

# THE POLITICAL SCIENCE

SPRING 2006

Course Descriptions



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## Course Descriptions

### **Professor Kelly McBride**

*PSCI-009-301*  
*Globalization and Citizenship*  
*(Freshmen seminar)*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.*

The way we think about political citizenship is based upon nationalism. But processes of globalization force us to reconsider these assumptions. Patterns of migration, work, communications and technology have made us into the most spatially unconstrained society to ever exist. High-powered couples have offices in Tokyo, an apartment in Paris, send their children to a Swiss boarding school, and work for an American firm. Where is their citizenship? On the other end of the economic spectrum, we have a Filipina maid working in Rome for a Saudi family who sends funds to her children living with a sister in Los Angeles. Place, work, loyalty, and communication are all components of citizenship that we shall reconsider in light of globalization. What does it mean to belong to a political entity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? This class will use writing as the primary tool to investigate citizenship and belonging, --personally, locally, nationally and globally.

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### **Instructor Jane Eisner**

*PSCI-009-302*  
*Spirited Debate*

*Tuesday*  
*1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.*

#### ***Fulfills the Writing Requirement***

Religion has emerged as one of the most important determinants of everything from how Americans vote to what positions they take on controversial issues of the day. For example, citizens who regularly attend worship services vote for Republican presidential candidates at a higher rate than citizens who attend irregularly or not at all. Still, as much survey research and many studies suggest, no religious group in America is truly monolithic either in its religious ideas and practices. Differences between religious conservatives and secular liberals are hardly the only, or the most important, differences or patterns worth comprehending. As a focus for writing -- and with the aid of several guest experts -- this seminar examines the evidence in depth, including studies and cases suggesting that intra-religious differences are often more politically salient than inter-religious ones, and figure prominently in elections and "spirited debates" on policy issues.

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### **Professor Henry Teune**

*PSCI-010-301*  
*Issues in American Democracy*  
*(Freshmen seminar)*

*Tuesday*  
*1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.*

The content of this seminar is the main issues facing the U.S. in its democratic political development. Most of these inhere in the constitutional structures of federalism, divided national political authority, and limits on government. Others derive directly from social and economic changes, now global in scale. These changes challenge the traditional democratic liberties and practices of the U.S. as well as its aspiration for a democratic world order. All established democracies confront declining voting participation, increased distrust in government, transforming economies, and rising insecurities from global terrorism. We will explore the dynamics of these issues through country comparisons.

The topics include distemper with authority, political participation, inequality, the place of the U.S. in the world, cross-generational obligations, the integrity of American culture, and national security. In addition, the capacity of the U.S. governmental system to respond to crises will be addressed. The seminar will be divided into task forces that will take positions on issues for discussion. Written assignments are short position papers for presentation to the seminar, a longer research paper, and two final essays.

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### **Professor Julia Lynch**

*PSCI-110-001*  
*Comparative Politics*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

This class explores political life in a variety of settings (Latin American, Asia, the Middle East, Western Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, the United States) in order to shed light on some of the most fundamental questions about politics: Why are some countries democratic and others not? How are politics and economics related? Why does conflict within a society turn violent in some cases and not in others?

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### **Professor John DiIulio**

*PSCI-130-001*  
*Introduction to American Politics*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*3:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.*

This course is intended to introduce students to the national institutions and political processes of American government. The course is organized into four parts: I) American Constitutionalism, II) American Politics: Opinions, Interests, and Organizations, III) American Government: National Institutions, IV) American Constitutionalism Revisited. What are the historical and philosophical foundations of the American Republic? How does American public policy get made, who makes it, and who benefits? Is a constitutional fabric woven in 1787 good enough for today? How, if at all, should American government be changed, and why? What is politics and why bother to study it? If these sorts of questions interest you, then this course will be a congenial home. It is designed to explore such questions while teaching students the basics of American politics and government.

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### **Professor Robert Vitalis**

*PSCI-131-001*  
*American Foreign Policy*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*3:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.*

This course introduces you to the study of the nature, purpose, and future of U.S. hegemony or global dominance. This is the issue at the heart of domestic political and scholarly debate today about American foreign policy, and a problem that others in the world wrestle with daily. We will seek to understand the liberation of Iraq within this context and assess the implications of the war for the near future.

