

POLITICAL SCIENCE INTRODUCTORY COURSES

- POL 1011 Introduction to American Government and Politics** **3 credits**
An introduction to the theory and process of democratic government in the United States. Emphasis is placed on an examination of the relationships among American values, politics, governmental institutions, and public policy.
- POL 1031 Introduction to Comparative Politics** **3 credits**
A comparative analysis of political values governing structures and policy-making styles in selected countries. Investigates the linkage between economic and political development, along with the challenges that poses for democracy.
- POL 1041 Law and Public Policy** **3 credits**
An introduction to the interplay between law and politics in America. The course will examine the various aspects of law, criminal and civil, and explain to the student how to maintain their rights both against government and private individuals. *Does not count for major requirements.*
- POL 1051 Introduction to International Politics** **3 credits**
An introductory survey of the major approaches, interpretations and problems in the field of International Politics. Topics include the balance of power, diplomacy, war, the great powers, civilizational order, international political economy and environmental diplomacy.
- POL 1061 The American Political Area** **3 credits**
An examination of American politics from the perspective of elected and appointed public officials, lobbyists, pollsters, and campaign managers complemented by political science readings and integrative lectures. DOES NOT FULFILL REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJORS
- POL 1071 Introduction to Political Thought** **3 credits**
Political theorists ask questions about justice, equality, law, property, community, and duty. This course examines the foundations of political thought in Greece (Plato, Aristotle), the influence of Christian thinking in the middle ages (Augustine, Aquinas), the Renaissance challenge to Christian thought (Machiavelli), the development of popular sovereignty and rights (Hobbes), the influence of liberal norms of equality, tolerance, and freedom (Locke), the development of liberal institutions (Hume, Smith, Madison), the critique of liberalism (Rousseau), and the 20th and 21st century innovations of post-modernism (Foucault), analysis of race, and feminism (Wendy Brown).
- POL 1511 Introduction to Political Science Research** **3 credits**
This course has two distinct goals: to prepare students to perform undergraduate-level research in political science and to build camaraderie and enthusiasm for the major amongst political science students. To realize the first goal, the course will teach students how to use the library and internet for research, develop and evaluate a hypothesis, construct logical arguments, document sources properly, and edit and revise their papers. Students will also learn the logic of social science inquiry and social science methods and will produce a paper based on them as a final product of this course. In response

to the second goal, the professors will encourage discussion of current events (as well as course materials) throughout the semester, work with students on career goals, and sponsor a class trip to Washington, DC. Majors must take this course during their sophomore year.

