

Political Science

Professors: *Baglione*

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Description:

Political Scientists study power and how it operates at different levels – among individuals, within and between institutions and individuals, and between countries, international organizations, corporations, societal groups, and individuals in the international arena. Our department hopes students will connect the classroom with the wider issues in global, national, and local politics by attending our many events, trips, and study tours and participating in internships.

Learning Goals and Objectives

The Political Science Department requires its students to learn, think, and apply.

Goal 1: Learn Fundamental Knowledge: Students will gain foundational knowledge in the major sub-fields of political science and understand the content and core concepts and theories within each sub-field.

Objective 1.1: Students will identify, define, or analyze the content and core concepts and theories within the sub-fields.

Goal 2: Think and Make Arguments: Students will think critically and develop arguments based on evidence.

Objective 2.1 Students will articulate verbally or in writing an argument which defines, analyzes or synthesizes relevant theories and concepts.

Objective 2.2 Students will apply relevant theoretical concepts to assess real world issues.

Goal 3: Think and Apply their Skills to Analysis: Students will evaluate arguments based on empirical evidence and assertions rooted in the discipline.

Objective 3.1 Students will apply a variety of tools methods, and perspectives to investigate and interpret issues relevant to the discipline

Goal 4: Apply their Skills to the “Real World”: Students will be prepared for entry into professional careers, graduate schools, and other avenues related to Political Science as a discipline.

Objective 4.1 Students will demonstrate career preparation through experiential learning opportunities that are closely related to Political Science or a related field through the development of interpersonal, analytical, and problem-solving skills.

Requirements for the Political Science Major

GEP Signature Courses (See Curricula): six courses

GEP Variable Courses (See Curricula): six to nine courses, including

Social/Behavioral Sciences: *POL 111 Introduction to American Government*

GEP Overlays (See Curricula): three courses, with POL 201/231 satisfying Writing Intensive

GEP Integrative Learning Component: three courses

- ECN 102 Introduction to Macro Economics
- MAT 118 Statistics
- Any upper division ECN, HIS, PHL, PSY, SOC or continuing Non-Native Language course beyond the GEP requirements.

GEP Electives: at least nine courses

Major Concentration: twelve courses

3 Additional Introductory Courses (see POL 111 under GEP Variable Courses):

POL 113 Introduction to Comparative Politics
POL 115 Introduction to Global Politics
POL 117 Introduction to Political Thought

1 Sophomore Seminar

POL 201 Sophomore Seminar (American)
or
POL 231 Sophomore Seminar (Comparative and Global)

Ideally majors take this course in the Spring of their sophomore years, after having completed at least three introductory courses, although students who declare the major after a semester or so typically take this course as juniors so that they have more introductory courses under their belts. The

sophomore seminars are not offered in the Fall. The Department strongly recommends that majors take either 201 or 231 before registering for an upper division course.

6 Upper Division Courses:

6 POL courses, numbered POL 300-499

1 Internship for Credit

1 Pol Course, numbered 411, 412, 413, 414 or 491

1 Senior Seminar:

1 Senior Seminar from among POL 400-409.

The Department strongly recommends that all students take the appropriate introductory course prior to enrolling in an upper division class. Moreover, students should prepare for their seminar by taking any pre-requisites.

Minor in Political Science

In order to qualify for a minor in Political Science, a student must complete POL 111 or POL 117 and five other Political Science courses, at least two of which must be upper division courses (200 level or higher). IRT 250 and IRT 495, if taught by POL instructors qualify, but the student must inform the POL Chair to have these accepted. International Relations majors must take either 111 or 117 and 2 POL classes that do not count for the IR major in addition to three other POL classes

College Honors Requirements

To receive College Honors credit, a political science major must have a 3.5 GPA and must undertake two consecutive semesters of research/study in the form of a senior thesis with a faculty mentor. These two courses may be counted toward the student's total upper division POL courses, and one semester of the thesis can replace the POL senior seminar requirement. Specific requirements for the College Honors thesis may be found under the Honors Program.

University Honors Requirements

To receive University Honors credit, an Honors Program student who is a political science major must have a 3.5 GPA, complete the Honors curriculum of 8 specified courses, and must undertake two consecutive semesters of research/study in the form of a senior thesis with a faculty mentor. These two courses may be counted toward the student's total upper division POL

courses, and one semester of the thesis can replace the POL senior seminar requirement. Specific requirements for the Honors thesis may be found under the Honors Program.