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### **Professor Henry Teune**

*PSCI-134-001*  
*US Political Parties*

*Monday, Wednesday, & Friday*  
*10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.*

Political parties are windows on the complex dynamics of the U.S. political system. The party system also serves as the main means to reform American politics. The general topics covered are origins, organization, functions, nominations, finance, elections, and parties in democratic politics, and recent changes in presidential politics. Comparisons are made with political parties in other established democracies. Requirements include field research on political party activities in the Philadelphia area and a paper analyzing the consequences of past or proposed party reforms.

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### **Instructor Mary Summers**

*PSCI-135-301*  
*The Politics of Food*

*Monday*  
*3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.*

From **THE JUNGLE to FAST FOOD NATION**, this academically based community service seminar will explore the politics of food production, consumption, and problems like food insecurity and obesity here in West Philadelphia and around the world. Students will be encouraged to think broadly about the interests, ideas, goals, strategies, and constraints that shape the politics of food in many different arenas: kitchens, farms, factories, corporations, schools, churches, research institutions, social movements, legislatures, government programs. Case studies of leaders who have made a difference in the politics of food will include guest speakers. The primary focus will be on American institutions; but there will be opportunities for students to develop international and comparative perspectives on related issues.

Placement options for the associated community service component of this course will include work with a social studies class on "the politics of food" at University City High School, a Food Stamp Enrollment Campaign with the Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger, and work with the Union of Food and Commercial Workers. Students may develop other community service projects in consultation with the instructor. There will be an option to receive an independent study credit (PS 199) for students who commit to more in-depth community service work and the development of a related research project.

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### **Professor Adolph Reed**

*PSCI-136-001*  
*Urban Politics in the U.S.*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*3:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.*

This course explores the political character of contemporary urban American life. Particular attention is given to the relationship between urban politics and policy-making -- including the structural and ideological factors (e.g., dynamics of political economy, race, ethnicity, pluralism and gender) that constrain the policy context and shape the urban environment as a terrain for commingling, competition and conflict over uses of space. It makes considerable use of case studies to throw into relief the complex and sometimes subtle processes that shape urban life.

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### **Professor Daryl Press**

*PSCI-150-001*  
*International Relations Theory & Practice*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*10:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.*

This course is an introduction to the major theories and issues in international politics. The goals of the course are to give students a broad familiarity with the field of international relations, and to help them develop the analytical skills necessary to think critically about international politics. The course is divided into four parts: 1) Concepts and Theories of International Relations; 2) War and Security; 3) The Global Economy; and 4) Emerging Issues in International Relations.

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### **Professor Avery Goldstein**

*PSCI-151-001*  
*International Security*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.*

This lecture course introduces students to the subfield of international security or strategic studies. In order to grasp the usefulness of the theoretical ideas presented in readings and lectures, abstract concepts are linked with a study of the national security policies states have adopted in the decades since World War II. Among the questions the course explores are the following: What are the requirements for ensuring a nation's security? What are the fundamental distinctions among the alternative strategies available to states and to their adversaries? What have been the various strategies the U.S. and others have adopted? To what extent have these strategic choices reflected a clearly defined national interest, domestic political and economic pressures, international constraints, and the state of military technology? What lessons, if any, does the history of international security relations during the Cold War suggest about security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? Among the many topics we examine are current debates about nuclear proliferation, terrorism, the Iraq war, Europe's changing international role, the rise of China, Asian "flashpoints" (Korea, the Taiwan Strait), and US security policy for the 21<sup>st</sup> century-- considering some of the main strategic alternatives available to the US as well as their implications for the types of forces deployed (the impact of the "revolution in military affairs," the future of missile defense, and the economic burden to be shouldered).

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### **Professor Stephen Gale**

*PSCI-156-001*  
*Terrorism*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*3:00 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.*

This course is designed to stimulate an interest in the philosophy and methods of terrorism. To illustrate the varieties of conditions under which methods of terrorism are used; to outline the institutional conditions, which permit and support the use of terrorism; and to understand the problems involved in "solving" the terrorism dilemma.

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### **Professor Ellen Kennedy**

*PSCI-181-001*  
*Modern Political Thought*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*1:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.*

This course examines the major texts in political theory from Machiavelli to Marx with a view to understanding the origins of contemporary assumptions about the political and social world including our ideas about rights, private property, justice and the rule of law. We will read Machiavelli's Prince, Hobbes' Leviathan, Locke's 2<sup>nd</sup> Treatise on Civil Government, Hegel's Philosophy of Right, Mill's On Liberty and a selection from Karl Marx.

