POSC courses that fulfill the 2nd Writing Requirement: 415, 443, and 482

POSC courses that fulfill the Multi–Cultural Requirement: 426

POSC courses that fulfill University Breadth Requirements:

UNIV Group A: 333 and 436
UNIV Group B: 311 and 387
UNIV C: 150, 240, and 270

POSC courses that fulfill Arts and Sciences Breadth Requirements:

AS Group A: 333 and 436
AS Group B: 311, 387
AS Group C: 150, 240, 270, 317 and 380

POSC that fill Discovery Learning Experience: 423 and 475
This course introduces students to fundamental issues of American government and politics. We will examine the underlying framework of government, the structure of political institutions, the participants in the system, and the ultimate source of power in a mass democracy – the American people themselves. The objective of the course is to provide students with a solid understanding of how the political system works, and to teach them to think critically about how and why it produces the outcomes it does. By the end of the course, students should feel comfortable analyzing day-to-day politics in the U.S. as well as understanding enduring questions as. Do Americans know enough about politics to cast rational and informed votes? Why does the U.S. have only two major parties? How much influence do the media have on politics? Are politicians becoming more polarized and extreme? How do judges decide exactly which rights and freedoms we are guaranteed under the constitution?

This course introduces the players and institutions of American politics. We will examine the behavior of both governmental officials—elected and unelected—and extra-governmental actors such as the news media, interest groups, and political parties. Since this is a survey course, we will aim for breadth rather than depth. We begin by examining the basic principles of our government and how our political institutions have evolved over time. Students will learn about Congressional Gerrymandering, the Expansion of Executive Power, Judicial Politics, and various struggles for Civil Rights (among other topics). We then focus on the role of citizens in our Democracy: How do people develop political attitudes, how do they influence government, and how does government respond to the people. We will examine the rise of political polarization, the influence of the Media, and the role of money in American Politics (among other topics). Finally, we explore some of the most important economic, social, and foreign policy debates that our nation is engaged in. Students who complete this course will not only be well positioned for more specialized courses in American Politics but also more informed participants in our Democracy.
This course introduces the study of world politics and international relations by surveying the concepts and ideas that have defined, distinguished global politics, and the evolution of the international system through the 20th and 21st centuries. Among the topics and concepts that students will discuss are issues of power in relation to global order and its priorities, questions of intervention in World politics; globalization and interdependence; the variety of actors in world politics; and the roles played by international institutions. By offering a broad introduction to world politics, this course aims to give students elementary tools and frameworks for understanding both the changes and continuities of international life.

The discipline of comparative politics has two primary aspects. The first is comparative politics proper, and as the name suggests, involves comparing aspects of different countries, such as their political institutions, economic systems, cultures, etc., in an attempt to answer important questions about politics and society. The idea is that by comparing the similarities and differences between countries we can determine the root causes of certain outcomes. Why are some states democracies and others dictatorships? What types of political institutions are there? What effects do different types of electoral systems have on politics? Why some countries are more economically developed than others are? Why do some states experience social revolutions, while others do not? Why are some revolutions successful, while others fail? The other aspect of comparative politics is area studies, which involves becoming an expert on a particular country, or region, including its language and culture. In essence, area studies provide the material for comparison. While we focus on both aspects of comparative politics in this course, our primary focus will be on comparative politics proper.
The purpose of this course is to introduce you to statistical data analysis. The skills acquired in this course will allow you to conduct and critically evaluate scientific research. These skills are applicable to almost any profession and will be a good addition to your future resume. Students will develop their own research question, review the existing scholarly literature, propose a theory to answer that question, and evaluate their hypothesis with an American public opinion survey. Our focus will be on interpreting and using statistics to answer these questions, rather than the math that goes into it. Weekly lab sessions will provide you with hands-on training in SPSS (a popular and user-friendly statistical software package) that does the math for you. While this course can be intimidating and challenging, weekly lab sessions and extensive office hours are available to provide guidance and ensure that everyone who puts in the effort can succeed.

This course will introduce the basic techniques of research design and data analysis. Completion of this course will provide the student with a firm grasp of how to carry out a research agenda, and the importance of research techniques in political science.