Political Science First-Year Seminar Courses

POL 150 First-Year Seminar: The Politics of Inequality and Diversity in the U.S. (3 credits)

Since its founding, America has prided itself on the principle of equality in the political arena. Nonetheless, there have always been empirical inconsistencies between the rhetoric of equality and the actual lived experience of democracy in America. The first half of this course will analyze patterns of diversity and inequality across the U.S. in terms of race/ethnicity, class, gender, sexuality, and their intersections. Specifically, we will discuss how these patterns affect democratic governance in the U.S. – in other words, whose voices are reflected in the political world and where? The second half of this course applies the above concepts to the study of one case: food justice. Through the lens of disadvantage, we will study the contours of this social movement in terms of its participants, goals, organization, and potential political future. *This course satisfies the Diversity overlay requirement, and it is a Gender Studies course.*

POL 150 First-Year Seminar: Half the Sky: Women, Girls, and World Politics (3 credits)

Although women and girls comprise roughly half the earth's population, traditional analyses of world politics have ignored their roles in politics and the effects of international and national politics on females. This course seeks to remedy this absence by focusing on pressing contemporary issues, including political empowerment and democratization, post-conflict peace building, economic opportunities (and their absence), and gender-based violence. *Not for major credit. This is a Gender Studies course.*

POL 150 First-Year Seminar: Law, Student Liberties, and the Supreme Court (3 credits)

Can students wear arm bands to protest a war? Wear their hair long? Hang a sign that reads BONG HiTS 4 JESUS? Refuse to salute the flag? This class analyzes classic cases of discrimination based on race, gender, and sexual orientation with an emphasis on the rights of students. Students learn to read and brief cases and the course ends with a moot court. Students act as the justices and attorneys as they argue two cases that are currently before the Supreme Court. The course uses class

discussions, briefs, and the moot courts to practice research, writing, and argument skills as well as to deepen students' understanding of the law. *Not for major credit.*

Political Science Introductory Courses

POL 111 Introduction to American Government and Politics (3 credits)

This course is an introduction to American political processes and institutions. The goal of this course is to acquaint the student with the theory and practice of American government. Students will learn about the basic structure, function, and dynamics of American government and the political system within the context of the major political issues of our time. Beyond studying the institutional structures and activities of government, we will also evaluate the relationships between individuals, groups, and institutions in terms of influence, process, and outputs in various domains. *Depending on instructor, satisfies the Diversity overlay requirement.*

POL 113 Introduction to Comparative Politics (3 credits)

An introduction to the study of comparative political systems, this course focuses attention on the institutions and political cultures of select countries from different world regions. While exploring the varieties of democracy and authoritarianisms, as well as the complexity of democratizing today, this course also introduces students to the comparative method. *Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement.*

POL 115 Introduction to Global Politics (3 credits)

This course is an introductory survey of the major approaches (Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, and Marxism), interpretations and problems in the field of Global Politics, with a heavy emphasis on current events. Topics include security (war, peace, terrorism), international political economy (hegemony, development, globalization), and trans boundary issues (migration, human rights). *Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement.*

POL 117 Introduction to Political Thought (3 credits)

When is it justified to overthrow a tyrant? Do men and women have different virtues? Are markets just? Political theorists ask questions about justice, equality, law, property, community, and duty. This course examines questions that affect today's political world by examining the foundations of

political thought - Plato, Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, Madison, Rousseau, Marx - as well as contemporary theorists such as Foucault, and feminist Wendy Brown.

POL 201 Sophomore Seminar: Law and Social Change (3 credits)

What are the advantages and limits of using the law to affect social change? We use cases and case studies to examine the relationship between law and society. This course focuses on problems of implementation, the actual benefits received by affected parties, and the relationship between the federal government, the states, and public opinion. Case studies include: school integration, abortion, pay equity, death penalty, and single-sex unions. This course features a moot court and is for POL majors only (with special exceptions for minors). Majors typically take this class (or its sibling - POL 231) during their spring sophomore semester. *Pre- or concurrent requisites: POL 111 and 117. Satisfies the Writing Intensive overlay requirement.*

POL 231 Sophomore Seminar: 1989/2011 - Contentious Politics, Change & Resilience around the World (3 credits)