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### **Professor Stephen Gale**

*PSCI-198-301*  
*Political Geography*

*Wednesday*  
*3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.*

This course has one objective: to assist students in understanding the relationships between geography (location, connectivity, region) and politics (the processes of making social and economic decisions).

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### **Professor Thomas Callaghy**

*PSCI-210-401*  
*Contemporary African Politics*  
(Cross-listed with AFST-257)

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

This course will consist of an analytic survey of post-colonial politics in the states of Sub-Saharan Africa. It will focus on the complex relationships between state, society, economy, and external actors and will offer a conceptual framework, which takes into account forms of politics that are often highly fluid, personalized, and authoritarian in character. Particular attention will be paid this term to Africa's pervasive economic crisis, internal and external efforts to cope with it, and its relationship to recent moves back toward forms of democratic politics. A special focus this term will be the political economy and violence of failing states.

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### **Instructor A. Maria Toyoda**

*PSCI-214-401*  
*Political Economy of East Asia*  
(Cross-listed with EALC-104)

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*12:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m.*

This is a course on the political economy of East Asia as a region, as individual countries, and as part of the global system. Some of the topics we will address are markets and capitalist systems, social policy and economic growth, political regimes, financial sector regulation and liberalization, trade, entrepreneurship, and regionalism. Of special interest in this course are the conditions leading to financial and banking crises, and the way that individual countries and the region manage financial and political instabilities. Particular focus will be on Japan's capitalist model, bubble economy and banking crisis; and on China's economic development.

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### **Professor Gerald McDermott**

*PSCI-228-401*  
*International Comparative Management*  
(Cross-listed with MGMT-234)

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

This course aims to assist the future international manager and public policy analyst in analyzing the different ways national and local institutions shape the risks and opportunities of increasingly integrated markets. It will provide the student with a broad view of the factors underlying cross-national and cross-cultural business and policy success by arming them with concepts, techniques, and factual knowledge useful for their careers in international affairs and global business management. The course draws on the experiences of small as well as large firms from Asia, Europe, Latin America, Africa, and North America in adapting to different countries and operating in the global economy. Both manufacturing and service firms are covered. Issues from corporate governance to labor relations, to innovation to upgrading are addressed.

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### **Professor Rogers Smith**

*PSCI-234-001*  
*Civil Rights/Civil Liberties*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

By examining Supreme Court decisions in light of works on American history, politics, and political theory, we will explore legal, political, and philosophical debates on civil liberties today. Readings will consider litigation of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments. Issues will include struggles over freedom of religion, speech, privacy, and property rights, analyzed in the context of American cultural traditions and hierarchies; and conflicts over the rights of suspects, criminals and citizens, analyzed in the context of racial and class tensions and criminal violence.

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### **Professor Marie Gottschalk**

*PSCI-237-001*  
*American Presidency*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.*

A survey of the institutional development of the American presidency from the Constitutional convention through the administration of George W. Bush. Examines both the politics of presidential leadership and how the executive branch functions. An underlying theme of the course is the tension between the presidency, leadership, and democracy.

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### **Professor Ian Lustick**

*PSCI-253-401*  
*International Politics of the Middle East*  
**(Cross-listed with NELC-282, RELS-243)**

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*10:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.*

This course on international politics in the Middle East will focus primarily on episodes of external intervention by Great Powers in the politics of Middle Eastern states. We shall begin by examining the emergence of the Middle Eastern state system after the disappearance of the Ottoman Empire in the early part of the twentieth century. This discussion will provide opportunities to develop key concepts in the study of international politics and will serve as crucial historical background. We shall then turn our attention to the primary concern of the course—a systematic consideration of the motives, operational results, and long-term implications of a number of important examples of intervention by Great Powers in the Middle East. Among the episodes to be considered will be British policies toward the end of World War I, in Palestine in the 1930s, and, along with the French, in Suez in 1956. Soviet intervention in the first Arab-Israeli war, in 1948, will be analyzed along with Soviet policies toward Egypt in the early 1970s. American intervention in Iran in 1953 and in the Gulf War in 1991 will also be examined. Students will write mid-term and final examinations and prepare a paper applying lessons learned to the question of the likely long-term consequences of the American led intervention in Iraq.

