The second part of the course examines how religious beliefs, practices, and institutions are affected by socio-economic and political factors. The third, and largest, part of the course examines the effect of religion on political outcomes, including regime type, social protest, political parties, political violence, political attitudes, and voting behavior.

## **W3955X CHINESE POLITICS**

### **John Delury**

Instructor permission required. This course will explore key questions posed by the evolution of Chinese politics, from 1949 to the present, with a greater emphasis on the era of reform and opening beginning in 1978. Why did China choose Communism at the outset of the Cold War? What did Mao Zedong and his comrades inherit from thousands of years of imperial Confucian bureaucracy? Why did the Communist revolution go to such tragic excess, most notably with the Great Leap Forward famine and Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution? How was the CCP able to transition to first rural and then global capitalism, creating the world's economic behemoth of the early 21st century? Why did the political reform movement of the 1980s fail, and what is its legacy? How has the rural majority been affected by the growth model devised in the 1990s, and what does the rural-urban gap portend for China's political future? How peaceful is China's rise, and what is the shape of its emerging foreign policy and diplomacy?

## **W3961X SEMINAR IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

### **Section 001: Foreign Policy & Decision Making; Barbara Farnham**

Prerequisites: POLS V1601 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. How can we account for the foreign policies of states in the international system? Why do they behave the way they do? This seminar focuses on a critical examination of the major explanations for foreign policy outcomes. Our main emphasis is on decision-making. However, we will begin with explanations operating at other levels of analysis, such as the international system and domestic politics. We then explore decision-making explanations, including those derived from cognitive and social psychology, theories of motivation and personality, the impact of the political context, and the role of group dynamics. Throughout, we will be looking at these different approaches in the light of actual episodes taken largely, but not exclusively, from American foreign policy.

### **Section 002: Contemporary Issues in International Security; Jack Snyder**

This course examines central issues in contemporary international security policy (American hegemony, multilateralism, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, civil war, genocide, ethnic conflict, the promotion of democratization and human rights, the problem of Iraq, etc.) and key concepts in the academic study of international relations (e.g., realist and liberal approaches; deterrence theory).

### **Section 003: Dilemmas of Security in the Middle East; Naomi Weinberger**

This course focuses on the regional level of analysis in studying ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. Regional rivalries exacerbate domestic instability, even as impulses toward regional integration and ideological or religious solidarities foster cooperative alignments. Both superpowers cultivated regional clients during the Cold War, after which America's dominant influence has been increasingly challenged by Iran, a rising regional power. Multilateral initiatives to advance regional stability have included traditional United Nations peace operations, US-led coalitions of the willing, and advocacy of security sector reform with enhanced local ownership. After clarifying the conceptual framework, the course highlights three subregional zones of conflict: competing national visions in Israel/Palestine; interveners in civil conflict in Lebanon; and America's vital interests in the Gulf. Students will analyze a common set of readings and engage in a semester-long research project.

### **Section 004: Globalization & International Politics; Pablo Pinto**

Prerequisites: POLS V1601 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. Globalization involves the increasing integration of economic, social and political processes across international borders. Workers in Bangalore man telephones in the middle of the night to provide technical support to customers in the US and Europe. Farmers in Chiapas and college students in Nice demonstrate against the World Bank. Multinational corporations and backyard business clamor for greater access to markets. Governments in Asia find that they are beholden to panic by investors a world away.

To some degree, these processes (or ones like them) have always been with us. However, international politics, which has traditionally been organized around the physical control of geography by sovereign governments, increasingly poses tensions or contradictions as the scope of the world that defies boundaries increases. While globalization means many things to many different people, this course will begin to map some of the most obvious examples where sovereignty and the global society collide. Globalization defies easy definition in part because these processes are dynamic and ongoing. We will explore the economics, politics and conflict processes associated with a globalizing world.

