The Political Science Department seeks to address issues of power, citizenship, government, and justice in the United States and throughout the world by studying the diversity of political life and thought in our own age and in the past. Our goal is to provide students with a deep understanding of the core concepts and practices of politics and government while developing the analytical, research, and writing skills that enable them to think critically and creatively about existing structures of power and privilege. In doing so, we hope to nurture a lifelong fascination and engagement with the political realm.

Haverford's program is designed to provide an understanding of how and why decisions are made. For many students this knowledge serves as the foundation for participation in public affairs and the shaping of the policies that affect their communities and their personal lives. Many majors choose to go on to law school, but just as readily to government service, journalism, teaching, community organizing, any one of which might lead to running for office. Given that most of our classes are small enough to allow ample discussion and dialogue, students leave Haverford well equipped for those continuing discussions that determine the quality of life in our society.

LEARNING GOALS
The Political Science Department provides students with an opportunity to explore politics and government from multiple vantage points—at the grassroots, the nation-state, and the global community—and from a variety of theoretical, conceptual, comparative, historical, and experiential perspectives.

We aim to:
- provide students with a broad background in the discipline of political science, including its multiple methods and subfields as well as substantive knowledge (i.e., facts, concepts, theories, etc.) about different debates and topics within the discipline.
- guide students so they can make pathways through the curriculum in ways that reflect an accumulation of learning and that help them develop a greater level of mastery over at least one body of scholarship within political science.
- cultivate critical, analytic and synthetic thinking about local, national, international and transnational politics, as well as about the nature of political power, governance, citizenship, and justice.
- help students acquire the skills of communication, collaboration, and listening necessary for effective participation within an intellectual community.
- train students to carry out sustained independent research.
- prepare students to become informed and reflective citizens who are knowledgeable about the forces that shape political life.

CURRICULUM
We offer courses in the five subfields of political science at the introductory, intermediate, and advanced levels. We coordinate our offerings with those at Bryn Mawr in order to provide a wide range of subjects.

Courses fall into the following five subfields:
- **American Politics** (A): major institutions; bureaucracy; discrimination; urban politics and urban policy; and ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and class in relation to American politics.
- **Comparative Politics** (C): politics and governments throughout the world; women and politics; comparative political economy; human rights; civil war and revolution; and transitions to democracy.
- **International Relations** (I): international political economy and international security; the state system; international organizations; causes of war, terrorism, peace-building, and reconciliation; and American foreign policy.
- **Globalization and Global Governance** (G): cosmopolitan theory; democracy and global governance; capitalism and its critics; global economy; global civil society and global justice movements.
- **Political Theory** (T): justice, equality, and liberty; power, authority, and order; democratic theory; American political thought; feminist theory; and politics and culture.
MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

• Two of the following 100-level courses to enter the major: POLS 121, 123, 131, 151, 161, and 171. These courses must represent two different subfields.
• Six elective courses taken above the 100 level.
• A 300-level research seminar, taken in the department during the fall semester of the senior year. (This is in addition to the six elective courses described above.)
• A combination of introductory and elective courses that includes representation of three of the five subfields, with work at the intermediate or advanced level in at least two subfields.
  o Students may count some courses in either of the two subfields but not in both.
  o With the consent of a member of the department, students may substitute two or three intermediate- or advanced-level courses from another department for the third subfield, where this serves to complement and strengthen the student’s work within the department. For example, a student concentrating in international politics might offer international economics courses as a subfield; a student in comparative politics might offer courses in an area study; a student in political theory might offer social and political philosophy courses; or a student in American politics might offer social policy courses. Students can count such substitutions towards fulfilling the subfield requirement only. They cannot count these towards political science course credit and cannot use them to fulfill the introductory, elective, and seminar requirements outlined above.
• All senior majors write a thesis and complete an oral defense of the thesis through enrollment in POLS 400.
• Four courses outside political science at Haverford or Bryn Mawr College that relate to the major. Examples of possible interests around which courses could cluster are: American or other area studies; political and social theory; international affairs; environmental policies; urban affairs; intermediate and advanced foreign language work related to work in the major; or courses from one or more of the other social sciences.