Students will study two periods of enormous upheaval that have been associated with two remarkable years- 1989 and 2011 - and consider their aftermaths, because political transformation is a process not an event. In addition to this substantive focus, students will also learn about the logic and methods of social science inquiry and how to write a research paper for political science courses. By writing multiple drafts, students will develop their skills and ultimately produce a journal article style paper. *This course is for POL or IR majors only (with special exceptions for minors), and POL majors typically take course (or its sibling - POL 201) during their spring sophomore semester. Pre- or concurrent requisites: POL 113 and POL 115. Satisfies the Writing Intensive overlay requirement.*

Political Science Upper Division Courses

Political Theory Courses

POL 302 Machiavelli v. the World (3 credits)

Machiavelli challenged political theorists to look at politics "as it is" rather than "as it ought to be." He asserted that rulers needed virtue - literally "manliness" - rather than Christian virtue or morality. This course investigates how Machiavelli's ideas challenged (and threatened!) those of the Reformation and the Jesuits - and affected democratic and liberal theorists as they sought to

reinvent the world. The course examines the political thought of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Wollstonecraft, Mill, Marx, and Rawls – as well as 20th and 21st century writers who continue to debate the nature of politics, gender, and political leadership. It includes a simulation of Rousseau's General Will and Rawls's Original position.

POL 303 American Political Thought (3 credits)

Why did Ben Franklin say that the Swedes were "blackening" the colonies? Why did Lincoln change his mind about slavery? The course examines classic texts (for example, the American Revolution, the constitutional convention, Lincoln-Douglas debates) by linking them to other important intellectual and political movements in American thought (for example, white —women's suffrage, the 20th century civil rights movements). The course examines the changing political vocabulary in American politics – and the expansion of rights to men, laborers, women, racial minorities, and LGBT people.

POL 305 Politics, Ideology, and Film (3 credits)

How do ideologies -- bodies of thought -- affect individuals, social movements, nations, institutions, and groups? This course examines ideologies – fascism, communism, racism, capitalism, etc. -- through the study of primary texts and scholarly articles. We use films from Europe, Asia, Latin America, Russia, and the United States to place each ideology in historical, political, and/or economic context. Students are expected to master the complexities of the ideologies in historical context as well as evaluate ideologies that have shaped national and international politics in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This course fulfills the Ethics Overlay of the GEP and we focus on responsibility for the actions of a leader (are the German people responsible for Hitler's atrocities?), torture (is it ever ethical to torture someone for information?), and capital punishment (are there conditions when it is acceptable for the state to end a life?). *This is a Political Science and an International Relations course.*

American Government And Politics Courses

POL 308 Congress and the Legislative Process (3 credits)

The U.S. Congress was designed to meet the representational and legislative needs of the republic. In this course, we will study the inherent tension between the representing and legislating by simulating the behavior of members of the

House of Representatives. We will pay particular attention to the work of committees, constituent representation, and the introduction and passage of legislation.

POL 309 Advising the President: A Simulation (3 credits)

What makes a president "great?" What is leadership? Why do some presidents succeed and others fail? This course offers an analysis of the contemporary American Presidency with emphasis on the use of power, the role of personality, the nature of decision-making, and the relationship with the media, interest groups, and public opinion. We will investigate how presidents decide their policy priorities; what factors affect presidents' public standing; what conditions shape the president's relationship with Congress; and so on. Having carefully studied the presidency from the above perspectives, we will bring our informed insights to bear on two important questions confronting current and future presidents: race and gender. While the topic of the course is the presidency in general, the secondary goal of the class is to introduce and critically analyze how race and gender shape the ideas we have about our nation's highest office. This is traditionally offered as a January intersession course.

POL 308 Congress and the Legislative Process (3 credits)

The U.S. Congress was designed to meet the representational and legislative needs of the republic. In this course, we will study the inherent tension between the representing and legislating by simulating the behavior of members of the House of Representatives. We will pay particular attention to the work of committees, constituent representation, and the introduction and passage of legislation.

POL 311 Constitutional Law: Civil Rights and Liberties (3 credits)

A study of contemporary issues of civil rights and liberties in the United States, based on an examination of Supreme Court cases. Issues addressed include the return of substantive due process, freedom of speech, press, and association, racial and gender discrimination and the issue of fundamental rights, including the right of privacy. Students write weekly briefs and participate in a graded moot court.