## **W3962Y SEMINAR IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

### **Section 001: Foreign Policy & Decision Making; Barbara Farnham**

Prerequisites: POLS V1601 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. How can we account for the foreign policies of states in the international system? Why do they behave the way they do? This seminar focuses on a critical examination of the major explanations for foreign policy outcomes. Our main emphasis is on decision-making. However, we will begin with explanations operating at other levels of analysis, such as the international system and domestic politics. We then explore decision-making explanations, including those derived from cognitive and social psychology, theories of motivation and personality, the impact of the political context, and the role of group dynamics. Throughout, we will be looking at these different approaches in the light of actual episodes taken largely, but not exclusively, from American foreign policy.

### **Section 002: Comparative National Security of Middle Eastern Countries; Charles Freilich**

At the crossroads of three continents, the Middle East is home to many diverse peoples, with ancient and proud cultures, in varying stages of political and socio-economic development, often times in conflict. The Middle East, the primary source of the world's energy resources, is also the primary locus of the terror-WMD-fundamentalist nexus, which poses the greatest threat today to both regional and international security. In a state of historic flux, the region's internal sources of unrest and possible upheaval are of great consequence to the world economy and international security. This seminar surveys the national security challenges facing the region's primary players (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria and Lebanon, Israel, the Palestinians, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq). Unlike regional players' perceptions of the threats and opportunities they face and on the strategies they have adopted to deal with them. It thus provides an essential vantage point for all those interested in gaining a deeper understanding of a region, which stands at the center of many of the foreign policy issues of our era. The course is designed for those with a general interest in the Middle East, especially those interested in national security issues, students of comparative politics and practitioners/future practitioners, with an interest in "real world" international relations and national security.

### **Section 003: Political Economy of Trade and Investment; Pablo Pinto**

Prerequisites: POLS V1601 or the equivalent, and instructor's permission. This seminar examines the politics of several major issues in international trade and direct investment. It analyzes the distributional impact of globalization, and explores why and how governments regulate the flow of goods and capital across national borders. The course is divided into four blocs that look at the patterns and distributive consequences of trade, the political economy of trade politics, the political economy of trade reform, and the political economy of investment, respectively. Students are required to actively participate in weekly discussions, to write two review papers during the course of the semester, and submit a final research paper on one of the topics of the seminar.

#### **Section 004: Left-Right Divide in Globalizing Economy; Yotam Margalit**

NOTE: ALSO COUNTS AS A COMPARATIVE POLITICS SEMINAR

Most voters share similar goals of wanting the economy to grow and their country's citizenry to prosper. Why then do we often see such heated policy disagreements between politicians on the left and the right? Are these disagreements about what policies "work" best to achieve these agreed goals, or are they a result of moral differences regarding the goals that should be pursued? Furthermore, how have these disagreements been affected by the pressures stemming from an increasingly integrated international economy? This course will review some of the major normative and positive issues dividing the left and right on social-economic policy. Students will learn about the ideological foundations of the debates and engage the empirical literature on key political issues currently contested in advanced economies worldwide.

#### **Section 005: State Failure & International Politics**

#### **C3998X-C3999Y SENIOR HONORS SEMINAR**

**Lucy Goodhart**

Prerequisite: admission to the departmental honors program. A two-term seminar for students writing the senior honors thesis.

#### **W4134Y MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Melissa Schwartzberg**

Interpretations of civil society and the foundations of political order according to the two main traditions of political thought-- contraction and Aristotelian. Readings include works by Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke, Montesquieu, Hume, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Saint-Simon, Tocqueville, Marx, and Mill.

#### **W4209Y GAME THEORY AND POLITICAL THEORY**

**Macartan Humphreys**

Application of noncooperative game theory to strategic situations in politics. Solution concepts, asymmetric information, incomplete information, signaling, repeated games, and folk theorems. Models drawn from elections, legislative strategy, interest group politics, regulation, nuclear deterrence, international relations, and tariff policy.

#### **W4210X RESEARCH TOPICS IN GAME THEORY**

**David Epstein**

Advanced topics in game theory will cover the study of repeated games, games of incomplete information and principal-agent models with applications in the fields of voting, bargaining, lobbying and violent conflict. Results from the study of social choice theory, mechanism design and auction theory will also be treated. The course will concentrate on mathematical techniques for constructing and solving games. Students will be required to develop a topic relating political science and game theory and to write a formal research paper. Prerequisite: W4209 or instructor's permission.