SENIOR PROJECT

The senior thesis represents the capstone of the political science major. It is a year-long independent research project designed and implemented by each senior political science major with the guidance and support of an assigned thesis adviser. Students receive one credit for an advanced-level seminar in the fall semester of their senior year. With few exceptions, this seminar is taken with the student’s thesis adviser. During the fall semester seminar students select a research topic, formulate a research question, begin acquiring conceptual and theoretical sophistication through a comprehensive review of the relevant scholarly literature, and prepare a thesis proposal or research design. This proposal will guide each student’s original research during the spring semester. Near the end of the fall semester seniors submit their thesis proposals to all members of the department and present their thesis proposals before the department faculty and fellow students. These proposal defenses are intended to provide students with useful critical feedback during the fall semester when there is still time to make major adjustments to the project if necessary. They are also intended to build an esprit de corps among majors while giving them valuable experience with oral presentation and public accountability.

In the spring semester students register for POLS 400, a supervised research and writing course. During this semester, students conduct independent research and write up their findings with the guidance and feedback of their adviser. Throughout the spring semester students meet regularly with their thesis adviser and submit drafts of thesis chapters to their adviser. After students submit their final written theses in April, they are required to give a 30-minute oral defense of their theses to their adviser and at least one other political science faculty member in early May.

Senior Project Learning Goals

The goal of the thesis is to promote the ongoing acquisition of research and analytical skills, as well as the ability to carry out extensive projects independently and consistent with the highest standards of excellence. Most students writing a thesis will identify an interesting and important research question, explore how other scholars have attempted to address that question, and devise a viable research plan. Students who choose to concentrate in political theory pursue normative
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research and focus on interpretation and analysis of philosophical texts. Students are expected to conduct their own research, often using both primary and secondary sources, and to evaluate how their findings relate to existing scholarship in the field.

Senior Project Assessment
Students are assessed based upon their proposal, their written thesis, their oral defense, and their performance throughout the thesis process. They are evaluated according to several criteria, including:

- their conceptualization of a research question.
- their ability to effectively and concisely present their argument and findings.
- their ability to draw conclusions and extensions of their research to broader arenas.
- their engagement with secondary material and use of primary sources.
- their ability to identify, critique, develop, and apply core concepts and theories.
- their ability to obtain a basic understanding of research methodologies.
- their ability to comprehend and respond to questioning.
- the quality and organization of their writing.
- the timely submission of work and responsiveness to feedback.
- the originality of their ideas and the ambition of their project.
- the breadth of their knowledge related to their thesis topic.
- the depth of their knowledge related to their thesis topic.
- their comprehension of the scope and limitations of their own research.

During the fall semester, students receive feedback from their professor and their peers on various assignments that often include a combination of the following: thesis proposal, annotated bibliography and literature review. The presentation of the thesis proposal in the fall semester is an opportunity for members in the department other than the adviser to weigh in on and evaluate a student’s progress. The feedback received in the fall from fellow students and the department faculty at the thesis proposal defense is beneficial for students as they move ahead with their projects in the spring.

Throughout the spring semester students receive feedback from their thesis adviser through regular meetings and comments on thesis drafts. The schedule for the submission of drafts and individual meetings in the spring semester is determined by the student and his/her adviser. Prior to the oral defense of the thesis in May each student submits a thesis abstract. This abstract is an important element of the defense in that it is designed to serve as a succinct overview of the thesis argument and methodology. The defense is attended by the student, the thesis adviser, and one other member of the department faculty. After the defense, the two faculty members discuss the student’s project and overall performance. Ultimate responsibility for grading of the thesis (POLS 400) belongs to the supervising faculty member.

Requirements for Honors
The department awards honors to senior majors who have demonstrated excellence in their coursework in political science and their senior thesis. The department may grant high honors to a select number of senior majors who have attained an outstanding level of distinction in their political science courses and senior thesis.

Concentrations and Interdisciplinary Minors
The department contributes to multiple concentrations, including those in Peace, Justice, and Human Rights; Middle East and Islamic Studies; African and Africana Studies; Latin American and Iberian Studies; and Gender and Sexuality Studies.

Research and Fieldwork
Faculty have conducted research in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, and students have had opportunities to assist faculty members with field research in places like Guatemala and Mali. The department encourages students to supplement their classroom work by studying abroad or applying for a grant from the College’s Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (haverford.edu/cpgc) to undertake internships in other countries.

