
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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About the Department

Politics is about the struggle over power, authority, freedom, justice, security, and peace—the core issues of public life. The Department of Politics and Government trains students to understand these issues at the local, national, and international level, by providing a wide-ranging yet integrated study of politics and governance. In order to gain these understandings, the Department of Politics and Government provides a rigorous training in political issues, policies, and institutions as well as in research, analysis, and writing. The major emphasizes both cultivating an understanding of politics and developing skills that will enable students to become effective political and civic actors in their own right.

Learning objectives and assessment

- All P&G courses aim to enhance students’ substantive knowledge of politics, assessed in regular quizzes, examinations, and papers.
- All P&G courses aim to enhance students’ abilities to construct and articulate, orally and in writing, well-reasoned arguments grounded in evidence and texts. These abilities are assessed in regular examinations and papers, from students’ engagement in our small classes, and, in some courses, in formal oral presentations.
- The major develops students’ abilities to evaluate research design and interpret research findings. Students’ data literacy and understanding of the research process will be assessed in tests in the methods courses as well as discussions and papers in upper division classes and the capstone. Students will have the opportunity to participate in the thesis seminar where they will execute a major research project.

Given the diversity of topics within political science, the Department of Politics and Government is divided into four subfields. Students concentrate in one of these subfields, allowing them to specialize while still providing flexibility in their own intellectual pursuits. The subfields include:

U.S. Politics: The study of domestic politics, political institutions and policy

Comparative Politics: The study of politics, political institutions and policies outside of the United States

International Relations: The study of relations between countries and other global actors

Political Theory: The study of political norms, ideals, and concepts

Law, Politics, and Society: The study of the relationship between law, politics, and society in American, comparative, and international contexts.

While students concentrate in one of the five subfields, they are required to take introductory courses from outside their major concentration. In addition, many department courses straddle more than one subfield, ensuring that each is part of a cohesive education in political science.

Students majoring in Politics and Government are expected to master the tools of research and analysis. Politics and Government 200, a required course in the major, encourages students to understand the tools and methods used in political inquiry. Building upon these skills, students complete the major with a capstone seminar. Some students will also choose to complete an *optional* thesis in the spring semester of their senior year. Many students also choose to do internships, conduct independent research, and participate in study abroad programs in order

to broaden their academic experience. The department can provide guidance as to which study abroad programs may best meet the needs of students as well as helping place students in internships in the local area, in Washington, D.C., or overseas, and assisting them in receiving credit for this work.

The Department of Politics and Government provides its majors with information on a wide range of resources, including fellowship opportunities, summer programs, internships, alumni connections, employment and educational opportunities. After graduation, many majors pursue careers and advanced degrees in political science, public policy, international development, diplomacy, business, and law. The department faculty draws upon their experiences, as well as those of alumni, to guide Politics and Government majors, helping them to find and realize their goals, wherever those goals may take them.

General Requirements for the Major or Minor

General university degree requirements stipulate that 1) at least four units of the major or three units of the minor be taken in residence at Puget Sound; 2) students earn a GPA of 2.0 in courses taken for the major or the minor; and 3) all courses taken for a major or minor must be taken for graded credit. Any exceptions to these stipulations are indicated in the major and minor degree requirements listed below.

Requirements for the Major

1. Completion of a minimum of ten units in the Department of Politics and Government to include
 - a. Three 100-level courses (PG 101, 102, 103, or 104);
 - b. PG 200;
 - c. Five 300-level courses, three of which must be taken in the student’s area of concentration within the discipline:
U.S. Politics: PG 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319,
344, 353, 354, or 355
Comparative Politics: PG 315, 321, 323, 326, 328, 330, 336, 337, 347, 360, 362, 363, 372, 378, 379, 380, 382, 384
International Relations: PG 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 343, 354, 362, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 387;
Political Theory: PG 334, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 390
Law, Politics, and Society: PG 311, 313, 315, 316, 322, 333, 338, 348
 - d. One 400-level senior capstone course in the student’s area of concentration;
2. At least five units of the total must be completed at Puget Sound.
3. Any deviation from these requirements requires written approval by the chair of the Politics and Government Department.