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### **Professor Anne Norton**

*PSCI-275-401*  
*Muslim Political Thought*

*Monday & Wednesday*  
*10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.*

This seminar offers an introduction to Muslim political thought. Chronologically the course ranges from the medieval period to the present. Three moments will receive particular attention: the medieval period (Al Farabi, Ibn Tufayl, Ibn Rushd), the “liberal age”, and contemporary Muslim thought. Particular attention will be given in the later part of the course to the development of political Islam, including the work of such thinkers as Said Qutb and Hasan Turabi.

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### **Professor Andrew Norris**

*PSCI-281-001*  
*Introduction to Democratic Theory*

*Tuesday & Thursday*  
*10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

The word *democracy* comes to us from the ancient Greek, where it names the regime in which the *demos* or people rule. While democracy is thus distinguished from monarchy, oligarchy, and aristocracy, a host of questions is left unanswered. What are the *demos* and how does its rule express itself? Are the answers here the same in ancient direct democracy and modern representative democracy? What is the relation between democracy and classical liberalism, with its commitment to individual rights and parliamentary debate? Is popular will inhibited or enabled by the presence of institutions unresponsive to its dictates, such as an independent judiciary and a free press? What sort of person is the democratic citizen? Does she possess characteristic vices or virtues? If so, what relation is there between these

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characteristics and the success or health of the polity in which she lives? Can a democracy thrive or even survive if the people who live in it do not possess the virtues of democratic citizens? Is our own society a democratic one? Ought it to be?

While there are no prerequisites for this course, prospective students should know that the readings will be difficult and abstract, and that the focus of the course is philosophical rather than institutional.

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### **Professor John DiIulio**

*PSCI-298-301*  
*Religion & US Public Policy*

*Wednesday*  
*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

Religion matters politically in America, and always has. Religious ideas—and ideas about religion—punctuate both early debates about the U.S. Constitution and present-day debates about civil rights and civil liberties. Religion influences opinion, voting, and lawmaking. Religious congregations, service agencies, and charities, many with public funding, predominate in the nation's vast and growing nonprofit sector. Religious leaders influence U.S. public policy and programs, both domestic and international. This seminar explores the historical, intellectual, constitutional, electoral, and institutional dimensions of religious leadership and U.S. public policy.

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### **Professor Ruth Ben-Artzi**

*PSCI-298-302*  
*Aid, Trade, and Developing Nations*

*Wednesday*  
*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

Globalization has changed the economic and political landscape for developing countries. With increased capital flows and trade agreements and treaties, developing countries enjoy more opportunities on the one hand, but are faced with additional vulnerability on the other. Moreover, with the quick spread of economic crisis across borders (contagion) and the augmented global attention given to development and poverty alleviation in developing countries, rich countries are becoming increasingly involved in the affairs of developing countries. In this course we will analyze three spheres of interaction between rich and poor countries: Aid, trade, and development. We will begin by questioning the concept of development and the evolution of ideas and strategies for development throughout the years. We will then assess the various mechanisms used by states and non-state actors to aid developing countries (with the goal of "development"), and analyze the effect of trade agreements on the welfare of developing countries.

Finally, we will question whether and how various forms of aid, development policies, and trade relations assist poor countries.

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### **Instructor Joe Tierney**

*PSCI-298-303*  
*Leadership: Community Service*

*Wednesday*  
*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

This course will look at the proposition that one practical way to improve the life prospects of low-income citizens is to increase the supply of well-designed, well managed, high-performance community-serving programs that meet these citizens' most pressing socioeconomic needs. It will engage students in the study of entrepreneurial civic leadership that focuses on these needs and fostering public-private ventures, and/or religious secular collaborations, and/or and inter-governmental partnerships to address them.

This course will examine leadership in the context of developing and implementing effective community-serving programs. The primary course objectives are to: 1) acquire knowledge about current models and approaches to

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community-serving programs including an understanding of the best practices and most common criticism; 2) Develop a personal and professional philosophy regarding community servicing programs; 3) Develop a basic understanding of the most common types of program evaluation.

**(PERMISSION NEEDED FROM INSTRUCTOR)**

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**Professor Tulia Falleti**

*PSCI-314-301*

*Transitions in Democracy*

**(Cross-listed with LALS-314)**

*Monday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

We will review and analyze the literature on regime change and compare the experiences of countries emerging from bureaucratic authoritarianism, military rule, and socialism. How do previous political regimes, economic systems, political culture, social structure, socio-economic development, and international pressures affect attempts to build democratic institutions? We will employ concepts from comparative and theoretical writings to investigate cases of regime change in Southern and Eastern Europe, Latin America, and other parts of the developing world.