#### **W4226X AMERICAN POLITICS AND SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY**

**Robert Lieberman**

The politics and development of the American welfare state. Study and analysis of the origins and growth of domestic social programs that provide income support (welfare and Social Security), employment opportunities, health care, and protection against poverty.

#### **W4291X ADVANCED TOPICS IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH**

**Gregory Wawro**

Instruction in methods for models that have dependent variables that are not continuous, including dichotomous and polychotomous response models, models for censored and truncated data, sample selection models and duration models.

#### **W4292Y ADVANCED TOPICS IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH: MODELS FOR PANEL AND TIME-SERIES CROSS-SECTION DATA**

**Gregory Wawro**

This course covers methods for making inferences with repeated observations data, focusing mostly on the theory and estimation of models for panel and time-series cross-section data. Topics covered include fixed effects, random effects, dynamic panel models, random coefficient models, models for qualitative dependent variables, and panel attrition. Prerequisites: Students wishing to take this course should have taken an introductory course in probability, a course on regression analysis, and have basic knowledge of calculus and matrix algebra.

### **W4360X MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Johannes Urpelainen**

Provides students of political science with a basic set of tools needed to read, evaluate, and contribute in research areas that increasingly utilize sophisticated mathematical techniques.

### **W4417X COMPARATIVE POLITICS OF ECONOMIC CRISES IN EUROPE & AMERICA**

**Jeremiah Riemer**

This course examines the comparative politics of several industrial societies by looking at how these countries have responded to economic crises and serious threats to their prosperity and stability. The focus is on three major economic powers in Western Europe – Germany, Britain, and France – as well as the United States. (Somewhat less attention is paid to the U.S. in recent decades.) Occasionally, a small country like Sweden will be drawn into the comparison when its policies, institutions, and social arrangements carry a significance out of proportion to that country's size. This constellation of four big trans-Atlantic countries plus a small Scandinavian welfare state has also been chosen for a more timely reason: The two Anglo-American and the two Continental European countries have lately been on opposite sides (though sometimes also on the same side) of disputes about how to recover from the current economic crisis and how to reform financial markets. The three big European countries (two of which are members of the European Monetary Union, one of which is not) are also cooperating and quarrelling with each other on these issues within the framework of the European Union, whose rotating Presidency is chaired by Sweden through the rest of 2009.

### **G4452X GOVERNMENT & POLITICS OF CHINA**

**Denis Simon**

This course is a graduate level seminar designed to provide students with a deeper understanding of the numerous challenges and issues faced by China's leaders as they attempt to grapple with the task of managing an increasingly complex and diverse society of 1.3 billion people. At the apex of the Chinese political system sits the Chinese Communist Party – an organization that is seeking to maintain its power, control and legitimacy while change is ubiquitous around it. If we could identify just one word that describes China today it would be fluidity. Coming out of the Cultural Revolution, China's post-Mao leadership under Deng Xiaoping recognized that significant reforms would be needed to adequately feed, clothe, and house the population as well as ensure that China would not be left behind the West and Japan in terms of advanced science & technology and modern military capabilities. The process and politics of reform, however, have been uneven at best, and at times produced great turbulence in socio-political and economic terms. How China's leadership grapples with the intended and unintended consequences of reform and change will determine, to a great extent, how the political system will evolve in the years ahead. Along with obvious questions regarding democracy and human rights, there are many other issues on the political agenda, e.g. social and economic inequality, healthcare, environment, etc. that necessarily also will shape the form and substance of Chinese politics in the coming years. Our goal for the semester is to assess the capacity of the present regime to respond and adapt to the new complexities of a more modern, more mobile, more connected, and more open Chinese society. In other words, does the regime have the ability to reform itself to a sufficient degree so that it can survive in the future?