Requirements for the Minor

1. Completion of a minimum of five units in the Department of Politics and Government to include
 - a. Two 100-level courses (PG 101, 102, 103, or 104);
 - b. Three units at the 300 level. One course may be at the 400 level;
2. Any deviation from these requirements requires written approval by the Chair of the Politics and Government Department.

Notes for Majors and Minors

1. Students who study abroad may apply one approved course toward a minor or two approved courses toward their Politics and Government Major. Of these courses, only one may apply to the

student's area of concentration.

2. One unit of PG 498 may apply toward the major.
3. Independent study courses may count toward the major with prior approval of the department.
4. The Politics and Government Department will determine on a case-by-case basis the acceptability of courses that may be applied to a major or minor based on the age of the course.
5. Students wishing to write a senior thesis can apply for entry into PG 490 (Thesis in Politics and Government) upon completion of the fall senior capstone course and fulfillment of application requirements.

Course Offerings

Unless otherwise specified, each course carries 1 unit of credit and is offered at least once each academic year. Please see "Frequency of Course Offerings" on page 10.

Seminars in Scholarly Inquiry. See *Seminars in Scholarly Inquiry in the Core Curriculum section of this Bulletin for course descriptions (page 10).*

SSI1 142 The Concept "Orwellian"

SSI1 151 Just Asking Questions: The Power, Psychology, and Politics of Fake News and Conspiracy Theories

Other courses offered by Politics and Government Department faculty. See *Connections in the Core Curriculum section of this Bulletin for course descriptions (page 24).*

ASIA 344 Asia in Motion

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 397 Migration and the Global City

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

CONN 420 The American Progressive Ideal

Satisfies the Connections core requirement.

101 Introduction to U. S. Politics This course introduces students to the institutions and processes of U. S. politics. It covers all of the fundamental principles and important decision makers, giving to students the necessary breadth and understanding to take more advanced and more specialized courses. In addition, it prepares students to evaluate the guiding values of the polity, both in theory and in practice. *Satisfies the Social Scientific Approaches core requirement. Offered each semester.*

102 Introduction to Comparative Politics How do we understand the fall of Apartheid in South Africa, the rise of Islamic Fundamentalism in Iran, the troubles of Russia's post-Communist regime, and China's attempt to blend communism with capitalism? This course provides students with the tools to understand these and other questions about how politics works around the globe. The study of comparative politics focuses on the basic foundations of political life and how these institutions differ in form and power around the world. This introductory course deals with such central concepts as nation and state, citizenship and ethnicity, political ideology, religious fundamentalism, revolution, terrorism and political violence, the relationship between politics and markets, democracy and authoritarianism, electoral systems and different forms of representation, development and globalization. These concepts are investigated through a number of country case studies, which may include the United Kingdom, Japan, Russia, China, Iran, India and South Africa, among others. *Satisfies the Social Scientific Approaches core requirement. Offered each semester.*

103 Introduction to International Relations What are the causes of war between states? What conditions help make peace more likely? Is the international distribution of economic assets just? Why is it so difficult

to increase the amount of cooperation between states? What role can non-states actors play in international politics? These are just some of the questions considered in this course. By focusing on the interaction of contemporary and historical international actors—including states, inter-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations—this course examines the interplay of political, economic, social, and cultural factors that influence the international distribution of power and wealth and contribute to world conflict and cooperation. Specific areas of study include causes of interstate war, terrorism, economic globalization, and international law and organizations. *Satisfies the Social Scientific Approaches core requirement. Offered each semester.*

104 Introduction to Political Theory: The Perennial Issues This course is designed to provide an introduction to the enduring figures and texts of ancient, classical, and modern political thought (such as Plato, Locke, Hobbes, Machiavelli, Marx, Rousseau, Wollstonecraft, and Du Bois) that enhance our understanding of the formation of political community. Course readings allow students to investigate crucial themes in the development of political theory, including political authority, sovereignty, citizenship, and political identity and behavior. *Satisfies the Social Scientific Approaches core requirement. Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered each semester.*