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**Professor Keally McBride**

*PSCI-398-303*

*Religion and Politics*

*Tuesday & Thursday*

*1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.*

Political thinkers have viewed religion as a helpful tool for controlling a population, and also as a dangerously irrational aspect of the human psyche to be eradicated. Revolutions have installed religions and outlawed them. Today, the relationship between religion and political order seems to be increasingly contested. This seminar will provide a long view of the relationship of faith and politics by examining the writing of political theorists such as Plato, Rousseau, Hobbes, Tocqueville, Mill, Marx and Freud on the subject. We will also examine some comparative material from non-Christian religious traditions such as Islam and Hinduism. Class members will develop their own research topic on a contemporary issue related to the course topic.

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**Professor Julia Lynch**

*PSCI-414-301*

*Comparative Politics Welfare State*

*Wednesday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

This class explores the origins, development, and possible futures of social policy regimes in the industrialized countries, in the context of broader political and historical trends. Topics include pensions, health care, and poverty alleviation; "families" of welfare states; the relationship between labor markets and social policy; feminist and Marxist critiques of welfare states and welfare state studies. Open to graduate students and qualified undergraduates with permission of the instructor.

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### **Professor Ian Lustick**

*PSCI-418-301*

*Evolution, Politics and Computer Simulation*

*Wednesday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

Among the candidates for the most important scientific theory of the last two hundred years is Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. The theory of evolution explains immense amounts of variation and the production of complex systems based on unguided interactions and simple mechanisms of variation, selection, and replication. Few serious scientists have doubted its power when applied to the life sciences, but earlier attempts to apply evolutionary principles to human behavior have ranged from scandalous to ignorant. In this course we shall explore how recent developments in evolutionary theory relate to larger questions raised by students of complexity and complex adaptive systems. We shall study how they together provide a basis for important critiques of standard approaches in political science and enable fascinating and powerful understandings of politics and political phenomena--including national identity and identity change, state formation, revolution, globalization, and leadership. As part of the course, students will use an agent based computer simulation platform to develop their own models, conduct experiments, and produce existence proofs as tests of popular theoretical positions in contemporary political science. No knowledge of computer programming is required.

**(PERMISSION NEEDED FROM INSTRUCTOR)**

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### **Professor Marie Gottschalk**

*PSCI-498-301*

*Inside/Out: The Politics of Crime  
And Punishment in the United States*

*Wednesday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

This seminar will be taught weekly inside a maximum-security prison or jail in the Philadelphia area. The class will be made up of about 15 Penn students and an equal number of students currently incarcerated in a local prison or jail.

The seminar analyzes the connection between crime, punishment, and politics. Among the topics to be covered are: the relationship between crime and the incarceration rate; public opinion; U.S. penal policies compared with other Western countries; the death penalty; the politics of crime in Pennsylvania; the growth of the prison-industrial complex; the "drug war"; race and incarceration; and "law and order" politics.

In addition to the seminar, students need to allow time each week for getting to the correctional facility and for clearing security upon entering and leaving the prison or jail. Altogether, students should allow about four to four-and-a-half hours most weeks.

This course is open to juniors and seniors **WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE PROFESSOR ONLY**. Students who would like to enroll in the class should write a brief essay (one-to-two double-spaced pages) explaining their interest in the course and any relevant background. After receiving the essays, the professor will arrange to meet with interested students to discuss the details of the course.

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### GRADUATE LEVEL COURSES

#### **Professor Thomas Callaghy**

*PSCI-532-301*

*Political Economy of North & South Relations*

*Tuesday*

*1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.*

This course concerns the political economy of "North-South" relations. In the 1970's and the early 1980's we focused on the "New International Economic Order" (NIEO)--what it was, what it was not and why, as well as on the major actors and processes which affected relations between "North" and "South." But since Mexico exploded the "debt bomb" in 1982, times have not been "normal" as both North and South faced major crises and changes, focused primarily on economic performance, reform, debt, recession, "globalization," striking alterations in the international state system, and efforts at political liberalization or democratization. Beginning in mid-1997, a major economic crisis erupted in Asia that has spread to countries in other regions. The verities of international economic advice and the benefits of globalization are now being challenged, and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are increasingly under attack and face a serious legitimacy crisis as welfare and stability is seriously threatened in a wide range of countries.