This survey course introduces students to the politics of the developing world. The “developing world”, also referred to as the "Third World", is a diverse group of countries generally thought of as distinct from the industrialized capitalist democracies and the former Soviet socialist republics. As such, it contains a wide variety of political systems, ranging from authoritarian to democratic in nature, and vast differences in levels of wealth and human welfare. Many developing nations face enormous challenges (and enormous pressures) to democratize and govern effectively: extreme poverty, high population growth, political instability and an international community that emphasizes highly particular expectations for what constitutes "developed" statehood. This course explores the dynamics of Third World politics by examining the histories, societies, politics, institutions and economics of the developing world as a whole, and through pertinent country case studies. It emphasizes the
contemporary developing world in the context of current political trends, the political histories of the non-West, and the relationship and dialogue between the "developed" and the "developing" worlds. It also reviews modernization and democratization, international migration and state sovereignty, environmental change and sustainability, terrorism and civil war, and the role of international institutions in Third World politics.

POSC 313 - 010          American Foreign Policy
Lemke                  #6716          MWF 1220 - 0110 PM

Who makes U.S. Foreign Policy? Is American conduct in world affairs largely a response to threats from abroad or the product of a domestic struggle over power and influence between Democrats, Republicans, and other public and private sector actors? In addition, is American Foreign Policy entering as new age with Donald Trump as the Commander-in-Chief? This course will provide you with the knowledge and skills needed to answer these questions, while presenting you with a diverse set of issues, theories, and cases in the field of American Foreign Policy since World War II.

We will begin the course with a discussion on the primary institutions of American Foreign Policy making, including the constitutional role of the President, Congress, and the Bureaucracy. We will also examine the policy roles of various societal actors (e.g. the media, private interests, and social movements). In the second part of the course, we will examine several prominent theories used to explain the formation of U.S. foreign policies—such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism. The third part of the course will ask you to apply these insights by analyzing several cases in American Foreign Policy since World War II, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the “War on Terror”. Finally, the course will also challenge you to critically assess the validity of diverse sources of information—including various social and traditional media outlets—when analyzing contemporary issues in American Foreign Policy including the United States’ relationship with China and Russia.

POSC 316 - 010                  International Political Economy
Denemark                                                             # 4830                                                   TR 1100 AM - 1215 PM

All markets, even so-called "free" markets, depend for their existence on certain political contexts. Economic progress requires political inputs like law, police, roads, schools, and money. Likewise, political structures usually rest upon economic foundations. In this course, the complex and dynamic interaction of politics and economics at the global level will be the topic of analysis. We begin with an examination of ideas about the international political economy. We then turn to a consideration of the development of systems to facilitate monetary, trade, and financial relations among great powers. We conclude with a consideration of some serious challenges to the global political economy including underdevelopment, the political economy of God, gender differentiation, and the extension of our understanding of 'property' to include things like ideas.
What does it mean for politics to be gendered? Why are more women than ever running for political office in the USA? Why is the USA behind the rest of the world in terms of women in politics? This class introduces the topic of gender and politics in the USA and around the world. The class begins by briefly reviewing some of the historical literature on gender, considering feminism - its ‘waves’ and evolution over time - as undergirding our understanding of gender and politics, and what it means to use feminist research methodologies. We consider intersectionality, sexual identities and orientations, men and masculinity studies as well as a more narrow focus on women’s representation in politics - also women and political parties and women’s movements (including ecofeminism, reproductive rights, and immigrant rights and so on as time permits).

These are the desired course outcomes:

This course will help you:

- Understand how scholars measure public opinion.
- Evaluate the quality of polling data and survey methodology.
- Understand the nature and scope of basic group differences in public opinion based on race, religiosity, gender, age, class, and partisanship.
- Gain an understanding of trends in public opinion for specific issue areas, such as foreign policy, social welfare, and moral policy.
- Consider the role of values in Americans’ political thinking.
- Explore how various forms of media influence public opinion.
- Analyze the relationship between public opinion and political behavior.
- Evaluate the “electoral connection” – whether elections make government responsive to public opinion.
This course is for anyone interested in Blacks’ (as a proxy for racial minorities’) struggle for inclusion into the social, political, and economic arenas of America. The first objective of the course is to provide students with an insight and understanding of the complex role, that race plays in America politics and society. The second objective is to discuss racial inequality and inequity in America as a political phenomenon. The final objective is to explore the legal challenges and responses of the racial majority to racial minorities’ quest for social, political, and economic rights. The demise of the Civil Rights Movement and the transition to new social movements such as the Black Lives Matters Movement will serve as the basis for discussion. Among the areas explored are: 1) Blacks’ political activity and behavior (i.e., representation, apathy, mobilization, etc.), and 2) how politics contribute to racial differences in quality of life (i.e., health, poverty, life expectancy, etc.) and standards of living (i.e., employment opportunities, income, housing, etc.). Class activities will include lectures, discussions, and a research project.