200 Power and Political Inquiry This course is an introduction to the construction of knowledge in the social sciences, and in political science particularly. In the first half of the course, students study the tools and methods used in political science. Students explore the connections between normative and empirical claims, uses of evidence, and theory building and testing. They ask how theoretical ideas are generated and how they inform the world around them (both explicitly and implicitly). In the second half of the course, they focus on the concept of power, central to any study of politics, to ask: how do actors use claims, theories, and data to reinforce or subvert dominant power structures? This class provides students the tools and perspective to become more thoughtful interlocutors and more critical consumers of information by helping them better understand the process(es) of knowledge construction. *This is a required course for the major. Prerequisite: any 100-level PG course. This course should be taken before the junior year. Offered every spring.*

300 Methods, Analysis, and Argument in Political Literature This course examines approaches and methods that will most improve majors' reading, writing, and discussing books, articles, and other media related to politics and government. The instructor and students will coach each other in efficient but perceptive reading, skeptical but sympathetic consideration of and conversation about perceptions and interpretations, and sensible planning and careful executing of responses to extant researches. *Offered occasionally.*

301 Producing Politics 25 academic credit. In this course, students disseminate political information to a larger audience. The form and the content can change. Possibilities include the production of a blog, a podcast, video explainers, a journal, or other medium. The focus on could be about political science research, state politics, or issue specific information. Students will learn about the challenges and possibilities of producing politically relevant and engaging material for a variety of audiences. In doing so, students will also consider how the production and dissemination of such information can alter politics. *Pass/fail grading. Prerequisite: instructor permission required.*

304 Race and American Politics Race is central to understanding U.S. politics. This course asks the questions: what does race mean; how has it changed over time; what is the relationship between race and ethnic-

ity and power; and what is the role of race in U.S. politics. This course examines these questions by looking at a variety of historical and contemporary moments, and a variety of political forces including electoral politics, social movements, government institutions, and everyday politics. By the end of this course, students should be able to talk critically about the evolution of the concept of race in America, identify how race shapes our political language and outcomes, and evaluate contemporary racial politics. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

305 U.S. Environmental Policy This class focuses on environmental policymaking and policy in the United States, emphasizing developments since the emergence of the modern environmental movement in the late 1960s. It offers an overview of environmental policymaking institutions and the key policies of the national and state governments, and explores the challenges that have come with the emergence of new issues and interests in the environmental policy field. The class gives special attention to the strengths of weaknesses of current policies and the prospects for significant reform of the “green state.” *Prerequisites: P&G 101. Offered occasionally.*

306 Immigration Politics and Policy in the U.S. Immigration politics and policy define the nation, its borders, its community, and its identity. Through an exploration of the political history of immigration, students gain insight into the reconstruction of American identity. The class looks at the rhetoric, the movements, the institutions, and the actors central to the politics of immigration to understand the current system and future political possibilities. Specific policy issues such as refugee and asylum policy, border enforcement, immigration detention, and birthright citizenship are considered. *Offered occasionally.*

308 Images of Corruption in U.S. Politics This course explores many visions of the corruption of the American republic, exploring concerns grounded in the liberal and civic republican and constitutional traditions, commitments to and deviations from the core commitments of the American “creed,” religious values, pluralism, the partisan and ideological “spirit of faction,” and the abandonment of the hope that, to borrow from Richard Rorty (through James Baldwin), we can “achieve” a country. The reading list includes books that engage broad themes in American politics and American political development, and this course exposes students to those themes while working through the multifaceted meanings of corruption, and the political consequences of these perceptions of corruption. *Prerequisite: PG 101, Junior or Senior Standing. Offered occasionally.*

309 U.S. Presidency This course focuses on the US presidency. In the first part of the course students read two great books on the presidency and the American political system, Richard Neustadt’s *Presidential Power* and Stephen Skowronek’s *The Politics Presidents Make* as tools for understanding the evolution of the presidency as an institution and its relationship to the larger constitutional system. In the second half of the course students trace the growth of presidential power over the course of US history, focusing on executive management of the bureaucratic state and control of foreign affairs, and consider the implications of this development for the republic. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

310 Presidency and Congress The course focuses on the historical development of the legislative and executive branches, focusing on the interactions between Congress and presidents in policy making process. Some offerings of the course focus heavily on the presidency, and others are more focused on Congress; recent offerings have used a single presidency as a long case study of problems in presidential leadership and the workings of the legislative and executive branches.