The seminar will investigate key concepts and perspectives about the political economy of North-South relations by examining a variety of attempts at economic transformation in Asia, Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe. For nearly 30 years, Dramatic change took place in East Asia and spread to Southeast Asia. Debates raged about how the countries in this neighborhood of the global economy managed to bring about these changes. Since the early 1980's, the major industrial democracies and the powerful international financial institutions they control (partially the IMF and the World Bank) have been in a position to tell many countries how to go about economic transformation and integration into the global economy--what are usually referred to as structural adjustment and globalization. Since the late 1980's and the end of the Cold War, These major countries and IFI's have also advocated political changes that purportedly foster economic transformation--good governance and democratization. Much of this is now being challenged by the current crisis.

We will look at the politics and economics of the state with its many guises and capacities; at legitimacy, leadership, regime type and regime change; at power, debt, welfare and exploitation; at security, identity, bargaining and resistance; at markets, firms, sectors, a variety of international organizations and new non-state, non-firm actors. In this sense, the course is about both international and comparative political economy as they relate to what we used to call the Second and Third Worlds.

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#### **Professor Andrew Norris**

*PSCI-598-301*

*Hegel's Philosophy of Right*

*Tuesday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

Hegel's Philosophy of Right is the culminating text in the tradition of modern political thought and one of the most important texts in the history of political philosophy. It serves as the bridge between Kant's moral philosophy and Marx's revolutionary political economy, advancing one of the most influential critiques of the former and providing the intellectual ground on which the latter and much of modern sociology is constructed. Contemporary "communitarians" hearken back to it longingly as much as they do to Aristotle's Politics, while for many "post-modernists" it almost serves as a "constitutive other," exemplifying what they take to be Hegel's oppressive privileging of the universal over the particular. And it is a work of immense inherent interest and importance, one that attempts to reconcile the claims of organic community with those of liberal individualism. This importance is matched by the work's enormous difficulty. Hegel's dialectical way of thinking is not at all easy to understand, least of all master. We shall approach this daunting task by reading the work slowly over the course of the term in conjunction with selections from the secondary literature, Hegel's other writings, and works to which he is responding and which respond to him. Each student is also expected to read a significant amount of the relevant scholarly literature on Hegel. While the course is a graduate class, select

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undergraduates may take it with the instructor's permission. All students should have had a course in the history of modern political thought. Each student will write one short (5-7 page) essay and one longer (15-20 page) essay. The first paper will be an explication of a passage from Hegel. The second will be a proper essay, modeled on a journal article, on a topic to be chosen by the student in consultation with the professor.

### Assigned Editions and Texts

Hegel, Philosophy of Right (Cambridge)

Hegel, Reason in History (Library of Liberal Arts)

Kant, Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals, Second Edition (Library of Liberal Arts)

**(UNDERGRADUATES NEED PERMISSION)**

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### **Professor Brendan O'Leary**

*PSCI-598-303*

*Federal Failure and Success*

*Wednesday*

*10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.*

This comparative course examines the failure and success of federations, confederations and federacies, especially in managing national, ethnic, and religious conflicts. Federations examined will include Belgium, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, Canada, Iraq, India, Nigeria, Switzerland, the US, the USSR, and Yugoslavia.