Faculty
Susanna Wing
Chair and Associate Professor

Anita Isaacs
Benjamin R. Collins Professor of Social Sciences
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Craig Borowiak
Associate Professor

Thomas Donahue
Visiting Assistant Professor

Paulina Ochoa Espejo
Associate Professor

Steve McGovern
Associate Professor

Barak Mendelsohn
Associate Professor

Zachary Oberfield
Associate Professor

COURSES

POLSH 121 AMERICAN POLITICS
Stephen McGovern, Zachary Oberfield
This course introduces students to scholarship about the exercise and distribution of political power in the U.S. Topics include: presidential leadership; legislative politics; the role of the courts; the bureaucracy; federalism; political parties and the electoral system; interest groups; public opinion; mass media; public policy; and the politics of class, race, and gender. Social Science (SO)

POLSH 131 COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Anita Isaacs, Susanna Wing
An introduction to basic concepts and themes in comparative politics analyzed through case studies from around the world. Themes include political authority and governance structures; political culture and identity politics; political participation and representation; and political economy. Social Science (SO)

POLSH 151 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Barak Mendelsohn
This course offers an introduction to the study of international politics. It considers examples from history and addresses contemporary issues, while introducing and evaluating the political theories that have been used by scholars to explain those events. The principal goal of the course is to develop a general set of analytical approaches that can be used to gain insight into the nature of world politics—past, present and future. Social Science (SO)

POLSH 161 THE POLITICS OF GLOBALIZATION
Thomas Donahue, Craig Borowiak
An introduction to the major academic and policy debates over globalization and global governance. Key themes will include: sovereignty, free/fair trade; immigration; anti-globalization and violence; democratic governance and international economic institutions; and the global justice movement. Social Science (SO)

POLSH 171 INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY: POWER, FREEDOM, AND (DIS)OBEDIENCE
Paulina Ochoa Espejo
An introduction to central concepts of political life through exploring the questions and problems surrounding democratic freedom, power, authority and citizenship. Reading from ancient, modern, and contemporary sources, literary as well as philosophical, American as well as European, will be included. Social Science (SO)

POLSH 205 BORDERS, IMMIGRATION, AND CITIZENSHIP
Paulina Ochoa Espejo
A survey of contemporary theories of citizenship, borders and immigration. We will ask who should be a member of a political community, and whether states have a right to exclude immigrants. The course will draw examples from current events. Prerequisite(s): at least one political science course; Social Science (SO)

POLSH 207 INJUSTICES: HUMAN AND ANIMAL
Thomas Donahue
What are the major injustices of our time? Race, gender, class, sweatshops, animal exploitation? What are the harms done by these and other injustices, and how can we remedy them? What makes something a social injustice, and who is responsible for dealing with it? Are animals the victims of a massive injustice? This course examines leading theories of human and animal injustices that deal with these matters. Our aim is to give students the tools to build their own theory about these and other alleged injustices. Social Science (SO)
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POLSH208 POLITICAL THOUGHT IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: THE CASE OF LATIN AMERICA
Paulina Ochoa Espejo
What can political thought in the Global South teach the world? We will ask fundamental questions in political philosophy (about power, race and inequality) through the writings of Latin American thinkers from Colonial times to the 20th C. Prerequisite(s): any 100-level political science course; History 114, 208, or 209 (Origins of the Global South, Colonial and Modern Latin America); or Independent Programs 240 (Latin American or Iberian Cultures and Civilization); Social Science (SO)

POLSH214 BUREAUCRACY AND DEMOCRACY
Zachary Oberfield
A major law is passed. An executive order is signed. A court makes a ruling. Then what? How do these abstract decisions get made into public policy? Who are the people who implement them? Why are they given responsibility? Why are they frequently maligned? This course is devoted to exploring these questions by studying the eternal tug-of-war between bureaucracy and democracy. Studying this tension requires that we focus deeply on organizations in theory and practice and the unelected people who work in government. Social Science (SO)

POLSH223 AMERICAN POLITICAL PROCESS: THE CONGRESS
Zachary Oberfield
Functional and behavioral analysis of the policy-making process in Congress, from the electoral process as it affects Congress to the distribution of power and influence in Congress, and the relations of Congress with the Executive Branch. Social Science (SO)

POLSH224 THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY
Zachary Oberfield
The institution of the Presidency in the past few decades; how the President relates to 1) Congress, 2) others in the executive branch, 3) his party, and 4) the public. Social Science (SO)

POLSH226 SOCIAL MOVEMENT THEORY
Stephen McGovern
Theoretical analysis of origins and development of mass-based protest movements in the U.S. Scholarly explanations of recruitment of individuals, modes of organization and leadership, strategies and tactics, countermovements, and the impact of movements on policy and politics. Social Science (SO)