Prospective students may wish to consult the instructor. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

311 Politics of Detention: Criminal Justice, Immigration, and the War on Terror Detention is one of the most extreme forms of state control. This class explores the theoretical justifications for state detention, the effectiveness of this policy tool, the politics that lead to its use and acceptance, and the impacts of detention, both on the individual and various communities. Looking at the variation across three policy areas, criminal justice, the war on terror, and immigration, highlights what forces are at work on all three and what pulls the practices of detention in different directions, providing leverage on questions of justice, the balance of power, and the role of identity in public policy formation. *Offered occasionally.*

312 Parties, Elections, and Campaigns In a government based on “the consent of the governed,” elections are fundamental. They provide citizens with the opportunity to choose their leaders, and in the process pass judgment on the past performance of officials and broadly indicate the direction they want government to take in the future. This course approaches the study of parties, elections, and campaigns through the lens of presidential and congressional elections, focusing on the purpose, process, and problems of electing our nation’s leaders. It looks at how the system works, how it came to be, what citizens want it to accomplish and what it in fact accomplishes, and what the possibilities and limits of reform may be. At the end of the course, students should be able to give an in-depth, well reasoned, and historically informed answer to the question, “Is this any way to run a democracy?” *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

313 American Constitutional Law Examination of the role of the Supreme Court in the American constitutional systems with particular emphasis on its role in establishing a national government and national economy, and in protecting the rights of individuals. Views Supreme Court from historical, political, and legal perspectives to understand its responses to changing interests and conditions. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every year.*

314 U.S. Public Policy There is widespread pessimism about the performance of American national government over the last 35 years. This course examines this gloomy conventional wisdom, exploring its analytical and ideological roots and its critique of American political institutions and public policy. The class then interrogates it, first by examining contrary arguments and evidence and then in a series of student-led case studies of government performance in specific policy areas. Students produce major term papers that assess the successes and failures of some public policy. The course aims at helping students to come to grips with the complexities of policymaking, the strengths and weaknesses of national governmental institutions, and the extent to which the pessimism that marks so much of contemporary political discourse is justified. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

315 Law and Society This course introduces students to the nature, functions, and processes of law. The course surveys criminal and civil trials in the U.S., England, and France, appellate deliberations in several countries, constitutional courts and public law, and specific extra-judicial legal institutions. The latter third of the course details lessons of the first two-thirds by case study of litigation in the United States. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered every other year.*

316 Civil Liberties The course surveys the state of civil liberties in the U.S. and the world. Primary emphasis is given to institutions in the

United States. and how they enforce, obstruct, or affect the protection of civil liberties. Specific topics include free expression, free belief, freedom of religion, and emerging rights and claims. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

317 Politics and Policy of the U.S. Welfare State This course focuses on social welfare policy in the United States. The first section of the course explores ideological debates over the welfare state, theories of welfare state development, and the historical development of the U.S. welfare state in comparative perspective. The middle section of the course explores arguments about challenges to political order created by market dynamics, the question of American exceptionalism, and the intersections of race, gender, and welfare in American political development. Then, we focus on core welfare state policies aimed at addressing problems of unemployment, poverty, access to health care, and old age security. The final section addresses questions about the sustainability of the welfare state, in practical, fiscal as well as ideological terms. *Prerequisite: PG 101; PG 314 recommended. Offered every three years.*

318 Public Opinion This course introduces students to the theory and practice of research about public opinion. Students learn about the creation and manipulation of public opinion, its measurement and study, and the implications of findings for the practice of democratic republicanism in the U.S. and abroad. Instruction includes projects in survey research and content analysis, so that students master the techniques of public opinion research as well as the theories. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

319 Local Politics This course in U.S. politics focuses on key questions about local governance. Students explore institutional structure, civic engagement, local economics, and demographics to understand how decisions are made, power is wielded, and community needs are met. Students engage in sustained field work throughout the term. Placements include municipal, county, and non-profit organizations. *Prerequisite: instructor permission. Offered occasionally.*