POL 312 Guns and Marriage Equality: Social Controversy and the Supreme Court (3 credits)

Americans look to the Supreme Court to rule on moral and social issues like capital punishment and abortion. Why do citizens rely on nine unelected judges to define their rights in a democracy? This class analyzes how the Supreme Court has, over time, changed American law in two controversial rights: gun ownership and marriage equality. The class begins by considering the judiciary in our constitutional democracy then turns to the two case studies. The Supreme Court will decide four marriage cases in June of 2015 and the course will integrate these new rulings. Students will examine documents from the Founding (e.g. the Federalist Papers), read modern accounts of both gun and marriage cases, and learn to read and brief Supreme Court decisions.

POL 313 Public Policy (3 credits)

This course investigates public policymaking within the United States with an emphasis on the social construction of public policy. Students will assess the significance of social, economic, and political factors that influence policymaking and implementation; how problems become a part of the political agenda; and the major political ideological perspectives in the U.S. that impact policy process and content. The course is a study of policy in practice, as students will evaluate current social problems along with empirical social science research to determine the strengths and weaknesses as well as the intended and unintended effects of a particular social policy at the state and/or national level.

POL 314 Public Administration (3 credits)

Essentially a survey of the principles and problems of modern governmental administration, this course concentrates on the theory of administration; the making and execution of public policy; relationships among the executive, legislature, bureaucracy, and public; structure and functions of sound administrative organization; personnel, budgeting, and other special problems; controversial issues of administration in a democratic society; as well as current trends in the theory and practice of American public Administration.

POL 316 State and Local Government (3 credits)

This course focuses on gaining an understanding of the state and local tiers in our nation's three-tiered federal system. The organization of the course will explore the key elements of the federal system along with important characteristics of the institutional components that make up state and

local government, e.g. the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The course will also examine the political forces that energize state and local governments such as voters, parties, and interest groups. The very important matter of budgeting will be addressed as well. Finally, public policy issues of particular concern to state and local governments will be assessed. To assist in understanding state and local government issues, several guest speakers will address the class and add their insights. We will conduct several focus groups during the semester to discuss relevant issues and devote some attention to polling in the current political atmosphere.

POL 317 Urban Politics (3 credits)

This course will explore urban politics in the U.S., first through an examination of the history of U.S. urban governance structures, namely machine politics and Progressive Era reform politics. As a bridge between the early era of city governance and contemporary urban life, we will examine the impact of suburbanization on the city. Our second segment will study and critique different ways of understanding urban power and governance, namely regime theory, privatism, managerialism, populism and progressivism. The third segment of the course will examine contemporary elements of the "urban crisis", among them class, race and inequality. To highlight some of these issues, the final two weeks will be spent examining urban, public education as a policy arena where all three parts of the course will be placed in conversation.

POL 318 Pennsylvania Politics (3 credits)

This course is a study of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its recent history, its politics, and the way its government is conducted. The course will have distinct, but overlapping emphases: The Political Environment: What are the political forces driving the agenda in this state? The issues: What are the issues that actually matter in this state? The Structure: How do the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, other statewide offices, and other departments of state government actually work? To assist in learning about these matters, several experienced and knowledgeable guest speakers will address the class. In addition, at various points in the semester, the class will be formed into a focus group to discuss various issues confronting the state.

POL 320 Injustice and the Law (3 credits)

This course will examine how the law can both perpetuate and eradicate injustice in the United States. Primarily through the lens of race, students

will examine the empirical realities of laws and policies that were ostensibly passed to overcome injustice, broadly defined, and analyze the lingering reality of *de facto* inequality.

POL 322 Campaigns and Elections (3 credits)

The Campaigns and Elections course is an examination of modern American political campaigns, with a focus on the dramatic changes that have occurred in electoral politics in recent years. The course will have three distinct, but overlapping emphases: 1. The Strategic Campaign: How are campaigns carried on and managed? How should they be? What are the new technologies that have so drastically changed the nature of political campaigns? 2. Voting Behavior; what are the deep and fundamental changes that have occurred in voting behaviors and attitudes in recent years? What are the implications of these changes for the electoral process? 3. The Media and Campaigns: How do the media influence campaigns and electoral outcomes? What are the implications of the pervasive relationship between politics and the mass media? To assist in learning about the real world of politics, several guest speakers with considerable experience in political campaigns will address the class. In addition, at various points during the semester, the class will be formed into a focus group to discuss various campaign-related issues. Typically offered in an even fall semester to correspond with the US election cycle.