POLITICAL THEORY

- POL 2011 Classical and Medieval Political Thought** **3 credits**
- Through a close reading of selected texts, we explore the beginnings of Western philosophy in ancient Greece (Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle) and Rome (Cicero, Livy, Seneca, Tacitus) and the development of concepts like law, property, community, and reason in the Middle Ages (Averroes, Maimonides, Augustine, Aquinas, William of Ockham, Marsiglio of Padua, Christine Pizan). We end by reflecting on how these authors help us make sense of the Renaissance turn toward humanism, real politick, and criticism of Christianity in the works of Bruni, Erasmus, and Machiavelli.
- POL 2021 Modern Political Thought** **3 credits**
- Modern Political Thought traces the development of “modern” political theory from its beginnings in Florentine republicanism (Machiavelli) and the Reformation (Luther and Calvin) and Counter Reformation (Suarez) to its restatement in the 20th century (Rawls). Our focus is liberal democracy—what Madison called “republican” government—from the establishment of dependence on the people for legitimate power and political equality (Hobbes) to the development of representation and limited government (Locke). We examine the institutionalization of liberal ideas (Madison and Hamilton), the expansion of liberal rights (Wollstonecraft, J.S. Mill, Rawls), and traditional and modern critiques of liberal rights (Rousseau, Burke, Marx, Charles Taylor, Carole Pateman, and Iris Marion Young).
- POL 2031 American Political Thought** **3 credits**
- This course introduces students to early classic texts in American Political Thought (the revolution, constitutional convention, Lincoln-Douglas debates) by linking them to other important intellectual and political movements in American thought—women’s suffrage, abolitionism, and the 20th century civil rights movements. We analyze the extent to which 1) all these movements share concepts and 2) the ways in which later movements refuted, amended, and rejected the concepts that were fundamental to the “founding.” We explore the idea of two “foundings”: the traditional emphasis on the forging of the Revolution and the framing of the Constitution in the eighteenth century *and* the community oriented religious movements of the 17th century. How can we compare the assertions of citizenship in these various movements? How do they contribute to our political vocabulary today?
- POL 2041 Democracy and Legal Theory** **3 credits**
- The theories of law and justice that have shaped contemporary American legal and democratic thought have as their wellsprings, the ancient world. The course will begin with a short visit to Athens, the birthplace of democracy. The class will then travel to the island of Siros. The course will be based there and will examine how the concepts of liberty and equality have evolved from the times of Socrates and Pericles, to the era of Thomas Jefferson, from American Revolution, through the shaping of the Constitution, to the Civil War, and then to contemporary America. Particular emphasis will be devoted to understanding how the various theories of law—natural law, legal positivism, and the sociological school—interface with the institution of judicial review, and how judicial review and democracy co-exist in the American polity. *This course is offered only in the summer session and is offered on-site in Greece.*
- POL 2091 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; current trend in the theory and practice of American public Administration.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- POL 2101 Public Policy** **3 credits**
 An analysis of the public policy-making process in America. Emphasis is on the structure of policy-making and substantive policy issues such as health and education.
- POL 2111 Congress and the Legislative Process** **3 credits**
 Examines the legislative process in the U.S. Congress with emphasis on the internal workings of the institution such as committees, parties and rules. External forces such as the Presidency, bureaucracy, and public opinion will also be examined.
- POL 2121 The Presidency** **3 credits**
 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 Congress, bureaucracies, and public opinion.
- POL 2141 State and Local Government** **3 credits**
 Politics and policy at the local and state level in the United States. Emphasis on the variety of issues with which state and local governments deal, analysis of government structures and examination of how community, social, economic, and political characteristics shape policy-making and implementation.
- POL 2151 Constitutional Politics** **3 credits**
 An examination of how the supposedly weakest of the three branches of the federal government has come to exercise political power. The course will study how the Court has employed its functions of judicial review and statutory interpretation to enhance its role within the political system. Cases examined will span the period from *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) to *Bush v. Gore* (2000). The course will also review how the appointment and amendment processes have been used to influence the judiciary.
- POL 2161 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 the development of these protections. 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.
- POL 2171 (MGT 2431) Government and Business** **3 credits**
 A discussion and survey of the distribution of powers within the multi-unit system of government, with an analysis of the constitutional limitations that restrict government in regulating business and the problems in administration of the different regulatory powers.
- POL 2181 Law and Social Change** **3 credits**
 Can courts effectively generate social change? What are the advantages and limits of using the law to effect social change? We use cases and case studies to examine the relationship between law and society. In the last forty years, groups attempting to effect social change have turned to the courts as an effective source of authority when they find themselves disadvantaged or rejected by the larger political system. To what extent has this approach been successful? To what extent is it desirable? While constitutional law emphasizes the logic of the opinion, this course will look beyond the decisions of the Supreme Court, focusing instead on the implementation process and the actions of lower courts in interpreting the Supreme Court's decisions. We will look at 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.
- POL 2201 Religion and American Politics** **3 credits**
 After a brief survey of the role religion has played in the formation of the American polity, an examination of the role religion plays in current American politics including its influence on political

parties, the development of legislation, presidential elections and the role of the Supreme Court in establishing a proper boundary between religion and the state.