321 European Political Systems An overview of the political systems of Europe that covers both the advanced industrial democracies of Western Europe and the emerging regimes of Eastern Europe. The focus of this course is comparative, and students should expect to study a number of substantive themes such as the crisis of the welfare state, the decline of party politics and the rise of “single-issue” movements, the move toward a more comprehensive European union, and the democratization and “marketization” of East European nations. Different instructors may decide to focus on one or more themes and /or one or more regions of Europe. *Prerequisite: PG 102. Offered occasionally.*

322 Authoritarianism and Illiberalism Why authoritarianism? This course looks at non-democratic forms of political rule, investigating the rise, persistence, and decline of authoritarianism around the world. The course will consider ideological, institutional, international and other factors, drawing from historical as well as contemporary cases. In addition to understanding authoritarianism, we will consider the emergence of illiberalism as a newer tendency in democratic politics, and its possible relationship to democratic decline and collapse. Students will be encouraged to focus on their own particular regions of interest in order to broaden our comparative focus and discussion. *Prerequisite: PG 102.*

323 Asian Political Systems A comparative analysis of development and democracy in seven Asian political economies: Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, China, and Vietnam. The course begins with a survey of China’s, Japan’s, and the United States’ role

in Asia and then places each of the political economies in comparative perspective. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or permission of instructor. Offered every other year.*

326 People, Politics, and Parks Conserving wild places through the creation of national parks is not only a reflection of environmental priorities, but a profoundly political undertaking that can bring significant changes to local landscapes. This course examines the intersection of protected areas and political priorities in local, regional, and global context, including discussion of issues such as tourism, human–wildlife conflict, forced displacement, and community–based conservation. *Crosslisted as ENVR 326. Prerequisite: ENVR 101 or PG 101, 102, or 103. Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered every year.*

328 Theories of Development, Exploitation, and Political Change This course offers an intellectual history of the evolution of the interdisciplinary research program known as comparative political economy. Students examine the classical theories of eighteenth and nineteenth century political economy and political sociology (Smith, Marx, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber), post-WWII neo-classical theories of modernization and development, and theoretical approaches at the global level in the wake of the collapse of the dominant modernization paradigm. Students then apply these theories to contemporary puzzles of political economic change and address the broader issue of the growth of knowledge in the social sciences. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or permission of instructor. Offered every other year.*

330 Peace, Justice, and Reconciliation in Latin America How do emerging democracies confront violent pasts while constructing the political institutions for a stable future? Does the need to heal society outweigh individuals’ claims to justice for human rights abuses? In this course students examine the choices post-conflict societies have made and continue to confront throughout Latin America. The region has often been characterized by civil war, autocratic government, and grave human rights violations. At the same time, Latin America has emerged as an innovator of institutional forms that have allowed states to confront violence, seek justice, and transition to democracy—a broad array of institutions known collectively as “transitional justice” mechanisms. In the first half of the course students explore the process through which societies in Latin America have sought to come to terms with violent pasts with a focus on specific country case studies. We situate these individual cases in a broader exploration of transitional justice mechanisms, from criminal prosecutions of past leaders to truth commissions that trade amnesty for information. In the second half of the course students will apply these concepts to an in-depth simulation of peace negotiations. Students will represent the interests of a specific political stakeholder while negotiating the form and functioning of transitional justice institutions that might put the country on a path toward peace, justice, and reconciliation. *Prerequisite: PG 102, PG 103, or permission of instructor. Offered occasionally.*

331 U.S. Foreign Policy Explores the roots and extent of U.S. America’s involvement in world affairs; ideological, institutional, and strategic factors shaping U.S. foreign policy since WWII. Students investigate the global responsibilities of the United States’ responsibility and its influence on global conditions. Approaches to analyzing U.S. foreign policy. *Prerequisite: PG 103 strongly recommended. Offered every year.*

332 International Organizations A theoretical and practical examination of the role played by a number of international and regional organizations in the international system today. Comprehensive study of a number of international organizations including the United Nations.

Prerequisite: PG 103. Offered every other year.