POL 323 Women and American Politics (3 credits)

This course is designed to provide students with a critical examination of women as political actors in the United States. We will analyze various forms of women's political participation, both in the traditional spheres of what is considered politics -- women as voters and politicians -- and also in more "non-traditional" spheres of political activism. We will examine how women are mobilized to participate in politics, focusing keenly on the differences among women in their political activism in an effort to understand how the intersection of gender, race, class, sexuality, age, and ability influence women's political activism. The primary goal of this course is to familiarize students with key issues, questions, and debates in the women and politics scholarship, mainly from a U.S. perspective. Students will become acquainted with many of the critical questions and concepts scholars have developed as tools for thinking about the gendered political experience. In this course you will learn to "read" and analyze gender

politically, exploring how it impacts our understanding of the political world. *Satisfies the Diversity overlay requirement.*

POL 324 Race and Ethnic Politics (3 credits)

From its first days, the United States has faced the dilemma of how to incorporate populations different from the majority population into the polity. This dilemma continues today and appears in discussions of such issues as affirmative action, immigration and naturalization, language policy, and social welfare policy. In this course, we will examine the major theories that attempt to explain the roles of race and ethnicity in U.S. politics and the ways in which individuals use race and ethnicity as resources for political organization. We will examine the phenomenon of ethnicity and race in the political development of the United States. Finally, we will look at the political attitudes and behaviors of ethnic and racial populations in order to measure their contemporary political influence. Among the topics to be covered include the meaning of race and ethnicity, the history of racial and immigration politics, prejudice, group participation and mobilization, political representation, and public opinion. *Satisfies the Diversity overlay requirement.*

POL 326 Protesting Inequality (3 credits)

Through the lens of political science, this course examines the political causes and consequences of inequality in the United States and how citizens have responded to the empirical realities of unequal circumstances. While inequality is an economically, politically, socially, and morally complex phenomenon, this course emphasizes that inequality does not "just happen" but rather is a result of the way our society is structured. Nevertheless, citizens—agents—have protested inequality on various occasions and in many different ways. It is on these citizen protest movements that we will focus most of our attention, including, but not limited to, the "Poor People's Movements" of the 1960s, the Welfare Rights Movement in the 1990s, and the Occupy Movement of the 2010s.

POL 327 Environmental Politics in America (3 credits)

In order to understand today's controversies over fracking and global warming, this course examines the rise of environmentalism in America, moving from the progressive conservationism of Teddy Roosevelt through the environmentalism of Earth Day and the 1970's to the present era. The course uses recent works in political science to establish

the actors in environmental decision-making and implementation as we consider federalism and state environmental policy, public opinion, interest groups, political parties, markets and free trade, the Presidency, Congress, the Bureaucracy, and the Courts. The focus of all student work is current – unresolved – policy problems at the local, state, and national levels. One of the course highlights is a policy simulation.

Comparative Politics Courses

POL 331 Latin American Politics (3 credits)

This course addresses the political, economic and social development of modern Latin America. It examines the transformation of traditional authority structures, efforts to promote economic development, and more recent concerns for the consolidation of democracy, adjustment to globalization, and U.S. Latin American relations. *Satisfies the Non-Western overlay requirement and is a Latin American Studies Course.*

POL 332 Politics of Japan (3 credits)

This course is designed to discuss and examine political dynamics of modern Japan. Along with the historical analysis of Japanese political development since the mid-19th century, the course will have four thematic sections: (1) Post-War democratic development and conservative politics, (2) Post-War economic development and the recession in the 1990s, (3) Article 9 of the Peace Constitution and Japan, and (4) Collective memories of militaristic past and its legacies. Through the examination of these themes, Japan's politico-economic, cultural, and historical contexts will be visited and discussed under the broader framework of international relations in East Asia. *Satisfies the Non-Western overlay requirement.*

POL 333 Asian Political Systems (3 credits)