### **G4454X POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF SOUTH ASIA**

**Philip Oldenburg**

This course first compares the post-independence political histories of South Asian countries, particularly India and Pakistan. It then explores selected topics across countries: social and cultural dimensions of politics; structures of power; and political behavior. The underlying theme is to explain the development and durability of the particular political regimes – democratic or authoritarian – in each country.

### **W4461X LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**M. Victoria Murillo**

Comparative theoretical and empirical analysis of political development and regime change in the region through close study of the interrelated nature of polity, society, and economy in selected cases.

### **G4472X JAPANESE POLITICS**

**Gerald Curtis**

Surveys key features of the Japanese political system, with focus on political institutions and processes. Themes include party politics, bureaucratic power, the role of the Diet, voting behavior, the role of the state in the economy, and the domestic politics of foreign policy.

## **G4476Y KOREAN POLITICS**

**Cheol-Hee Park**

This course explores the domestic politics and foreign relations of South and North Korea, including inter-Korean relations. The course will cover relevant political theory, contemporary history and issues of particular significance to Korean politics. It will address the sensitive and sometimes volatile nature of Korean domestic politics, the country's unique geopolitical position, and the dynamics of North-South Korean affairs.

## **G4491X POST-SOVIET STATES & MARKETS**

**Timothy Frye**

Recommended preparation: some familiarity with Communist or post-Communist states. Considers the collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and the challenge of building new political and economic systems in the post-Communist space. Evaluates contending theories of markets, transitions, constitutions, federalism, and democratic institutions. Primary focus on the post-Soviet states, with some reference to Eastern Europe and China.

## **G4496X COMPARATIVE AFRICAN POLITICS**

**Kimuli Kasara**

Prerequisite: POLS V1501 or the equivalent, or the instructor's permission. Topics include the transition from colonialism to independence, ethnic and class relations, the state, strategies for development, international influences, and case studies of selected countries.

## **G4610Y RECENT CONTINENTAL POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Jean Cohen**

This course will compare and contrast the theories of the political, the state, freedom, democracy, sovereignty and law, in the works of the following key 20th and 21st century continental theorists: Arendt, Castoriadis, Foucault, Habermas, Kelsen, Lefort, Schmitt, and Weber. It will be taught in seminar format.

## **G4626X GLOBAL JUSTICE & DEMOCRACY**

**Jean Cohen**

Traditionally theories of justice and democracy have assumed the sovereign state as the relevant context and referent. Today many issues and claims of injustice transcend the sovereign state as do the regulatory responses to them. What is the appropriate context of justice today and how can claims to sovereignty, political autonomy, and self determination mesh with human rights claims and demands for global justice? Is it meaningful to speak of global democracy? How does the globalisation of law and politics affect domestic democracy? This course will consider the relevant literature on these questions.

## **G4808Y WEAPONS, STRATEGY & WAR**

**Warner Schilling**

An examination of how the interrelationships among military technology, strategy, foreign policy, and the cultural ethos have shaped warfare from the introduction of gunpowder to the present; special attention to selected cases from World Wars I and II and the development of US strategy for nuclear weapons.

## **G4866Y RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**Andrew Goodman**

This course will examine Russia's resurgence as a major player in the international arena under Vladimir Putin and his cohorts. The initial sessions of the course will be devoted to an overview/group discussion of the historical framework within which modern Russian foreign relations have developed, the goals and agenda that have characterized Russia's approach to the world under Putin, and the domestic context in which Russian foreign policy decisions are made. The focus will then shift to the instruments of Russian external power and the main areas/issues of interest to Russia. Students will present research on specific issues/regions of Russian concern and engagement.

## **W4871Y CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY**

**Andrew Nathan**

The international politics of China--its foreign relations; its intentions, capabilities, and strategies in world affairs; and the major instruments of its foreign policy--with primary emphasis on the People's Republic.

## **W4895X WAR, PEACE AND STRATEGY**

**Richard Betts**

Survey of the causes of war and peace, functions of military strategy, interaction of political ends and military means. Emphasis on 20th-century conflicts; nuclear deterrence; economic, technological, and moral aspects of strategy; crisis management; and institutional norms and mechanisms for promoting stability.