333 International Law in Political Context What is international Law? Who determines its content? Why do sovereign states willingly bind themselves under its rules? Is it a tool of the powerful, or a safeguard against exploitation? In short, does international law matter? This course draws on primary source materials (cases and treaties) and scholarly articles to examine the processes of international law as seen from the perspective of politically motivated actors. Readings examine broad theoretical issues pertaining to international law as well as the functioning of international legal regimes in specific issue areas such as trade, human rights, and the environment. Students apply political science methodologies in an attempt to understand and explain the behavior of states and non-state actors as they engage in a competition to create, enforce, and resist international law. Students should complete PG 103 and have a familiarity with international relations theory and social science methodologies prior to taking the course. *Prerequisite: PG 103. Offered every other year.*

334 The Challenge of Global Justice This course examines the configuration of world politics and how claims of individual and group rights challenge the current global framework. Students examine the role of the state as a meaningful purveyor of rights and material goods. The also analyze and critique alternative approaches to organizing human populations in an increasingly globalized world. It is easy to say that the world's poor deserve a better material existence. It is much more difficult to determine where the duty to provide resources lies, and how individuals, states, and organizations might achieve better outcomes. Students examine these issues from the perspective of states, international organizations, and non-governmental entities. *Prerequisite: PG 103. Offered occasionally.*

335 Global Security This course explores evolving threats to global peace and stability in the post-Cold War era. The class tests the efficacy of traditional theories about international conflict through the examination of a number of contemporary security problems. Attention focuses on issues that are persistent, politically explosive, and global in scope, such as nationalism, migration, and environmental problems. All have potential for generating violent conflict in the world today. *Prerequisite: PG 103. Offered every year.*

336 Terrorism This course examines the phenomenon of terrorism on many different dimensions. First, it explores what is meant by the term "terrorism," and the question of "Is one man's terrorist another man's freedom fighter?" Next, the class considers why certain groups turn to terror. What do they hope to accomplish and how does terrorism help them achieve their goals? The course then looks at various examples of terrorism and strategies to combat it. Is terrorism best fought like a military conflict or like an international crime? How can states hope to protect themselves? Ethical issues are also addressed, such as how the needs of national security are balanced against the requirements of civil liberties in a free, democratic society. Finally, the course considers the War on Terror itself, analyzing its strategies and tools and assessing its purpose and efficacy. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or 103. Offered every other year.*

337 U.S. - Canadian Relations This course examines the current relationship between the United States and Canada. After a brief overview of U.S. and Canadian political institutions, and initial efforts to distinguish American and Canadian political culture, this course then focuses on contemporary issues in the complex political, economic and social relationship between the two states. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or PG 103. Offered occasionally.*

338 Constitutional Law of U.S. National Security The course examines the constitutional law of U.S. national security policy. It explores classic constitutional issues, such as separation of powers, war powers of the President and Congress, intelligence operations, and treaty-making, as well as contemporary policy issues, such as domestic wiretapping, and the internment and trial of suspected terrorists. *Prerequisite: PG 101, 103, or permission of instructor. Offered every other year.*

339 The Politics of Empire Empires have existed since the pre-modern era, and until the mid-twentieth century imperial states were the dominant form of government. Today, no state refers to itself as an empire—yet the term is still widely used. Some call modern American foreign policy "imperialist." Other react that American power is a stabilizing force. The purpose of this course is to examine critically the meaning of the term "empire." What do empires have in common? What are the political causes of empire, and what are its effects on the colonizer and the colonized? What are the common attributes of this form of governance across time and space? Is economic dominance without political conquest "imperial" in any meaningful sense of the word? If the United States has an empire, what exactly does this mean? Do American interactions with other peoples reflect earlier patterns of imperial dominance, or do users of the term "empire" (perhaps willfully) mischaracterize the phenomenon of benign American hegemony? Students attempt to answer these questions through critical examination of historical forms of empire and contemporary accounts of American political and economic policy. Students should complete PG 103 and have a basic familiarity with international relations theory and social science methodologies prior to taking the course. *Prerequisite: PG 103 or permission of instructor. Offered occasionally.*

340 Democracy and the Ancient Greeks This course examines ancient Athenian political philosophy and applies the questions raised in those texts to contemporary political challenges. In light of the ideas, words, and deeds of thinkers from ancient Greece, students ask themselves: "how shall we live, and what shall we do in our time?" Thinkers studied typically include Homer, Thucydides, Aristotle, and Plato. The course also explores Greek satire and tragedy. *Offered every third year.*