POLSH227 URBAN POLITICS
Stephen McGovern
Examines who wields power in American cities amidst broad social and economic change. Includes both historical and contemporary analysis of urban politics, with close attention to the influence of race, ethnicity, and class. Prerequisite(s): One class in political science or urban studies or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH228 URBAN POLICY
Stephen McGovern
Assessment of public policies aimed at revitalizing U.S. cities following several decades of suburbanization and capital disinvestment. Focus on economic development, housing and community development, environmental protection, transportation, education, crime, and the management of regional sprawl. Social Science (SO)

POLSH235 AFRICAN POLITICS
Susanna Wing
Analysis of political change in Africa from the colonial period to contemporary politics. Selected case studies will be used to address central themes including democracy, human rights, gender, interstate relations, economic development, and globalization. Social Science (SO)

POLSH242 WOMEN IN WAR AND PEACE
Susanna Wing
Analysis of the complex issues surrounding women as political actors and the ways in which citizenship relates to men and women differently. Selected cases from the United States, Africa, Latin America, and Asia are studied as we discuss gender, domestic politics, and international relations from a global perspective. Prerequisite(s): one course in POLS or consent; Social Science (SO)

POLSH245 THE STATE SYSTEM
Barak Mendelsohn
The state-based order originated with the peace of Westphalia in the 17th century. Since that momentous occasion the state system has continuously evolved, spreading from Europe to the rest of the world, and developing norms and institutions to govern international politics. This
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course offers a survey of the literature concerning the state-based system, past and present. It begins by introducing analytical perspectives on international relations a state-based order. The second part of the course addresses a range of specific issues, including the evolution of the state system throughout the past four centuries, the preservation of international order through the system’s strongest powers, and the establishment of institutions that sustain this order. The course concludes with an exploration of world order under American hegemony, as well as the future of this order in light of the rise of China and globalization processes. The principal goal of the course is to develop a general set of analytical approaches that can be used to gain insight into the nature of world politics—past, present and future. Social Science (SO)

POLSH249 THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND ITS DEMISE
Vladimir Kontorovich
The Soviet system was inspired by some of the loftiest ideals of humanity. The entire society was redesigned so as to pursue common goals, rather than conflicting private objectives. The economy was run for people, not profits. The Soviet system is no more, but the ideas on which it was founded will probably always be with us. What does the largest social and economic experiment in history teach us? The course is 1/3 political science and 2/3 economics. Social Science (SO)

POLSH253 INTRODUCTION TO TERRORISM STUDIES
Barak Mendelsohn
After being marginalized in international relations scholarship for years, in the aftermath of 9/11 terrorism has moved to the forefront of scholarly interest. The purpose of this course is to survey the various theories concerning terrorism from diverse perspectives employing rationalist and psychological theories to explain terrorism-related phenomena. Social Science (SO)

POLSH256 THE EVOLUTION OF THE JIHADI MOVEMENT
Barak Mendelsohn
This course explores the evolution of the jihadi movement, focusing on its ideological development throughout the twentieth century, and the structural changes it has gone through since the jihad to drive the Soviets out of Afghanistan during the 1980s. Social Science (SO)

POLSH261 GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY
Craig Borowiak
An introduction to the concept of civil society and to how civil society actors and social movements organize across national borders. Attention will be paid both to theory and to particular case studies, including the global justice movement, international human rights advocacy networks, and transnational environmental NGOs, among other possibilities. Social Science (SO)

POLSH265 POLITICS, MARKETS AND THEORIES OF CAPITALISM
Craig Borowiak
Theoretical approach to the role of politics and markets in modern societies. Draws from the history of political economic thought to evaluate the modern capitalist system and its critics. Key authors include the Mercantilists, Adam Smith, anarchist authors, Karl Marx, Karl Polanyi, F.A. Hayek, J.M. Keynes, and Milton Friedman. Prerequisite(s): one political science course or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH266 SOVEREIGNTY
Paulina Ochoa Espejo
An examination of the concept sovereignty as it figures within international politics and democratic theory. Explores the theoretical and historical origins of the concept as well as contemporary adaptations, challenges and critiques. Topics include the state system and international intervention, democratic authority and globalization, indigenous and food sovereignty, and proposals for post-sovereign forms of polity. Social Science (SO)