## **W4910X PRINCIPLES OF QUANTITATIVE POLITICAL RESEARCH**

**Robert Shapiro**

Introduction to the use of quantitative techniques in political science and public policy. Topics include descriptive statistics and principles of statistical inference and probability through analysis of variance and ordinary least-squares regression. Computer applications are emphasized.

## **W4911Y ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL DATA**

**Robert Shapiro**

Prerequisite: *POLS W4910* or the equivalent. Multivariate and time-series analysis of political data. Topics include time-series regression, structural equation models, factor analysis, and other special topics. Computer applications are emphasized.

## **W4912Y MULTIVARIATE POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

**Shigeo Hirano**

Prerequisite: basic data analysis through multiple regression (e.g., *POLS W4910*) and knowledge of basic calculus and matrix algebra. More mathematical treatment of topics covered in *POLS W4911*. Examines problems encountered in multivariate analysis of cross-sectional and time-series data.

## **G6210X ISSUES AND DEBATES IN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Robert Erikson and Jeffrey Lax**

This graduate student field survey provides an overview of the scholarly study of American politics. The course has been designed for students who intend to specialize in American politics, as well as for those students whose primary interests are comparative politics, international relations, or political theory, but who desire an intensive introduction to the "American" style of political science. Instructor permission is required before registration. Please contact the instructors for more information.

## **G6403X ISSUES AND METHODS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

**Isabela Mares and M. Victoria Murillo**

A survey of the major issues and methods of comparative politics. In examining the major theoretical puzzles and approaches in the subfield, the course introduces students to major texts and contending theories in the field. Prerequisites: Instructor permission required.

## **G6435X POLITICAL DYNAMICS IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE**

**Andras Bozoki**

This course is designed to discuss different forms of political change from theoretical and historical-comparative perspective.. In the first part of the semester we examine general evolutionary forms of social change i. e. theories of modernization and development, which might precede political restructuring. Old and new modernization studies will be contrasted to old and new approaches in development, underdevelopment and dependency. In the second part, we shall discuss revolutions in theoretical and historical comparative perspective. Comparative politics includes relational analysis of abrupt, violent, unexpected changes in the political structure of a society. We will discuss the major understandings and theories of the state in order to help conceptualizing revolution. We shall discuss revolutions in theoretical, historical, and comparative perspective. Constitutionalist, Marxist, psychological, and functionalist approaches, just as mobilization, structuralist, and political culture theories of revolution will be analysed. The course will allow some case study analyses on distinct revolutionary phenomena as well. When approaching political violence, notions such as palace revolution, coup, theories of internal and international war will also be discussed. We will use the opportunity of student presentations to discuss some recent empirical cases of revolutions or revolutionary movements. Finally, in the third part of the semester, we shall cover non-violent forms of political change, and their social consequences. Transition and consolidation approaches and theories will be discussed and criticized, together with the ideas of democracy promotion in the context of globalization and its discontents.

## **G6601X ISSUES IN POLITICAL THEORY**

**Nadia Urbinati**

A survey of selected issues and debates in political theory. Areas of the field discussed include normative political philosophy, history of political thought, and the design of political and social institutions. Prerequisites: Instructor permission required.

## **G6801X THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Robert Jervis**

Issues and problems in theory of international politics; systems theories and the current international system; the domestic sources of foreign policy and theories of decision making; transnational forces, the balance of power, and alliances. Prerequisites: Instructor permission required.

## **G8210X COLLOQUIUM ON PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL DECISION MAKING**

**Robert Shapiro**

An examination of research on public opinion, political behavior, and the American electorate, focusing on political sophistication, values, ideological thinking, partisanship, the dynamics of public opinion and policy making, and political participation. Methodological issues and survey research. Instructor permission is required before registration.