**(UNDERGRADUATES NEED PERMISSION)**

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### **Professor Rudra Sil**

*PSCI-610-301*

*Comparative Political Analysis*

*Monday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

This seminar is aimed primarily at graduate students planning to take doctoral exams in comparative politics. It provides a critical survey of the field of comparative politics, tracing the intellectual history of the field, examining shifts in conceptual frameworks and research traditions, and comparing alternative methodological approaches. The first half of the course generally examines how processes of political, economic, and social change have been theorized in the social sciences from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the present. In this process, particular attention is paid to the bifurcation between theories that emphasize the universal (e.g. the homogenizing effects of specific processes or variables) and the particular (e.g. the persistence of distinctive historical legacies and trajectories). Since this bifurcation is reinforced by distinct styles and methods of research, the seminar also probes the recent battles between rational-choice, cultural, and structuralist scholars, while considering the trade-offs between varieties of formal, quantitative, and qualitative methods. In the second half, the focus shifts to the range of substantive problems investigated by scholars in the field of comparative politics. These topics cover: the complex relations among nations, states and societies; the origins, consolidation, and patterns of democratic governance; political economy in relation to development processes and social policies; the intersection of international/global economy and domestic politics; the dynamics of revolutions and social movements; and alternative problematic constructed from the point of view of real actors such as workers, women, and local communities. In all cases, as a whole, the course is designed to provide an introduction to important issues and debates that comparatives have regularly engaged in; to help you understand the assumptions behind, and differences between, particular approaches, methods, and styles of research; to examine whether current debates are spurring new or better research in a given field in light of past approaches; and to gauge whether there has been progress, fragmentation, or stagnation in the field of comparative politics as a whole. Requirements will include active seminar participation, a critical review of one or two well-known texts in comparative politics, and a field paper reviewing competing arguments and research traditions in one of the substantive topics covered in the second part of the course.

**(UNDERGRADUATES NEED PERMISSION)**

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# THE POLITICAL SCIENCE

SPRING 2006

## Course Descriptions

### **Professor Avery Goldstein**

*PSCI-619-301*  
*Strategic Studies*

*Friday*  
*9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.*

This seminar offers graduate students and introduction to the sub-field of international relations labeled strategic studies (or security studies). In addition to exploring key theoretical issues, it considers their usefulness for understanding relevant events in international politics since World War II. Although the course closely considers the distinctive features of great power strategy in the nuclear age, it also looks at the strategic choices of lesser powers, the continuing role of conventional forces, and the strategic significance of recent developments in military technology. Guiding thematic questions for the course includes the following: What are the fundamental logical and practical distinctions among the alternative strategies available to states for ensuring their national security? To what extent does the choice among these alternatives reflects a clearly defined national interest, domestic political and economic pressures, international constraints, or the state of military technology? The course addresses these and other questions in three sections. First, it briefly explores some of the sub field's basic concepts. Second, it looks at strategic policy during the Cold War and considers the lessons that scholars have drawn from this recent period in the history of international politics. Third, drawing on the theoretical and empirical background developed early in the course, students examine selected security problems that have become prominent at the turn of the century (including concerns about new great power conflicts, the implications of pursuing missile defenses, the meaning of the revolution in military affairs, and the special challenges that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism pose).

**(UNDERGRADUATES NEED PERMISSION)**

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### **Professor Tulia Falleti**

*PSCI-655-401*  
*Democratization*  
**(Cross-listed with LALS-655)**

*Tuesday*  
*3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.*

This graduate-level seminar focuses on issues of political regime and democratization, as studied in comparative politics. We will start by examining definitions of democracy and democratic regimes. We will then study a range of political theories about the origins and evolution of democratic regimes. In analyzing these approaches, we will assess the relative strength of explanations based on structural-, institutional-, and individual-level variables. Of particular interest will be the relationship between economic development and democracy. The last part of the course concentrates on processes of democratic transition and consolidation. Among other themes, we will explore the relationship between political and market-oriented economic reforms and territorial and political representation, as well as the importance of political culture, social capital, and political mandates in making democracy work.

**(UNDERGRADUATES NEED PERMISSION)**

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# THE POLITICAL SCIENCE

SPRING 2006

## Course Descriptions

### **Professor Splich**

*PSCI-750-401*

*The Cultural of Public Opinion*

**(Cross-listed with Comm-850)**

*Thursday*

*3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

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### **Professor Daryl Press**

*PSCI-798-301*

*Qualitative Research Methods*

*Thursday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

This course aims to give political science graduate students the tools to create and critique methodologically sophisticated case study research designs. The seminar will explore the techniques that qualitative researchers use to test causal theories, and it will assess the strengths and limitations of these methods. The research examples used to illustrate methodological issues will be drawn primarily from international relations and occasionally from comparative politics, though the methods examined should be useful to any graduate students conducting positivist, qualitative social science research. Political science graduate students enrolled in this course will write a draft of their dissertation theory chapter as the seminar paper.