POLSH274 ENDS AND MEANS: MORAL CHOICES IN POLITICS
Thomas Donahue
Can politics be moral? Can the end justify the means? Examines how to make moral choices in politics, and the moral dilemmas it poses, by scrutinizing how great theories answered these questions, including Machiavelli, Thoreau, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Camus, Sartre, Dewey, Trotsky, Rosa Luxemburg, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Elizabeth Anscombe. A special focus on the ethics of war. Prerequisite(s): must have taken at least one course in Political Science; Social Science (SO)
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POLSH282 INEQUALITY AND PUBLIC POLICY
Matthew Incantalupo
An exploration of the relationship between policy and economic outcomes—or "who gets what"—in the United States. We will examine the causes of rising inequality and its effects on American democracy, with a focus on wages, taxes, healthcare, education, and criminal justice. Prerequisite(s): ECON 105; Social Science (SO)

POLSH283 AFRICAN POLITICS AND LITERATURE
Susanna Wing
The study of politics in Africa through African literature. We explore themes including colonial legacies, gender, race and ethnicity, religion and political transition as they are discussed in African literature. Prerequisite(s): one previous course in political science or consent of the instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH284 ORGANIZATIONS, MISSIONS, CONSTRAINTS: HUMANITARIANISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRACTICE
Adam Rosenblatt
The course focuses on honing skills of analysis, research, and institutional literacy that are useful to any student seeking to work in a mission-driven organization, internationally or locally. Students conduct semester-long research project on an organization relevant to their interests. Prerequisite(s): PEAC 101 or PEAC 201 or a POLS course or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH286 RELIGION AND AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE
Molly Farneth
This course examines the role of Christianity in shaping America's religious identity(ies) and democratic imagination(s). The course will also examine whether, if at all, citizens are justified in retrieving their religious commitments in public debates. Crosslisted: Religion; Humanities (HU)

POLSH288 GOVERNING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY IN TIMES OF CRISIS
Craig Borowiak
An examination of how the global economy is governed and how governance bodies have responded to and/or been complicit in crises and their aftermaths. Critical attention will be paid to power asymmetries in the international system and their consequences. Cases will include the 2008 financial crisis and the subsequent debt crises. Other cases might include the international governance of intellectual property rights, digital governance, and international trade regimes, among other possibilities. Prerequisite(s): one political science course or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH305 MAJORITY RULE, MINORITY RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL CHOICE
Thomas Donahue
Examines the mechanics of decision making in democracy. Asks what’s so great about consensus or majority rule? Are they even possible? How should we protect minority rights? Considers the great theories of the advantages and disadvantages of such rules. Examines theories that national majorities are irrational and unreasonable, and challenges to the possibility of democracy. Introduces students to the economic analysis of social choice. Prerequisite(s): must have taken at least one political science course; Social Science (SO)

POLSH312 THE POWER OF IDEAS: POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES
Thomas Donahue
Millions of people have willingly sacrificed their lives in the name of political ideologies like liberalism, conservatism, socialism, fascism, anarchism, or nationalism. Why? What is it that these and the other leading political ideologies of modern times offer to people? This course examines these and other ideologies, like secularism, feminism, and political Islam. For each ideology, we examine its key concepts, questions, doctrines, principles, values, and underlying rationale. The aim is to give students the tools to make their own reasoned judgments about the merits of any ideology. Prerequisite(s): one course in political science or philosophy; Social Science (SO)

POLSH313 ARMED NON-STATE ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Barak Mendelsohn
The principal goal of the course is to expose students to various types of armed nonstate actors and gain insights into their motives and activities. The course also introduces analytical lens through which scholars have sought to conceptualize the interplay between states and armed nonstate actors. Prerequisite(s): one political science course; Social Science (SO)
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POLSH315 PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
Zachary Oberfield
Each student will select a public policy to analyze, looking at the nature of the problem being addressed as well as benefits, costs, and risks. Alternative policy solutions to the problem will be examined and a final proposal put forward. Prerequisite(s): junior or senior standing or consent of the instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH316 RACE, POVERTY, AND THE U.S. WELFARE STATE
Zachary Oberfield
This course is designed to help students gain a deeper understanding of the contours and politics of the U.S. welfare state - the cluster of policies designed to address poverty and inequality. Throughout the course, we will use the lens of race in understanding these policies and politics; Social Science (SO)