Ideologies—systemized sets of ideas—are an essential part of our political life. Ideologies help us make sense of our experience, which is often too complicated; they enable us to set priorities and make judgments; and they motivate us to take action. In this course, we will examine some of the most influential political ideologies and the debates surrounding them. We will begin with liberalism, conservatism, and socialism, and then proceed to more recent perspectives such as anticolonialism, antiracism, and contending views about globalization. We will focus on the theoretical foundations of various ideologies, paying close attention to the ways in which those ideologies are appropriated and mobilized in contemporary politics.

Political roles of the media in socialization, political competence, agenda setting, the electoral process and political crises. Emphasis on media-political system interaction and its import in a democratic society.
This course seeks to provide students with a foundational understanding of environmental politics and policy, both in the U.S.-context and globally. To do so, we will examine a number of specific contemporary environmental challenges, discuss the individual basis for environmentalism (motivations, values, and perception), and explore the roles played by key political institutions and actors (the President, Congress, states, courts, interest groups, and international organizations) within the environmental policymaking process. The course itself includes two essay exams, a group research project, and an individually written paper related to the group research topic.

Feminist political theory offers a gender-centric approach for understanding, critiquing, and reimagining politics. Feminists offer a broad understanding of politics, ranging from formal political institutions within the state, to the operation of gendered power relations in our everyday lives. At the same time, understanding feminist political theory requires us to dive into a series of debates about each of its component parts. What is feminism, and who are (or should be) its beneficiaries? What is the proper ambit of feminist politics? What are appropriate foundations for feminist theorizing? In this course, we will address key questions, concepts, and controversies in feminist political theory. Through assigned reading, class discussion, presentations, and written papers, we will explore liberal, intersectional, radical, and poststructural feminisms, and how these different perspectives address questions of identity, equality, justice, and freedom.

Are you interested in learning about how social identities like race, class, gender, and sexuality affect political processes? Do you want to know more about how our own identities are constructed and ultimately influence political participation and action? As the concepts of ‘diversity’ and ‘politics’ are both challenging to define and discuss, this class is dedicated to identifying and complicating how the social construction of difference informs our understanding, access to and engagement with social forms of diversity. In other words, what do we mean when we say “difference” or “diversity”? We will focus on four key structures of difference and their interaction: ethnicity/race, class, gender, and sexualities. The overarching goal is to understand the historical and contemporary processes that create difference and differential access to material and symbolic resources. The course uses social science to familiarize students with empirical context with and research about today’s pressing societal issues.
This course offers a broad introduction to the American legal system. It is designed to expose students to the demands of legal reasoning and provide some insight into what it may be like to attend law school.

The class explores the sources, objectives, and content of American law, the structure and processes of federal and state courts, and the functions of the various players who make up the legal system. It includes an overview of select substantive topics, such as criminal, contract, tort and property law. Like a law school classroom, participation is mandatory. Students will be called on at random and will be expected to discuss the assigned cases and materials. It is thus essential that students come to class prepared.

This course is designed as a seminar class. The course will explore in-depth the basic principles, concepts and traditions of American Political Thought. The course will proceed historically, covering material from the founding of the country to more recent controversies associated with the New Deal/The Great Society, and beyond. Emphasis will be placed upon a variety of theoretical positions and traditions concerning such concepts as rights, representation, and the appropriate structure and scope of the government.

This section DOES NOT meet the A&S Second Writing Requirement.
This course examines the constitutional law of criminal procedure as it has developed through decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Topics of discussion will include due process of law, arrest, search and seizure, electronic surveillance, the right to counsel, self-incrimination, trial by jury and sentencing. Students will learn how to read, analyze and brief Supreme Court cases. In-class participation is a substantial component of the final grade. This course should be informative for any student considering attending law school or for anyone with an interest in our criminal justice system. There are no prerequisites, and no prior experience is required.