This course will examine and discuss the political dynamics and policy behaviors of the most intriguing systems of East Asia (China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea and Taiwan). To this end, we will explore the intricacies of the cultural, historical, and psychological contexts in which behavioral and policy motivations may be explained. Along with the comparative analysis of each country (political system, political economy, state-society relations, and foreign relations), major contemporary issues and policies will be also examined. *Satisfies the Non-Western overlay requirement.*

POL 334 Russian Politics (3 credits)

In 1917, the USSR was born out of the ashes of the Russian empire, and in 1991, it died. Since the Soviet Union disintegrated, Russia has struggled to develop a new national identity, a healthy economy, a well-functioning polity, an efficacious state, and a new orientation in world affairs. This course investigates the significance of the Soviet legacy for the contemporary political situation in Russia and evaluates the impact of new forces unleashed since the end of the communist era. In learning about the USSR and developments in today's Russia, the class applies some of comparative politics' "big concepts:" revolution, the state, the nation, federalism, totalitarianism, authoritarianism, and democracy.

POL 335 Comparative Politics of the Middle East and North Africa (3 credits)

This course serves as an introduction to the politics of the Middle East and North Africa. This region comprises 24 countries (or more depending on who is counting!) and spans three continents. Historically it has produced all three of the world's major monotheistic faiths and served as the battleground of kings and crusaders. Currently it is home to nation states, transnational movements, and several on-going conflicts. This course will explore the political system, political economy, and societal components of several countries in the region as a starting point to challenge broader themes of nationalism, territoriality, and political power.

POL 337 Contemporary Cuban Politics and Society -- Class and Study Tour (3 credits)

The Cuban revolution is one of the seminal events of Latin American twentieth century history. This course provides the tools to understand the forces that gave rise to the revolution, how 'the Revolution' has evolved over the more than five and a half decades since the Castro government has been in power, and how Cuban society has transformed – politically, economically, socially and culturally. Particular focus is placed on Cuba since the demise of the Soviet Union, the so called "Special Period," in which Cuba transitioned from a 2nd World client state into an isolated underdeveloped country. Political reforms since then have contributed to an aperture toward the outside world, as well as to steps towards greater economic freedom for Cubans. Many other topics, including race, gender, the arts, Cuba's foreign relations with the U.S. and the rest of the world, citizenship, religion, health care and Cuba's future, will be discussed as well. This course satisfies the

Non-Western overlay requirement, and it is also a Latin American Studies and Africana Studies course.

POL 338: Democracy: Perspectives from Rome – Summer Study Tour (3 credits)

This class offers an introduction to democratic political processes and institutions by using Rome as a case study. Students will learn about politics and political change in modern Italy; about the structure, function, and dynamics of government and the political system; about the political theories and events that affect the current political climate; and about how citizens participate through these structures. We will first read a few classics on democracy and the democratic tradition to establish a foundation of theoretical reasoning before moving on to an examination of the empirical evidence of how the system of politics functions in Italy. An additional, comparative function of this course will be a correlation of political institutions in the United States, urging students to reflect upon their own political environment.

International Politics Courses

POL 352 Global Political Economy (3 credits)

Global economic relations are international, political and complex; they involve cross border flows of goods, money, services, and people and they reflect and create power. This course focuses on the nature and impact of the movement of goods (trade), capital (money, foreign direct investment, bailouts), services (call centers), people (migration), and even "bads" (pollution and disease) to understand the challenges and opportunities for development, globalization, and international cooperation in today's world. It emphasizes the analysis of historic booms and busts in various national economies as well as current global events and trends. *Prerequisite: POL 115. Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement, and is also a Latin American Studies course.*

POL 353 Global Security (3 credits)

This course examines the weapons- and state-centric approach to security that was dominant during the Cold War and investigates how conceptions have changed since that era. While arms and militarization continue to be security concerns, economic strength and development, resource scarcity, environmental degradation, and human rights are all on the post-Cold War security agenda. The course contrasts a "national security"

perspective with a "global" or "human security" one. *Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement and is also a Faith-Justice Program course.*

POL 359 Contemporary International Migration (3 credits)

Migration has profound and transformative impacts on many aspects of politics, by its effects on labor markets, culture, gender, racial and ethnic relations, religion, and families and kinship ties. This course draws on social science literature to examine the causes and consequences of migration and the effects on both sending and destination countries in various regions of the world. It explores how various types of migrants - refugees, immigrants, guest workers, trafficked persons, and undocumented workers - have shaped and continue to reshape politics and society through their interactions and relationships with regimes of power and authority, established communities, and each other. This course also addresses the incorporation of migrants into political and economic life in their destination countries and how this reverberates in their home countries, the role of international organizations in global migration, and analysis of current migratory trends and polemics. *Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement.*