341 Liberalism and its Critics This course examines the theoretical foundations of liberalism and radical critiques of it from both the left and the right. In addition to exploring the political implications of the various conceptions of nature, human nature, justice, freedom, and equality found in the works of various thinkers, students use their arguments to reflect on contemporary liberal democratic theory and practice. Thinkers studied typically include Locke, Rousseau, Burke, Marx, Nietzsche, and others. *Credit for PG 341 will not be granted to students who have received credit for PG 441. Offered every other year.*

342 Contemporary Democratic Theory This course explores an on-going debate in contemporary political theory about the nature, challenges, and limits of democracy. Students explore liberal, deliberative, and radical theories of democracy and develop a sense of the central challenges of democratic governance in our time. Central themes include freedom, justice, identity, citizenship, collective decision-making, and the state. *Prerequisite: PG 104. Offered every third year.*

343 The Political Philosophy of International Relations What is justice? How should society be governed? What is the good life? Questions like these, while abstract and philosophical, underpin all international political disputes, and understanding them is a first step towards resolving the conflicts inherent in international relations. This course seeks to draw connections between the problems of international politics and the world of political philosophy. It traces the history

of political thought, from ancient Greece and its protean ideas of both realism and idealized governance through the hard-nosed politics of Machiavelli and Hobbes and the modernized idealism of Kant and Grotius up to the present-day thinking of such international relations scholars as Morgenthau, Waltz, and Walzer. In doing so, the class explores the connections linking political thinking and events across time, taking lessons from different times and applying them to the problems of today. The course concludes by examining four case studies of real policy problems, including humanitarian intervention, the role of international law, and the invasion of Iraq, through the lens of political theory. *Prerequisite: PG 104. Offered every other year.*

344 American Political Thought In the words of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, “Europe was created by history; America was created by philosophy.” The history and character of the United States cannot be understood without careful examination of the ideas, theories, and philosophies that underpin the American nation. This course examines the various strands of American political thought, beginning with the early political thought of the Puritans. Much attention is paid to the theories that unite the United States, such as the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as well as those ideas that have divided the nation, such as race and slavery during the Civil War. The course concludes by considering the enduring tensions in American liberalism and the modern civil rights era. *Offered every other year.*

345 Intersectionality as Theory and Method This course interrogates intersectionality as an approach to the study of politics. Students will study the history and theory of intersectionality and will engage current debates about the application, benefits, and limitations of the intersectional method. In the second part of the semester, students will undertake a archival, group-based research project as a way to test the intersectional method. *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered occasionally.*

346 Race in the American Political Imagination Students explore the concepts of citizenship and personhood in the American political imagination as filtered through a racial valence. Perhaps what is most striking about this valence is the way that it—and Americans’ conceptions of whiteness, citizenship, and personhood—has evolved through America’s history. Students will consider what role such images play in constructing a “shared” political community, and to what extent the exclusions they engender strengthen or undermine this community. *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Offered every third year.*

347 Comparative Political Ideologies Can ideologies, when put into practice, live up to the utopian dreams of their visionaries? Or will they degenerate into dystopian nightmares? In this course in political theory, students study many of the ideologies that have shaped politics in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. They explore the core theoretical texts of nationalist, anarchist, socialist, liberal, and Islamist movements, including Marx, Mao, Mussolini, Qutb, and others. Finally, they reflect on the (perhaps utopian) ideals that shape these movements and on how those ideals have influenced politics and political arrangements. *Offered every other year.*

348 Philosophy of Law This course is concerned with the nature of law and the relationship between law and morality. The course is centered on questions like the following: What is the connection between law and morality? Is it morally wrong to break the law? Is breaking the law sometimes morally permissible or even morally required? Should morality be legally enforced? To what extent, if at all, should legal

decisions be influenced by moral beliefs? What are the relationships between legal, constitutional, moral, and political rights? How can legal punishment be morally justified? While pursuing answers to these questions through the work of leading legal philosophers, students read a number of actual court cases and discuss specific issues like hate speech, homosexuality, and capital punishment, among others. *Crosslisted as PHIL 378. Prerequisite: one previous course in philosophy or one course in Political Theory (PG 104 or 340-347). Offered frequently.*