## **G8212X COURTS, LAWYERS & POLITICAL PROCESSES**

**David Epstein**

## **G8223X LEGISLATIVE BEHAVIOR AND INSTITUTIONALISM**

**Sharyn O'Halloran**

Instructor permission required before registration. Examination of the interactions between individual incentives and political institutions in shaping policy. The course presents an approach to the study of politics that emphasizes individual incentives in an electoral system, examines how reelection-minded legislators organize to solve collection dilemmas, and focuses on the effects of these political institutions on policy choice.

## **G8245X CONTROVERSIES IN AMERICAN POLITICS**

**Robert Erikson**

This is a seminar intended mainly for Ph.D. students interested in working in depth on current controversies that draw attention from contemporary American politics scholars. On the one hand it is expected that students will arrive with different backgrounds in terms of American politics reading, statistical skills, and training as theorists. On the other hand, all should be willing to approach the research questions at the highest level. In addition to presenting discussion papers regarding the relevant literature (and the subsequent class discussions), students will work on individual research papers related to the course.

## **G8247Y MASS MEDIATED AMERICAN AND GLOBAL POLITICS**

**Brigitte Nacos**

Instructor permission required before registration. Readings and class discussions explore the domestic and global news media at the beginning of the 21st century as they relate to and impact on mass-mediated domestic and international politics. The focus is on post-World War II and post-9/11 conditions and changes in terms of ownership, audience, technology, organizational and individual values and imperatives, and, especiall, on the media's role during conflicts--in particular the ongoing "war on terrorism."

## **G8281X POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

**Fredrick Harris**

Instructor permission required before registration.

## **G8412X POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Macartan Humphreys**

This class provides an introduction to contemporary research on the political economy of development. The major questions to be addressed by the course are: How central is politics to economic development? How do political institutions determine policy choices? How do economic structures in turn impact on politics? Why do governments employ policies that hinder development? Why do seemingly inefficient institutions survive? What accounts for political accountability? How important are international effects relative to domestic features? One of the aims of the discussion in the class will be to test abstract theories of development using in-depth knowledge of cases, and to further our understanding of cases by applying lessons from theoretical and statistical work.

## **G8416x COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**Isabela Mares**

Instructor permission required before registration. This seminar provides an introduction to the main theories of comparative political economy. The survey of these theories is organized as a progression from micro- to macro-level explanations. We begin by examining the sources of political cleavages over various economic policies and the formation of political coalitions. Next, we explore a range of theories positing that differences in the organization of interest groups lead to systematic differences in economic outcomes. We examine how comparativists have studied the problem of "state capture" by interest groups and its economic and political consequences. In the second part of the course, we apply these theoretical building blocks to a variety of issue areas, including financial development, taxation, the development of social spending and political responses to unemployment.

## **G8428y DEMOCRACY, AUTHORITARIANISM & REGIME CHANGE**

**Kimuli Kasara**

The formal and informal procedures that determine access to high political office vary greatly across countries and over time. Scholars of comparative politics have tended to study political regimes by explaining why some countries are democratic and others are not. In addition to surveying the large literature on democratization this seminar explores political regimes in a more general way. This course is intended for PhD students preparing for their qualifying exams enrollment is limited and doctoral students will be given priority.

The readings assigned address the following questions: Why are some regimes democratic while others are not? Why do some leaders create public legitimating ideologies instead of relying primarily on force or cooptation? Why do some non-democratic political leaders govern through institutions while others rely on networks of individuals who are personally beholden to them? Why are some ruling elites in non-democratic regimes broader than others? What role do elections that are unlikely to change the identity of the head of state play in non-democratic regimes?