- POL 2211 Women, Gender, and American Politics 3 credits**
- To what extent are men and women “equal” in the United States today? To what extent did inequality characterize the past relationship? What is equality any way? Should equality be a goal for politically-motivated and interested individuals? Is anyone doing anything today to advance this (or any other) gender-progressive agenda? To answer, these larger questions, this course is divided into three parts. The first examines the American women’s movement, from its origins in the early 19th century until today. The purpose of this analysis is to understand when and under what conditions women’s movements in the U.S. have emerged, what have been their goals, and to what extent they have succeeded. In so doing, we will study the different types of feminisms that have developed as activists have provided the logic, practice, and goals for their challenges to the status quo. After studying the movements, we will investigate the extent to which the movements have succeeded by looking at both women’s political participation and public policy that is particularly relevant to females. In our study of movements, politics, and policy, an understanding of the variety of feminisms and the social construction of gender will be central.
- POL 2221 Suburban Government and Problems 3 credits**
- Focuses on an analysis of the governmental structure and functioning of suburban political systems in large metropolitan areas. Examines problems of service provision in areas such as police protection, fire protection, transportation, and housing. Emphasizes a practical approach to local government units and possibilities for integration, cooperation, and regionalization of specific functions and jurisdictions.
- POL 2241 Environmental Politics in America 3 credits**
- This course analyzes environmental politics in the United States through a careful examination of institutions. We begin by debating the “proper” relationship between humans and the natural world considering the meaning of terms like environmentalism, conservationism, preservationism, deep ecology, eco-racism, and eco-feminism. We examine the rise of environmentalism in America, moving from the progressive conservationism of Teddy Roosevelt through the environmentalism of Earth Day and the 1970s 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.
- POL 2251 Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Voting Behavior 3 credits**
- A study of the changing roles of parties and pressure groups in American politics with particular emphasis upon the Presidency, Congress, courts, and the bureaucracy. Topics include the effects of de-alignment, proliferation of political action committees and single issue groups. The health of the American democracy will be evaluated in the light of these developments.
- POL 2261 Health Policy and Politics 3 credits**
- It provides an introduction to the field of health policy and politics. The course focuses on the United States but also presents comparative views of health policy in both developed and developing countries. Special emphasis will be given to public policies such as Medicare, Medicaid, regulation and financial assistance for the uninsured. Course topics include the role of interest groups, Congressional legislation, health policy and bureaucracy, the state role in health care policy and the Federalism debate.
- POL 2271 Political Sociology: The Mass Media in American Politics 3credits**
- How Do We Define the Public Interest? The National Interest? Our Self-Interest? How do we know what we mean? How do we form beliefs about our needs? For example, should the American national interest be defined in terms of spreading democracy or stabilizing the balance of power? How much scope should be afforded to market forces in the economy? Where should we draw boundary between public authority and private choice? This class examines such issues from a sociological perspective. More specifically, while sociology as a field of study examines the varied societal institutions (e.g.,

family, religion, educational systems, etc.) which shape us and our beliefs, this class examines the role of the mass media in constituting our beliefs and shaping the public agenda. To this end, the first six weeks of the course will see us trace the evolution of varied print, electronic, and internet-age media, examining their varied effects on the political agenda, campaigns and elections, and economic, social and foreign policies. The second part of the course will see us then apply these concepts to varied issue areas, from the formal context of campaigns and debates to broader issue areas related to race, class, social policy and foreign policy in the age of terror.

POL 2281 Philadelphia Politics 3 credits

An examination of the political and social development of the City of Philadelphia with an emphasis on the impact of Quaker values, the rise and decline of Philadelphia as the nation's premier industrial city, the impact of immigration movements both from Europe and the South, the role of political machines and reformers, put in the context of political science theory relative to the development of American cities. Particular emphasis will be placed on recent political leaders beginning with the reform mayors, Clark and Dilworth, continuing through Tate, Rizzo, Green, Goode, Rendell and Street.