POLSH317 INTERNATIONAL LAW: HISTORY, STRUCTURE, PRINCIPLES
Thomas Donahue
International law is a system of norms by which states regulate their treatment of each other and of each other’s citizens. But many say that it is nothing more than diplomats making promises they intend to break at the first opportunity. Are they right, or can international law help bring order, peace, and justice to world affairs? This course will help students answer this question by exploring the history, structure, and principles of international law. We focus on its scope, sources, subjects, content, enforcement mechanisms, and authority compared to domestic law. Prerequisite(s): one course in the social sciences, PJHR, or PHIL. Crosslisted: PJHR; Social Science (SO)

POLSH320 DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA
Stephen McGovern
This seminar explores some of the most pressing challenges to American democracy today, including the intensification of ideological and partisan polarization, increasing economic inequality, ongoing constraints faced by marginalized groups, and concerns about the diminishing quality of citizen participation in politics; Social Science (SO)

POLSH330 TOPICS IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS
Susanna Wing
This is a workshop course built around student interests and senior thesis topics. We will explore issues including, but not limited to, ethnicity, religion, gender and the state. We will look at how states pursue both political and economic development and how they cope with violent conflict. Prerequisite(s): three courses in political science AND junior or senior status, or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH333 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
Barak Mendelsohn
This course offers an introduction to the study of international security. It considers examples from history and addresses contemporary issues, while introducing and evaluating the political theories that have been used by scholars to explain those events. The principal goal of the course is to develop a general set of analytical approaches that can be used to gain insight into the nature of world politics - past, present and future. The first section introduces key conceptual issues and review main theoretical approaches in the field. The second section addresses specific issues in international security such as war, military doctrines, alliances, crisis, deterrence, grand strategy, and proliferation; Social Science (SO)

POLSH334 POLITICS OF VIOLENCE
Anita Isaacs
We examine the causes, nature and evolution of violent, intra-state conflict. We assess alternative explanations that include fear and insecurity provoked by failing states, greed and grievance, state repression and manipulative political leadership; we explore the recruitment patterns and organizational structures of insurgent movements; and we probe the responsibility of the international community to resolving civil strife. Our cases studies for spring 2015 are Syria, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Colombia and El Salvador. Crosslisted: POLS, PJHR; Social Science (SO)

POLSH336 DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIZATION
Anita Isaacs
The processes of democratization in historical and comparative perspective. It investigates the meaning of democracy and assesses factors that facilitate or impede democratic transition and durability; including strategies of elites, civil society and external actors, civil-military relations, institutional design and the relationship between democratization and economic transformation; Social Science (SO)
POLSH357 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY: CONFLICT AND THE MIDDLE EAST  
Barak Mendelsohn  
Conflicts in the Middle East since World War I. Cleavages are discussed that have contributed to the emergence of violent conflicts in the region and discusses particular conflicts. Social Science (SO)

POLSH365 SOLIDARITY ECONOMY MOVEMENTS  
Craig Borowiak  
An intensive research seminar critically examining the politics, theory and social networks behind solidarity economy movements that seek to create solidarity-based alternatives to capitalism. Includes study of the fair trade movement, eco-villages, cooperative movements, and participatory budgeting, among other initiatives. Social Science (SO)

POLSH366 ADVANCED RESEARCH IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE  
Craig Borowiak  
Research seminar designed for students interested in working on long research papers or preparing for senior theses related to the global governance subfield or similar fields. The course will cover research methodologies, writing strategies, and discussions of contemporary global governance scholarship, which will be used to anchor the course thematically and to model different approaches to research. Students' independent research will be complemented with regular and intensive collaborative workshopping of one another's work in class. Prerequisite(s): three courses in political science AND junior or senior status, or consent of instructor; Social Science (SO)

POLSH375 CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY  
Paulina Ochoa Espejo  
This course examines the main contemporary theories of politics by focusing on a central topic of political philosophy: how to justify authority. We will explore how these political theories can be used to deal with contemporary problems as defined by particular interests of students in the course; Social Science (SO)

POLSH377 JUNIOR RESEARCH SEMINAR: POLITICAL ECONOMY  
Staff  
The focus is on critical reading of seminal works and developing students own research skills. Topics include: models of elections and application of voting models to redistributive policies; legislative bargaining; interest groups/lobbying; dynamic models of fiscal policy, debt and more. Prerequisite(s): ECON 300, MATH 114 (MATH 121 is desirable). Crosslisted: ECON; Social Science (SO)

POLSH400 SENIOR THESIS  
Staff  
This course consists of tutorials and intensive research, culminating in a senior thesis. Prerequisite(s): limited to political science senior majors; Social Science (SO)