POL 364 International Relations of East Asia (3 credits)

The course will examine and discuss the most intriguing dynamics of international relations in East Asia. Along with the historical analysis of international relation in the region since the mid-19th century, the course will engage in the discussion of pressing issues that characterize contemporary international politics in the region, including (1) regional economic development and interactions, (2) Sino-Taiwanese tension and the U.S. involvement, (3) North Korean nuclear crisis, (4) Japan and its post-Cold War security profile, and (5) regional tension over Japan's militaristic past. *Satisfies the Non-Western overlay requirement.*

POL 367 Ethics in International Affairs (3 credits)

What is morality in international politics? Is ethical reasoning and action possible in international affairs? If possible, when and how? Proponents of Realism often claim that there is virtually no room for morality in international affairs, and states and state actors are rational thinkers interacting in

anarchy. For them, ethics are simply luxury and irrelevant. On the other hand, thinkers under the tradition of IR liberalism/idealism emphasize the ethical dimension of state decision making and state behaviors. On what moral ground or ethical reasoning, are the moral behaviors taking place and observed/unobserved? The primary objective of the course is to help students enhance their analytical ability for the study of international ethics. To this end, the course will explore the main traditions and theories of international ethics with a focus on such topical areas as just war and use of force, universal human rights and humanitarian intervention, and national collective memory and post-conflict reconciliation.

POL 368 Global Gender Issues (3 credits)

This course examines the concept of gender around the world. Topics include the struggles for full citizenship, why women become political leaders in some settings and not in others, the multiplicities of feminisms, the ways in which the global political economy depends on and reinforces conceptions of gender, and how security is particularly gendered. *Satisfies the Globalization overlay requirement, and this is also a Gender Studies course.*

Political Science Senior Seminars

Senior seminars are capstone courses in Political Science and therefore are advanced in terms of expectations for student performance. This includes high level performance in student assignments, class participation and research papers and presentations.

POL 401 Senior Seminar: Contentious Politics in the US (3 credits)

Contentious politics consists of many “non-traditional” forms of political action, including social movements, protests, political violence, and revolution. This course focuses on and compares particular cases of contentious politics, the origins of which are rooted in the perceived systematic, institutionalized inequality and violence perpetrated by the state and state actors. Importantly, the movements frame their struggle as one of social justice. However, the leaders within these movements disagreed about how best to fight for justice, ranging from nonviolent resistance to violent resistance to what some have called terrorism. What is “just” about each movement and who decides? Were the tactics employed by each group “just” and for whom? Can violent activity ever be justified? When do a state’s actions

become oppressive enough to warrant violent offenses? Through the lens of social justice theory, we will investigate claims of inequality, oppression, and domination articulated by actors within each of the movements and assess whether or not actions by these groups to resist injustice were morally and ethically justified. *Satisfies the Writing Intensive overlay requirement.*

POL 403 Senior Seminar: Nation and Nationalism in Global Society (3 credits)

The primary objective of this seminar is to help students enhance their analytical abilities for the study of contemporary national problematique. In the rapidly changing contemporary global world, why are people still attracted, swayed, and annoyed by what is national? What is so important about being a part of nation? What drives people to develop specific allegiance toward a nation? And, how? More fundamentally, what is a nation? *Satisfies the Writing-Intensive overlay requirement.*

POL 404 Senior Seminar: Contemporary Peacebuilding (3 credits)

The end of the Cold War brought widespread hope for world peace. Long simmering civil strife and interstate confrontations abated in Latin America, the Korean peninsula, Southern Africa and the Middle East. War and destruction, however, were far from over, as places where conflict appeared mostly resolved in the 1990s—the Middle East and Chechnya—reignited at the turn of the century and new ones emerged. What is peace and under what conditions is it made? How can a settlement be transformed and peace be built in a previously war-torn society? This seminar investigates theoretical frameworks of peacemaking and peacebuilding and asks students to apply these perspectives to select, contemporary cases. *Satisfies the Writing-Intensive overlay requirement.*