POL 2291 Environmental Protection Management 3 credits

This course analyzes the various managerial problems associated with the prevention, mitigation, and cleanup of environmental problems. It also focuses on an examination of the EPA and OSHA and state and local regulations involving hazard control. Finally, it attempts to provide a basic framework for planning a cost effective response to technical and legal requirements of environmental issues.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

POL 2301 European Union Law 3 credits

An examination of the impact of the development of a legal system for the European Union and how it impacts on the various nations that constitute the EU and their citizens. *Louvain Institute.*

POL 2311 Comparative European Politics 3 credits

In-depth treatment of a specially selected country undertaken each semester with appropriate attention to comparison with other European and non-European states. Historical, economic, and cultural, as well as contemporary political, aspects will be studied, including the foreign policy of the selected state and its place in the international system. The country chosen for study varies from semester to semester; one semester may be taken independently of the other. *Louvain Institute.*

POL 2321 Fundamentalism, Religion, and Politics 3 credits

This course is a unique, interdisciplinary analysis of the complex relationships between fundamentalism, religion, and politics. Designed to be interactive, the course invites faculty from different disciplines both within and from outside of the University to share with the class their knowledge of different aspects of the theological and political causes and implications of fundamentalism. In Part I of the course, students will examine in depth a host of conceptual and theoretical issues pertaining to fundamentalism in religion and theology. Part II of the course focuses on a number of diverse cases in which fundamentalist religion and other forms of fundamentalist practice have an important impact in the world today. Throughout the course of the semester, students are encouraged to grapple with the tension between fundamentalist theory, both from the perspective of believers and of observers, and fundamentalism in practice as it affects the world in which we live.

POL 2331 Global Gender Issues 3 credits

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, and the ways in which the international political economy depends on and reinforces conceptions of gender.

- POL 2341 Political Leadership** **3 credits**
 Examines practical principles and axioms of political leadership in the contemporary setting. During the second half of the course, the leadership records of recent American Presidents is evaluated through debate among teams of students.
- POL 2351 Revolution and Development** **3 credits**
 Analyzes classical theories of revolution from Aristotle to Pareto; cause and effect of the “great” revolutions—France 1789, Russia 1917, China 1949; the collapse of European Communism; techniques of guerrilla insurgency and the coup d’etat; the future of revolution and implications for world stability and U.S. security.
- POL 2371 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.
- POL 2381 Politics and Society of the Arab World** **3 credits**
 This is a first level course that investigates social and political change in the Arab world. It examines the social, economic, political, and ideological structures of the contemporary Arab World with an emphasis on the regional impact of the rise and fall of oil revenues, the centrality of the state, the rise of political Islam, and the impact of the “War on terrorism.” This course employs a macro-political/sociological approach that situates the region in the global political economy and introduces students to its problematics and historical-cultural specificity.
- POL 2401 Nationalism** **3 credits**
 Examines the roots of nationalism in Europe, Third World nationalism and colonial empires, nationalism and war, ethnic, class, and racial conflict, the future of multinational states, implications for U.S. foreign policy and efforts to establish a stable world system.
- POL 2411 The Craft of Intelligence** **3 credits**
 Examines methods of intelligence collection, problems of analysis, impact of intelligence on foreign policy, intelligence as the *first line of defense*, comparison of American, Russian, Israeli, and European agencies. Analyzes tensions between secret intelligence and democracy. Guest lectures by intelligence professionals and a tour and briefing at CIA headquarters.
- POL 2421 Russian Politics** **3 credits**
 Investigates the challenges and prospects facing Russia and the former Soviet Republics today. The first part of the course focuses upon the politics of the Soviet Union and the second on the post-Soviet era.
- POL 2441 South Africa and the Politics of Transition** **3 credits**
 This course examines South Africa’s transition to democracy from the breakdown of the apartheid state to current policy issues and debates such as national reconciliation and the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The multiple dimensions of the transition process examined are: social movements, negotiation, conflict resolution, constitutional development, elections, transitional justice, leadership, and international influence. This course will highlight and question the difference between structural transitions and societal transformations
- POL 2451 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.

POL 2481 Internal War 3 credits

This course analyses the genesis, development, and consequences of internal war, from the Swamp Fox to contemporary Colombia, with special emphasis on the strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare, as well as British, French, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and American styles of counter-insurgency.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

POL 2521 International Law 3 credits

Surveys the nature and function of international law in relation to individuals, the nation-state and international community.

POL 2531 Latin America & U.S. Relations 3 credits

An exploration of the development of political, economic, and social relations between the United States and the nations of Latin America. The course will focus on both state and non-state actors.