## **G8432y ISSUES IN COMPARATIVE SECULARISM AND DEMOCRACY**

**Alfred Stepan**

Instructor permission required before registration. Empirical predictions and normative prescriptions about secularism once dominated many of the foundational works in social science, particularly in modernization theory. However, recently scholars as diverse as Jürgen Habermas and Charles Taylor in political theory, Peter Katzenstein in international relations, and Stathis Kalyvas, Ronald Inglehart, and José Casanova in their comparative work have been engaged in a fundamental rethinking of religion, secularism, and desecularization. Some of the issues we will explore in the seminar are the following. In a lecture series organized by Jack Snyder and myself in Lindsay Rodgers that immediately follows this seminar, five scholars over the course of the semester, will argue that some of the fundamental categories used in IR theory and in comparative politics make religion almost impossible to study. Are they right? If so, what new approaches might be called for? How can social science survey analysis help us explore issues of religion and politics? Most religions have been at times restrictive of full women's rights. What can we learn from successful patterns of contestation in this area? Can we identify, from the perspective of democratic theory, what the minimal degree of freedom democracy needs from religion to function, and the minimal degree of freedom that religion must be allowed if the polity is to be a democracy. If so, what do these "twin tolerations" say about secularism? Finally, just as we now understand that there are "multiple modernities" does it make more analytic sense to speak of the "multiple secularisms of modern democracies"? We will explore this last question by exploring at least four different patterns of state-society relations that actually exist in contemporary democracies; "freedom of the state from religion separatism" (France and Turkey), "freedom of religion from the state separatism" (USA), "a state with an established religion" (most of the Scandinavian countries, UK, and Greece), and the under-theorized pattern that Rajeev Bhargava (who will participate in the seminar) calls the "respect –all, support-all, principled distance" model for India. Are two of the more successful new democracies in Islamic majority states, Indonesia and Senegal, close to this model? For any given polity can we say anything about what conditions are most, and least, supportive for each model if the goal is democracy and relative peace in a specific polity? Do Holland, Germany, and Switzerland have more in common with the Indian model than they do with "separatist" or one "established religion": model?

## **G8434y LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**

**Robert Kaufman**

Instructor permission required before registration. Political structures, conflict and change in the region including discussion of selected countries, patterns of regime change and the involvement of the U.S.

## **G8492x COMPARING INSTITUTIONS**

**Timothy Frye**

Instructor permission required before registration. Survey of the theoretical literature on the origin and structure of political and economic institutions. Special emphasis on the new institutional economics and other rational actor theories, with particular attention to the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches as tools for comparative analysis.

## **G8608X SOVEREIGNTY & CONSTITUTIONALISM**

**Jean Cohen**

Instructor permission required before registration.

## **G8672X REPUBLICANISM**

**Nadia Urbinati**

Instructor permission is required before registration. We will study the main texts of republican thought classical, modern and contemporary focusing on two main themes that are essentially related to contemporary political theory: republicanism's relationship with liberalism and with democracy.

## **G8804X INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**Pablo Pinto & Yotam Margalit**

Analysis of theories in international political economy, examining the relationship between politics of economics globally and the causes of the rise and decline of states. Instructor permission required before registration.

## **G8826X POLITICAL ECONOMY OF TRADE AND INVESTMENT**

**Pablo Pinto**

Instructor permission required before registration. This course examines the politics of several major issues in international trade and investment. It explores why and how governments regulate the flow of goods and capital across national borders. The course is divided into four blocs that look at the distributive consequences of trade, the political economy of trade politics, the political economy of trade reform, and the political economy of foreign direct investment and multinational corporations, respectively. The course presumes some familiarity with international economics. Economic theory will help us identify the welfare and distributional implications of alternative policies. We will also make extensive use of the insights from the positive political economy tradition to analyze how political actors (voters, interest groups, political parties, and politicians) interact within political institutions to shape policy outcomes. Students are required to actively participate in weekly discussions, write two review papers during the semester, and submit an original research paper on one of the topics of the seminar at the end of the semester.

## **G8843Y INTERNATIONAL LAW & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Tonya Putnam**

Instructor permission required before registration. The central question around which this course is organized is: Under what circumstances, and how, do international legal rules influence political outcomes? International law has been for decades dismissed by IR scholars as utopian, disconnected from political reality, or (at best) epiphenomenal to the interests and preferences of powerful states. Consequently, it has been viewed as the 'wrong' place to look when seeking to explain the past actions of states and governments, or to predict their future behavior. Nevertheless, states-including great powers-have invested, and continue to invest, enormous resources, in elaborating and maintaining international treaties and conventions, customary rules, and other types of international legal doctrine. This suggests that international law 'matters' somehow to relations between states-although perhaps not in ways we conventionally associate with domestic legal systems.