Note: ALL students who would like to register for this course MUST attend the first class. Students, who do not attend the first class, including those on the wait list, will NOT be permitted to add this course.

This course focuses on the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Through intensive readings of Supreme Court cases, the course will explore the constitutional freedoms of speech, press, religion, and the separation of church and state.

The class examines a broad range of First Amendment topics, comparable to what a student would cover in a law school First Amendment class. We will read constitutional decisions addressing school prayer, government subsidies for religion, speech that provokes violence, defamation, threatening speech, commercial advertising, obscenity, child pornography, and hate speech, expression in public places, government speech, symbolic expression, and freedom of association.

Participation is mandatory. Students will be called on randomly throughout the duration of each class. Students are required to consistently come to class prepared to discuss the assigned cases and materials.
Note: ALL students who would like to register for this course MUST attend the first class. Students, who do not attend the first class, including those on the waiting list, will NOT be permitted to add this course.

POSC 404- 010  
**Judicial Process**

Hickel  
# 16386  
MW 0335 - 0450 PM

Although the courts are by design the least democratic of major American political institutions, they are also essential to maintaining the rule of law and basic rights necessary to a functioning democracy. However, what is the role of politics in the judicial process and what role does the judicial system play in our politics? This course begins with an examination of the structure, process and personnel of our judicial system. Among other topics, we will critically evaluate the judicial nomination process and judicial review. We then explore how courts make decisions, the challenges to their implementation, and the influence they have on public opinion and American Politics. Students who complete this course will have a sophisticated understanding of how Interest Groups, Congress, the President, and the Public influence and are influenced by judicial decisions.

POSC 405- 010  
**Constitutional Law**

Batchis  
# 7482  
MWF 0230 - 0320 PM

**Not open to freshmen**

This course explores the development and interplay of the governmental powers established by the United States Constitution through the study of decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court. It will examine the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the Constitutional separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches as well as the powers of the national government in relation to the states. Like a law school classroom, students will be required to come to class prepared to discuss the assigned cases and materials and will be called on at random.

Note: ALL students who would like to register for this course MUST attend the first class. Students, who do not attend the first class, including those on the wait list, will NOT be permitted to add this course.

POSC 407- 010  
**American Presidency**

Hickel  
# 14646  
MWF 0125 - 0215 PM

The Presidency has evolved into the most powerful institution in American politics. While the Founders envisioned a glorified clerk executing the will of Congress, the Modern President is expected to enhance the safety, stability, and prosperity of the nation largely on his own. Presidential power has expanded considerably to accomplish these goals, but so too has their ability to sidestep the checks and balances system – posing serious questions for the future of our Democracy. Through an examination of key moments in presidential history, this course will explain
this evolution and its political implications. In particular, we will explore the contexts in which these expansions of power have occurred and how presidents built legitimacy for these changes among the public. We will also consider the effect that these changes have had on elections, political polarization, and the general functioning of our government.

POS 409 - 010  Topics in World Politics: Humanizing World Politics

Weinert  # 7474
MW 0335 PM - 0450 PM

Some have remarked that the “rule” of international political life is that “the strong do what they can and the weak do what they must.” Yet the horrors of the Crimean and Wars of Italian Unification gave pause to the validity of that “rule.” The movement that those wars ignited (eventually known as the International Committee of the Red Cross) drew attention to the humanitarian dimensions of international relations and how international law could be harnessed in pursuit of a humanizing mission: to save humanity from the worst impulses of states and their brutish politics, and to restrain some of those worst impulses. This (hopefully exciting!) new course examines how this humanizing undercurrent has affected understandings and practices of power, states, borders, war, the economy, and justice. In the process of our considerations, we examine how this humanizing impulse has produced or contributed to the development of doctrines, processes, and programs pertaining to advancing human rights; human development; human security; individual criminal responsibility; international humanitarian law; and human dignity. In short, we approach the study of International Relations as if people matter and in the process examine in depth the emergence of what at least one scholar has called “humanity’s law.”

POS 413-012:  Topics in American Politics: Conspiracies and Misinformation and Rumors (Oh My!)