POL 2541 U.S. Foreign Policy 3 credits

Examines fundamental themes, processes and tendencies in U.S. foreign policy with special attention to the Cold War and its aftermath.

POL 2551 Global Security 3 credits

Examines the weapons-centric approach to security that was dominant during the Cold War and investigates how conceptions of security 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. Contrasts a "national security" perspective with a "global" or "human security" one. *Students may take this course for Faith-Justice credit.*

POL 2561 War, Crisis, and the Presidency: Defining the National Interest 3 credits

From Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush, the American people have looked to the president in time of crisis as the only agent capable of identifying and acting on the national interest. The view of the President as a rhetorical leader is an implicit part of our political culture, as Americans expect that Presidents will express themselves publicly, promote policy initiatives, and inspire the population. Yet, ironically, this is not how the founders envisioned the office of the presidency. Madison and his contemporaries feared that frequent appeals to the public would undermine veneration of the government, compromise the quality of deliberation, and encourage presidential demagoguery. In this course, we examine these shifting views of presidential leadership as presidents have increasingly taken over the role of definers of the national interest. After an initial examination of the founders' views and the evolution of the presidency, we will examine the role of presidential rhetoric in World War I, the global Depression of the 1930s and World War II, the Cold War, Vietnam War, varied conflicts of the 1990s, and into the War on Terrorism. In the process, we will reconsider the founders' critique and its implications for America's response in the War on Terrorism.

POL 2571 The Viet Nam Wars 3 credits

Examines the thirty-year conflict from the Franco-Viet Minh war to the collapse of Saigon. Topics include United States' involvement, Johnson Administration strategy, the news media, and the legacy of the war for U.S. foreign policy and world order.

POL 2581 International Conflict Management 3 credits

An understanding of the nature of international and internal conflict in the modern era including the characteristics of conflict at various stages of the conflict cycle understood through an overview of

competing theoretical explanations for conflict. An examination of the various strategies employed by the international community for responding to such conflict.

POL 2591 International Relations of the U.S. and South Asia 3 credits

This course examines U.S. foreign policy toward South Asia, focusing on U.S.-India relations in the broader context of policy toward Pakistan, Russia, and China. It more specifically examines U.S.-Indian differences over the meaning of democracy, shifts in the regional balance of power, the need for economic reform, and the more recent context of the ostensible War on Terror.

POL 2611 Theories of International Relations 3 credits

How do we explain major developments in world politics? This is the task of theory in international relations. In the last twenty-five years, the field has been hotly contested, with three “great debates” organizing the discussion. These debates are the focus of this course, and students will master the arguments waged on all sides and use some of them to organize a research paper on a topic of their choice. The first debate is primarily between neorealists and neoliberals, and it focuses on the role of institutions, the relevance of cooperation, and the motivation of state actors in the international realm. The second debate is a methodological one, in which critical theorists ask prior questions about methodology and concept formation to criticize both neorealists and neoliberals. Finally, the third debate pushes these questions further to examine the impact of the social construction of knowledge on international political outcomes and theories. In studying these theoretical debates, we will examine case studies investigating why the cold war ended when and how it did, what the prospects for peace and conflict are in the post-cold war world, when do sanctions achieve their goals, and why has economic development been such a challenge for some states.

POL 2621 War and Peace 3 credits

A study of the origins, conduct and consequences of armed conflict from antiquity to the present with special attention to the American experience. Topics include military strategy, technology, morality, unconventional warfare, avoiding and eliminating warfare.

POL 2631 Political Economy of Booms and Busts 3 credits

This course provides a basic introduction to evolving Classical and Keynesian debates over the international political economy and domestic autonomy. Over the semester, we will trace these debates as they evolved from the early period of the Classical gold standard, through the Great Crash and Great Depression, the Bretton Woods era, the stagflationary crises of the 1970s, and into the more recent era of globalization. By the end of the semester, students should understand basic controversies over fiscal, monetary, and incomes policies, comparative advantage and the balance of payments, and fixed or floating exchange rates, as well as be able to situate such debates in the broader political context.