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### **Professor Rogers Smith**

*PSCI-798-302*

*Field Seminar: American Politics*

*Friday*

*2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.*

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### **Professor Adolph Reed**

*PSCI-798-303*

*Race 20<sup>th</sup> Century A.P.T.*

*Tuesday*

*6:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.*

This seminar focuses on major texts on race and ethnicity in the United States in order to reconstruct the changing conceptions of each over the last hundred years. The emphasis is on a close reading of primary sources in their respective social and historical contexts. More limited attention is given to secondary debates about specific texts and periods. Readings are drawn from a range of disciplines including history, sociology, anthropology, and political science.

# THE POLITICAL SCIENCE

SPRING 2006

## Course Descriptions

### COLLEGE OF GENERAL STUDIES (CGS)

PSCI 050 601

*R 6:00pm-9:00pm*  
Commercio

#### Introduction to Comparative Politics

##### *Fulfills General Requirement in Society*

This class is a general introduction to world politics, which will cover differences between political systems and societies across different countries and regions of the world. In this context, we will explore such issues as the emergence of liberal democracy and capitalism in the West, as well as the rise and fall of fascist and communist movements and the emergence of the developing nations. In addition, we will also address relations among these systems, and in doing so touch on elementary aspects of international relations. Please note that this is not a course on international relations theory.

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PSCI 116 601

*T 4:30 pm-7: 30pm*  
Sil

#### Political Change in the Third World

This course will provide a broad overview of political economy and social change in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is not, however, a current-affairs course; the emphasis is on tracing how historical forces have influenced political, economic and social institutions (or lack thereof) in countries that have endured colonialism. Although we will study such political phenomena as nationalism and democratization in some detail, we will also consider the linkages between these and economic, socio-cultural, and international factors.

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PSCI 298 601

*MW 6:00 pm-7: 30 pm*  
Weintraub

#### Modernity and its Discontents

This lecture course examines the nature, historical emergence, and current prospects of modern society in the west, seeking to build up an integrated analysis of the processes by which this kind of society developed in the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and continues to transform itself. Its larger aim is to help students' develop a coherent framework with which to understand what kind of society they live in, what makes it the way it is, and how it shapes their lives. Central themes (and controversies) include the growth and transformations of capitalism; economy; the culture of individualism and its dilemmas; the transformations of intimacy and the family; mass politics and mass society; the different kinds of interplay between social structure and personal experience.

No specific prerequisites; but some previous familiarity with modern European and American history and/or with social and political theory is highly recommended, though not required.

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# THE POLITICAL SCIENCE

SPRING 2006

## Course Descriptions

PSCI 358 601

*R 6:30 pm-9: 30 pm*  
Fetni

### International Law

This course intends to familiarize the student with the concept of "law", its role as a constitutive and regulative force in the international arena, and the expanding scope of international law through the inclusion of transnational law and human rights.

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PSCI 398 601

*W 6:00 pm-9:00 pm*  
Janson

### Religion and American Politics

This course introduces the systematic and theoretical study of the relationship between religion and politics in the United States. We will focus on debates over the proper relationship between the church and state from the founding of the American republic to the current day while attempting to discern recurring patterns of conflict and compromise. Moreover, we will read historical texts that offer divergent perspectives on this relationship while considering contemporary debates. Lastly, we will consider the ways in which various actors have attempted to define the boundaries of political and religious life in America.

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PSCI 398 602

*W 6:00pm-9:00pm*  
Ahmed

### Democratic Institutions and Democratic Theory

This course examines the structure and dynamics of different democratic institutions. In this process, we consider differences between parliamentary and presidential systems, between different electoral systems, and different systems for power sharing such as federalism and consociationalism. The goal of the course is to understand the workings of these institutions, the practical implications of particular institutional designs, and the normative justifications invoked to support them in different historical context. Particular attention will be paid to the historical processes through which democratization emerged in the West, with comparisons to processes of political transformation in the "Third World" and elsewhere.

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PSCI 398 603

*M 6:00pm-9:00pm*  
Kempin

### Human Rights and Minority Rights in Politics and International Law

In recent years, human rights and minority rights issues are frequent features on the international agenda. The conflicts in the countries of former Yugoslavia, Israel/Palestine, Rwanda, and Sudan are only among the best-known examples involving gross violations of human rights and minority rights. Nevertheless, the current international scenario presents a large set of provisions relevant to the protection of minorities, involving a plurality of means and instruments and reflecting varying degrees of legal and political significance. How could we overcome this gap between the legal and political standards of international protective regimes and a reality that presents itself in a different manner? What are the political and legal means, norms and instruments held by the international community to address human rights and minority rights issues?

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