Miller  # 17696
R 0600 - 0900 PM

Ted Cruz is the Zodiac Killer. Barack Obama was not born in the United States. The 9/11 attack was carried out by officials inside the Bush Administration. Donald Trump colluded with Vladimir Putin to win the 2016 presidential election. Democrats are involved in a plot to bus hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants across the Mexican border to vote in the 2018 election. Vaccines cause autism. Genetically modified foods cause cancer. Why do people believe conspiracy theories, hold on to misinformed beliefs even in the face of evidence to the contrary, and/or spread political rumors that have little basis in fact? Who is most vulnerable to these various forms of misinformation? What are the normative and political consequences of misperceptions (if any)? This course explores the psychological and political approaches to the study of the causes, consequences, and persistence of misinformation, conspiracy beliefs, and political rumors, as well as possible approaches that journalists and the media could employ to combat misperceptions.
Countries go to war because their leaders believe war is the best way to achieve their political goals. The war in Iraq provides a good example of the difference between political and military goals: American troops were astoundingly successful in defeating the Iraqi army, but achieving our political goals was much harder: instead of regional stability, we got ISIS. This course explores how such things happen, focusing on the question of costs and benefits: what is it that leaders hope to achieve by going to war? What are the resulting costs in blood, treasure and otherwise? Putting the two together, when (if ever) are the benefits of military action worth the costs? Examples to be studied in detail include the wars in Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq.

National security issues are often at the top of the world’s agenda. Major issues that caught the world’s attention in 2015 include the nuclear agreement with Iran, the civil war in Syria, Russian intervention in Ukraine, and a Chinese buildup in the South China Sea. This course will address head-on the policy questions that such issues raise. What options does the US have for dealing with these problems? What do we know about what is likely to work? The first segment of the course will focus on nuclear weapons, including the Cold War arms race, nuclear proliferation and Iran’s current program. Other units include the overall national security strategies of Bush and Obama, and the dilemmas of terrorism and counterterrorism.

This course is designed to provide an in-depth examination of the foundations, organization, and practices of the U.S. Congress. The purpose of this class is to provide students with an understanding of Congress and its members. We will explore how members of Congress can balance competing interests in making policy while seeking reelection. In this course, we will tackle important questions about Congress and the policymaking system including how Congress makes policy, Congress’s relationship with President Obama, and how the Congress provides oversight to bureaucratic agencies.

This Discovery Learning Experience course will integrate content on the U.S. Congress with a semester-long congressional simulation and related activities. Students will take on the role of a member of Congress and work together to pass legislation. The simulation will be used to test theories of congressional behavior. Students should expect heavy participation in and out of class.
This course requires a basic understanding of American government and Congress’s role in the institutional structure. I expect all students to have a POSC 150-level understanding of Congress before taking this class. As this is an upper-level course, the reading load is quite heavy. Students will be graded on exams, quizzes, written assignments and participation in the simulation and activities.

POSC 426 - 010  
Latin American Politics

Wolfe  
# 17190  
MW 0335 - 0450 PM

**Satisfies the Multicultural Requirement**

Latin American nations share a common past of colonialism, independence wars, poverty, authoritarianism, political instability, and foreign intervention. They differ, however, in the way they have tried to deal with this heritage. More recently, Latin American countries have embraced, with varying success, democratic rule. They have also embarked, with similar uneven success, in a process of market reforms and economic liberalization. We will explore these issues and the prospects for democratic consolidation in the region. The main objectives of this course are:

a) to discuss the common characteristics of Latin American political systems;
b) to identify the most significant political actors in the region;
c) to relate the Latin American colonial legacy to today's politics;
d) to discuss the prospects for democratic rule in the region; and

e) to analyze the challenges to the political system created by political violence, drug trafficking, market reforms, and crime.

POSC 428 - 010  
Topics in Asian Politics: The Changing East Asian System

Ba  
# 15104  
TR 0930 - 1045 AM

In East Asia, major changes have been in train that are shifting established patterns of regional relations. Moved not least by the growing capacities, as well as confidence, of China in East Asia, these changes have generated much discussion as to the fate of what many characterize as the American era in East Asia. This course examines recent trends and changes by considering East Asia as a system of regional relations. It begins by considering how the United States (US power, influence, and policy) has organized and structured regional relations in distinct patterns since the end of World War II. It then considers how China’s entrance and more recently, its new initiative is associated with a complex set of interdependent changes. Those changes involve other regional powers, both large and small; it has also involved important economic and institutional developments that both facilitate and condition China’s role in ways that shape what “East Asia” as a system of regional relations look like today.