POL 2641 Globalization and Governance 3 credits

This course examines economic, and social, and political challenges facing the global community in the post-Cold War era. It addresses the emergence of economic and social interdependence, and the political challenges involved in the construction of institutions of global governance. By the end of the semester, students will be able to participate in key policy debates, to be demonstrated in a policy paper addressing a substantive issue related to global governance. *Prerequisite: POL 2631.*

POL 2651 Ethics and Globalization 3 credits

What is “the economy”? “the market”? “the state”? How do these institutions relate to one another, and what are the consequences for equity, efficiency, and the public interest? In addressing these concerns, this course will begin by briefly engaging enduring economic, political, and ethical debates. Moving to the main focus of the course, it will then directly engage the real world context of these controversies, examining debates over: 1) poverty and the need for a minimum and/or living wage, 2) industrial organization and unionization—and the varied implications for energy and health care policy debates, 3) globalization issues related to the need for “free” or “fair” trade—and the varied implications for educational, labor and environmental issues, and 4) development and global inequality.

POL 2661 International and Comparative Monetary Organization 3 credits

This course examines the evolution of domestic and international monetary and financial systems, tracing shifts in the balance of power between domestic labor, capital and central banks, and parallel international efforts to maintain economic stability. It specifically addresses the prewar rise of labor movements and postwar efforts at international monetary and financial cooperation. It then traces shifts in the nature of such organizations as the International Monetary Fund, Group of Eight (G-8) industrialized nations, and more recent components of the “New International Financial Architecture.”

POL 2681 Arms, Arms Control, & Proliferation 3 credits

Anarchy in the international system has long challenged states and other actors to search for ways to provide for security. One of the most common approaches has been to procure armaments, but that method has never been without its critics. Even the advocates of more and better arms became worried in the second half of the twentieth century as the power and levels of stockpiles grew and the certainty and speed with which these destructive devices could reach their targets improved. Thus the idea of arms “control,” a policy of managing the development of arsenals, emerged and guided superpower policy for two decades. This approach came under attack in the 1980s, from both the left and the right. As a result, new pressures for disarmament and build-up followed and coexisted uncomfortably for about two decades. The dawn of the new century has provided new challenges to the policies of armament, arms control, and non-proliferation as an examination of some special topics will demonstrate.

POL 2691 Global Environmental Politics 3 credits

This course is a unique, interdisciplinary examination of the global environment that deals with a number of topics and problems in political science, philosophy, history, economics, and the natural sciences. The goals of this course are threefold. First, the course is designed to evoke and encourage thinking about environmental issues and all of their implications on a global level. Toward that effect, students will be encouraged to think about the historical, philosophical, and moral consequences of human interaction with the environment. The second goal of the course is to examine in depth the various ways in which the global environment affects and is affected by a multiplicity of forces and actors, in particular, local, national, and international governments, national and indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regimes, and industry. Finally, throughout the course of studying the global environment, students will be exposed to some of the basic concepts and vocabulary of political science, including systems, states, cultures, identities, institutions, regimes and organizations.

SEMINARS

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.

POL 2711 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).

- POL 2721 Seminar on International Political Economy** **3 credits**
 This seminar examines theoretical debates over international economic cooperation, contrasting approaches which stress the importance of the international distribution of capabilities, domestic interest groups, and ideological forces. Students will complete original papers which evaluate these approaches in the context of empirical cases, and will present their findings to the class at the end of the semester. *Prerequisite: POL 2631 or permission of instructor.*
- POL 2731 Seminar on Freedom of Religion** **3 credits**
 Surveys the Supreme Court's decisions in the areas of free exercise and establishment of religion along with a study of theories concerning the relationship between Church and State in the United States. Student research involves First Amendment issues. *Prerequisites: POL 1011 and either POL 2151, 2161, 2181, 2201 or permission of instructor.*
- POL 2751 Seminar on Contemporary Peace Making and Peace Building** **3 credits**
 At the end of the Cold War with the peaceful demise of the USSR and the spread of democracy, there were great hopes for world peace. Long simmering civil strife and inter-state confrontations abated in Latin America, the Korean peninsula, Southern Africa and the Middle East. War and destruction, however, were far from over as Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Africa, and South Asia erupted or continued to burn. And places where conflict appeared mostly resolved in the 1990s—the Middle East and Chechnya—reignited at the turn of the century. How can we account for the ebb and flow in the intensity of these conflicts? Under what conditions is peace made? How can a settlement be transformed and peace be built in a previously war-torn society? This seminar investigates theoretical frameworks of peace making and peace building and asks students to apply these perspectives to select, contemporary cases.
- POL 2771 Seminar on Democracy and Democratization** **3 credits**
 Examines definitions of democracy, authoritarianism, and totalitarianism and theoretical frameworks scholars use to explain democratization and democratic consolidation. Compares the transitions from authoritarianism to democracy in Latin America and Southern Europe to post-communist transformations. *Prerequisites: POL 1031 or POL 2361 or POL 2421 or permission of instructor.*