POL 407 Senior Seminar: Theories of Justice in the 21st Century (3 credits)

This political theory seminar examines some of the major theories of justice available to political theorists in the 21st century. We begin with an in-depth reading of the work that has defined justice in the 20th and 21st centuries: John Rawls’ *A Theory of Justice*. We will also read selections from Rawls’ *Political Liberalism* and his work on international justice, *The Law of Peoples*. In order to consider alternative theories of justice and criticisms of Rawls, we will read classic critical commentaries in the form of articles and book chapters from Michael Walzer, Michael Sandel,

Alistair MacIntyre, Ronald Dworkin, Susan Okin, Robert Nozick, Brian Barry, Amartya Sen, and James Fishkin. Course goals: 1) provide the student with an in-depth reading of major political theorists of justice; 2) provide students the opportunity to develop a more sophisticated understanding of political justice through the weekly writing of critical, interpretive, and comparative essays; 3) encourage the student, over the course of the semester, to compare and contrast theories; and 4) students obtain a vocabulary of political ideology (liberalism, communitarianism, conservatism, feminism, legalism, utilitarianism, and post-modernism) as well as an understanding of different types of justice (e.g., distributive v. restorative). *Prerequisite: POL 17 or permission of instructor. Satisfies the Writing-Intensive overlay requirement.*

Political Science Experiential Courses

POL 191 Washington Leadership Seminar (3 credits)

Students who attend The Washington Center (TWC) take a leadership seminar through TWC. *This course is an elective; it does not count for major or minor credit.*

POL 192 Washington Internship (3 credits)

Students who attend The Washington Center (TWC) for a normal academic semester (fall or spring) perform a 30-35 hour a week internship. *The Department grants students two upper division courses (6 credits) for the internship (see POL 411-412 below) and this third elective course for all these hours of work. Again, POL 197 is an elective; it does not count for major or minor credit.*

POL 193 Washington Center Elective Course (3 credits)

Students who attend The Washington Center (TWC) take one evening course at the Center in addition to performing their internship and participating in the leadership seminar. If this course is in Political Science, we transfer it back as POL 198, an elective; it does not count for POL major or minor credit. Students may take a course in another discipline to count for minor or double major credit, according to that Department's/Program's rules.

POL 411-412 Washington Internship I-II (6 credits)

At The Washington Center (see Special Academic Programs and Services for more information), students are placed in an internship

where they work 30-35 hours in an office making substantive contributions to its work in politics, public policy, law, advocacy, or other related fields. For these activities, students earn two courses worth of upper division credit. *Please note: the other courses at the Washington Center do not count for Upper Division POL major or minor credit.*

POL 413-414 International Internship I-II (3 or 6 credits, depending on the Program)

Some study abroad programs offer internship credit for one or two classes. Please note: subject to administrative approval, students may earn two courses of UD POL credit if their internship is in the 32-hour/week range.

POL 491 Philadelphia-Area Internships (3 credits)

Work for the District Attorney of Philadelphia? CBS? A judge? The World Affairs Council of Philadelphia? Supervised internships in the Philadelphia area in the offices of elected or appointed government officials, public interest organizations, party organizations, and many other groups involved with politics and policy. This course teaches you how to write a resume, cover letter, and perform a job search. Available both Fall and Spring. Occasionally, a student may elect to take the internship twice, but that second course counts for elective credit, and the student must obtain permission of the internship coordinator first. *The course is open to ALL majors and satisfies the GEP Writing Intensive Overlay.*

Political Science Honors Research

POL 493, 494 Honors Research in Political Science (3 credits)

Majors with a minimum GPA of 3.5 in Political Science courses may apply to the Honors Program to earn College Honors. Applications are due in Spring of the junior year for the right to perform a year-long research project under the supervision of a Political Science Department member. To succeed in the application, the student should be in conversation with that faculty member early on in the junior year. Then, the student works closely with her/his mentor over the course of the senior year to prepare and present a thesis that passes the scrutiny of the mentor, an outside faculty reader with complementary expertise, and a member of the Honors Committee. Specific requirements for the College Honors thesis may be found under "Honors Program". *Prior approval from the Honors Program and Department is*

necessary. Students who complete Departmental Honors are not required to take a POL Senior Seminar. One semester of HON research counts for the seminar, and the other for an upper division POL course.