## **G8844X NATIONALISM**

**Jack Snyder**

Instructor permission required before registration. Theory and history of nationalism and international conflict. Nationalism as a cause of conflict in contemporary world politics, especially in Eastern Europe and the former USSR. Role of the international community in promoting or containing nationalism.

## **G8846X TRANSNATIONALISM**

**Tonya Putnam**

Instructor permission required before registration. This seminar explores the emerging empirical/positivist literature on transnational actors and processes. We examine how different scholars define and conceptualize transnational actors and private authority, and its potential to transform (or not) the character of the international state system. We also focus on how non-state actors contribute to the production and maintenance of order in the international system through interest-group mechanisms, instances of express or implicit delegation of regulatory tasks (the privatization of governance), and various types of strategic behavior within existing regulatory frameworks. Particular emphasis will be given to understanding the challenges associated with the regulation of private actors and conduct across international borders, and implications for the development and diffusion of rules and norms of behavior.

## **G8861Y CHANGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

**Jack Snyder**

Instructor permission required before registration. The causes of change in the relative position of actors in the international system as well as the causes of fundamental changes in the character of those units. The main focus will be on the last issue. The dynamics behind institutional diversity and isomorphism. Why do historical epochs favor one type of organization over another? Structural realist views and alternative research programs used.

## **G8865Y UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY**

**Richard Betts**

Instructor permission required before registration. Survey of post-Cold War U.S. policy, relations with Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East, military and economic policy, political intervention (human rights policy and covert action), and environmental diplomacy.

## **G8870x US RELATIONS WITH EAST ASIA**

**Gerald Curtis**

Instructor permission required before registration. Examination of key developments in East Asian international relations and their implications for United States foreign policy. Students should have knowledge about at least one East Asian country (China, Japan, Korea and the countries in ASEAN).

## **G8876Y US-JAPAN RELATIONS FROM WWII TO PRESENT**

**George Packard**

Instructor permission required before registration.

## **G9010X OR Y SPECIAL RESEARCH COURSE**

**Faculty**

Independent research with faculty. Graduate students only.

## **G9290X QUALITATIVE METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Dorian Warren**

Instructor permission required before registration. This graduate-level seminar offers a broad introduction to what have been called qualitative and interpretive approaches to conducting and analyzing political science research: ethnography and participant-observation; case studies; field research, interviewing and archival work; historical institutionalism and comparative historical analysis; and interpretive modes of analysis. Much ink has been spilt recently on qualitative and interpretive methods in the discipline, and we will cover much of this work in addition to a few classic texts. While focused specifically on the logic and practice of these methods in political science, we will draw liberally from other disciplines in the human and social sciences when necessary. Epistemological issues are sure to emerge routinely, and we will try to think through them as appropriate. This seminar is intended to be a survey of the range of qualitative research strategies available in the social sciences, primarily in political science. It will not provide training in any single methodological approach, but participants will have an expanded ability to read and evaluate scholarship in this tradition, as well as design and execute qualitative and interpretive research. We will try to answer several questions throughout the course: Where do qualitative and interpretive methods fit into the broader discipline of political science? For which research questions are qualitative and interpretive methods best suited? Are these methods scientific? Rigorous? What criteria of evidence and argument apply to these approaches? Do qualitative methods of data collection lead to generalizable results? Is the goal description, explanation or interpretation? What ethical dilemmas are involved with qualitative research? When and how should qualitative methods be combined with other methods (or should they?)?

## **G9801X SEMINAR IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

**Robert Jervis**

Instructor permission required before registration. Seminar on theories of international politics and various approaches to the study of international relations that make some theoretical claims. Structural, institutional, critical, and behavioral approaches.

## **G9901X-G9902Y DISSERTATION SEMINAR**

**Jeffrey Lax & Melissa Schwartzberg**

Provides students the opportunity to present draft dissertation proposals and draft dissertation chapters. Enrollment limited to advanced students in the Political Science Ph.D. program except by permission of the instructor.