Note: this class was previously taught as East Asian Transitions in spring 2017.
**Course meets the College of Arts & Sciences Group A Breadth Requirement**

Cross-Listed with WOMS 436

This course explores American social movements in literature and film. It will provide opportunities for students to engage with questions about activism and citizenship and to explore the relationship between democratic values, democratic institutions, and social justice in American society. The course explores a range of social movements (e.g., the American Revolution, labor, civil rights, white nationalism), and gender-based activism is considered across all of these movements.

These are the desired course outcomes:

Upon completion of this course: (1) Students will have gained the ability to use close reading methods to identify and analyze political symbolism in novels and film. (2) Students will gain an improved understanding of the relationship between social movements, traditional media, and new media. (3) Students will gain the ability to identify and analyze competing frames in social movement communications. (4) Students will be able to identify and describe the individual-level factors that promote and inhibit political mobilization and involvement in social movements. (5) Students will be able to distinguish among a range of social movement tactics and identify their strengths and weaknesses. (6) Students will recognize a range of social movement outcomes – from effects on public opinion to substantive policy change.

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**Fulfills the College of Arts & Sciences Second Writing Course Requirement**

China’s growth as world power has been long anticipated, but its contemporary relationship with the world has also been a difficult one. Meanwhile, how China will pursue its expanding global interests and exercise its growing influence on regional and global stages is made all the more important by the uncertainties and challenges currently facing those that have played leading roles in creating post-1945 “liberal order” (its institutions, economy, and security orientations). Yet, these questions of interest (what China wants and should want), as well as foreign policy (how China should pursue its interests and how policy is made) also remain questions much debated inside and outside China. This course provides students the opportunity to consider the sources of Chinese foreign policy and its ongoing efforts to negotiate its relationship with the international system since 1949.

Students will be introduced to the domestic, ideological, and international sources of Chinese foreign policy. Topics discussed will include China’s evolving relations with the United States; China’s relations with those in neighboring regions, debates about Chinese power, as well as specific policy areas like maritime security, global governance institutions, and global development. Broadly, the course investigates how, why, and in what ways China’s policies and relationships with regional and global communities are being changed.
POSC 446 - 010  International Human Rights on Film

Meyer

This course studies international human rights through the medium of feature films. "Amistad," and "Gandhi," are among the films to be screened. Brief lectures will set up the topics for each film and class discussions will follow. Other topics to be covered will include the Holocaust, cultural relativism, and indigenous rights.

Course requirements include two exams and a research paper. This section does NOT meet the A&S second writing requirement.

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POSC 448 - 010  Theories of International Relations

Denemark

We will approach IR theory in three ways. First, we will study the nature of empirical theory and theory building as a general activity. We cannot understand IR theory until we know what ‘theory’ is. Second, we will consider a theory as it is being built. To that end, we will consider a book that introduces and seeks to substantiate a new theory of IR. Finally, we will consider the elements of between 6 and 10 major IR theories that have developed over the last few centuries.

This section DOES NOT meet the A&S Second Writing Requirement

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POSC 452 - 010  Topics in Urban Politics:

Politics and Sustainable Community Development

Davis

This course is for anyone interested in studying how the political system can be used to enhance community development and build capacity in urbanized areas. More specifically, the course will advance students’ understanding of how governance and politics are used in urban areas as engines of sustainable growth. The course will provide students with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to become engaged citizens and active participants in sustainable community development. This course is essential because the vast majority of the population in the United States live in an urbanized area. Furthermore, urban areas are the location of the most critical problems facing society (i.e., education, health, poverty reduction, crime, social injustice, etc.). The course will have a theoretical and a civic engagement component. The theoretical component of the course (the Tuesday classes) will include traditional readings, lectures, and discussions. The civic engagement component (the Thursday working sessions) will enable students to integrate their coursework with meaningful community activity and engagement projects. Because of the experimental nature and community engagement component of the course, enrollment will be limited to 20 students. (Enrollment preference is given to juniors and seniors)
This seminar immerses us in the world of business and politics. It is based on two key assumptions: first, the economy is political. Second, there is not necessarily one best way to organize a capitalist economy. This class examines the institutional underpinnings of different socio-economic systems or “Varieties of Capitalism” in depth. What are the benefits and costs of the “social market” capitalism of northern Europe, based on high taxes, expansive welfare states and powerful unions? Can these economies survive in an increasingly integrated and competitive world, or are they converging on a leaner and meaner market model? How can we understand the rise of finance during recent decades? In this seminar, we will probe these issues both empirically and theoretically. We will read at least eight innovative academic books (including star economist Thomas Piketty’s 700-page blockbuster “Capital in the Twenty-First Century”) and dozens of scholarly articles. All participants are expected to do the readings, participate actively in class discussion and write two response papers as well as a long research paper. This is an intense and challenging course, but if you are willing to pay the ‘costs of entry,’ it should be well worth your effort.

The term “human trafficking” is used to refer to a variety of illicit activities, including sexual exploitation, forced labor, debt bondage, slavery and slavery-like practices, serfdom, and forced marriage. The meaning of human trafficking—also referred to as trafficking in persons, trafficking in human beings, and modern-day slavery—is further fragmented by the wide range of approaches used to study the issue. Trafficking is variously represented as 1) a threat to state security, 2) a violation of human rights, 3) irregular migration, 4) prostitution, and 5) exploitative labor. Underlying these different understandings of human trafficking, however, are questions concerning gender. In this course, we will use a gender perspective to investigate the contemporary practice and politics of human trafficking, paying particular attention to the consequences of gendered conceptualizations of work, migration, exploitation, and victimhood.
POS 464 - 010
Internship in Political Science and International Relations

**Fulfills the University Discovery Learning Experience Requirement**
**Requires permission of Internship Director**

Internship Director – Dr. Benjamin Bagozzi - bagozzib@udel.edu

See the department website at www.poscir.udel.edu/ - Undergraduate “Internships” for forms and Student Responsibilities. On the “Internships” page, you will find a listing of places students have interned in the past, and current advertised internship opportunities.

You may also find opportunities on the Career Services Center web site – www.udel.edu/CSC

POS 467- 012
Seminar: Cultivating Entrepreneurship
Acharya
#18144
TR 0330 - 0445 PM
Cross-Listed ENTER 467-012

The process of making public policy in the United States and around the world is dynamic where catalysts and innovators can help shape change. This course helps develop the skills of cultivating an entrepreneurial mindset with a specific focus on the impact of entrepreneurship within governance structures of public institutions and in all stages of the policymaking process. The course will investigate the key ingredients that drive success specifically suited to institutional governmental actors. You will gain insight into how entrepreneurs innovate with new ideas and bring them to market, while learning how a model that accompanies a successful venture can be implemented within public institutions to develop forms of innovative governance. Investigating case studies of newly implemented projects of developing startup communities or investing in innovation in the EU, and emerging countries like India and China, you will learn about the various institutional actors involved in the policymaking process in the US and discover where you can use the entrepreneurial skills you learn about to bring about change.

POS 475 - 010
Model United Nations
Bielinski
#9884
MWF 1220 - 0110 PM

**Fulfills the University Discovery Learning Experience Requirement**

This course examines the processes of diplomacy and representation in the United Nations through simulations and position papers on current global debates. Students will gain valuable insights on the political perspectives of UN member states and the operations of the United Nations as an international organization. Throughout the semester, students will also become familiar with the fundamentals of international law and diplomatic protocols.
What have been America’s proclaimed interests in the Middle East over time, and have these interacted with the interest of actors in the region? How has a “New Middle East” of empowered local actors affected America’s policies? This course examines the history of America’s engagement with the Middle East, going back to the WWII era, but with an emphasis on issues since 1979. After a brief introductory portion on the mechanics of American foreign policy-making in general, and America’s global political and strategic position over time, we spend most of the semester on America’s involvement in: regional oil politics, the Middle East peace process, the first and second Iraq Wars, relations with Iran, plans for Middle East democratization and systemic relations and conflicts since the Arab Spring. Evaluation will be based upon a mid-term and final exam, a medium-length research paper, and two end-of-semester simulation exercises.