EXPERIENTIAL

- POL 2801-2811 Washington Internship I-II** **6 credits**
See information under Special Academic Programs and Services.
- POL 2841 Political Internships** **3 credits**
 Supervised Internships in the Philadelphia area in the offices of elected or appointed government officials. Permission of instructor is required.
- POL 2851 Public Administration Internship** **3 credits**
 With the approval of the instructor, students will be placed in a public administration-related placement in the Greater Philadelphia area. In addition to the hours required, students will complete a paper that will integrate their experience with public administration theory.
- POL 2861 European Internship** **3 credits**
 Students participating in either the Louvain Institute Program in Leuven may elect to have an internship with a member of the European Parliament, headquartered in Brussels. Similar opportunities are available for students participating in the London program with members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

POL 2871 Model European Union 3 credits

This course is a comprehensive study of the European Union (EU) and its member states with the goal of preparing students for an intercollegiate simulation of the EU in Washington, DC at the end of the semester. Thus there are three distinct areas of investigation. First, students will study in theory and in practice why cooperation occurs, strengthens, and expands geographically. In particular, students will examine the history of the European Union, learn about its institutions and explore the transformation of European identity since the Treaty of Rome. Second, students will learn about European politics in general and will become experts on the recent history, contemporary politics, and economic and social conditions of the country that they will be representing. Third, students need to become political actors, as each class member will play a real-life MEP (Member of the European Parliament), Prime Minister, Foreign Minister or Commissioner. Knowing one's party and country positions in addition to understanding how to achieve goals within a legislature or a cabinet/committee meeting are essential. Thus, we will also seek to hone the student's political and bargaining skills. *Social Science GER approval pending. Additional lab fee for this course.*

POL 2881 Advanced Issues in European Integration 3 credits

This course is for students who have already complete POL 2871 Model European Union and have received permission from the instructor to participate in the European Union Simulation for an additional year. Students in this course will prepare for the simulation as directed by the instructor, and they will write a research papers on a topic related to European Union politics. *Prerequisite: POL 2871 and permission of instructor. Additional lab fee for this course.*

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

POL 2911 Independent Study 3 credits

Taken in conjunction with POL 2801-2811.

POL 2931 Directed Readings in Political Science 3 credits

Study of significant themes and concepts in Political Science under an instructor's supervision. Frequent consultation is required. Prior approval from the Department is necessary. Restricted to students with a minimum GPA of 3.5 in Political Science courses.

POL 2953-2963 Honors Reading and Research 6 credits

Independent research. Requires the completion of an honors essay and passage of a Departmental comprehensive examination.

Psychology

Professors: *Chapman, DeVito, Leitner (Chair), Mindell*

Associate Professor: *Anastasio, Jaeger, Murray, Schatz*

Assistant Professors: *Anderson, Garrigan, Shih, Skolnick*

Program Overview

Psychology is the scientific study of human and animal behavior in all of its many manifestations. The Department of Psychology of Saint Joseph's offers students an exciting and challenging curriculum. The broad range of courses provides opportunities for understanding Psychology as both a scientific and a corporate discipline. The Department's focus is on relevant, current research and the application of that research in experimental, clinical, counseling, health care and corporate settings. The full spectrum of activities and concerns of psychologists are covered, with consideration given to ethical issues.