349 Contemporary Issues in Political Theory This course explores contemporary issues in political theory related to questions of citizenship, membership, and power. Students reflect on the structures and practices that determine who wields power, who holds citizenship status, who counts as a member of a political community. Students might also explore the relationship between economic and political arrangements. *Prerequisite: by instructor permission only. Students who receive credit for PG 349 will not receive credit for PG 440. Offered every other year.*

353 Religion and U.S. Politics Looking at the interaction between religion and politics in the United States, students explore various understandings of the relationship between church and state, the treatment of minority religious communities and the influence of religion on the formation of American identity, institutions and policies. Students investigate various theoretical approaches and US political development to provide a foundation for evaluating how religion and politics influence each other in the current moment. Topics include political behavior, public opinion, organizational activity, and public policies, such as gay rights, environmental policy, and immigration. *Prerequisite: PG 101. Offered every other year.*

354 Washington State Legislative Process Students engage in a series of seminars on the Washington state legislative process learning from experts in the field and engage in simulations of some of the core conflictual processes. Students learn about the difficulties of budgeting, the rules of the state legislative chamber and how they impact outcomes, the role of political parties and legislative leaders and industry lobbyists, as well as how to conduct legislative research, create sample legislative proposals, and write about state politics for the general public. *Prerequisite: Acceptance the Washington State Legislative Internship. Registration by instructor permission Offered every other year.*

355 Comparative State Politics State governments are often overlooked, however, states wield tremendous power over the daily lives of citizens. A citizen’s life can look very different depending on what state she lives in. The course takes a comparative approach to understand this critical level of U.S. politics. Why is marijuana legal in some states and not others? Why are the systems of public education so different? A comparative look allows students to ask why states respond differently to similar policy questions, considering the potential role of historical, cultural, economic and political contexts as well as variations in institutional arrangements. After delving into factors that alter the political opportunity structures in states, students turn to case studies. Looking at particular states and particular policy issues allows one to see how and why politics and political outcomes vary across states. *Prerequisite: instructor permission required. Offered every other spring term.*

360 Middle East Politics This course begins with a brief historical review of the rise of Islam as a political structure and its impact on the region, as well as the development of the Ottoman Empire and its institutional legacies. This discussion will be followed by a focus on colonialism and its effects, in particular the development of nationalism, populism, Islamism and Zionism. From there we will consider ways in which scholars have attempted to analyze and understand Middle East politics and

institutions, drawing comparisons to state building, authoritarianism, and democratization elsewhere in the world. After examining these theories we will consider a number of specific areas, which may include economic development, ethnic and religious politics, and regional dynamics. We will also turn our attention to a number of cases, which may include Egypt, Israel and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Students will have the opportunity to investigate particular topics and cases through in depth, policy-oriented research and writing, which will be the focus on the second half of the course. *Prerequisite: PG 102. Offered frequently.*

362 Human Rights in Global and Comparative Perspectives

Despite the centrality of human rights in multilateral institutions, many aspects of international human rights—as defined by international law—are controversial, and their implementation at global and domestic levels remains incomplete. This is a survey course on human rights that will analyze the gap between human rights in theory and human rights in practice through a study of global human rights as they play out in domestic institutions and politics. In this way, the course will emphasize how different societies understand human rights, the extent to which states conceptualize and fulfill their human rights obligations, and the difficulties associated with implementing them. Much of the course content will be devoted to understanding the enjoyment of human rights for minority groups and how economic development influences human rights protections. Throughout this course, students will explore the following questions: What are global human rights? What are the social and political conditions that seem to cause widespread human rights violations? Can we identify global and comparative patterns of those violations, particularly for marginalized groups? How are human rights best protected and fulfilled at global and national levels? What contemporary events present challenges for the protection and fulfillment of human rights at global and domestic levels of governance?

363 Comparative Judicial Politics This course examines courts as political actors. Why do political actors create courts? Why do legislators, executives, and bureaucracies obey them? Do courts take political, economic, and social factors into account when determining how to rule? We will examine these topics through a broad-based comparative inquiry, drawing on materials from around the world: North and South America, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and South Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or permission of instructor. Offered occasionally.*

372 Japanese Political Economy This course is designed to familiarize students both with the institutions of the Japanese political economy and with a breadth of issues relevant to a deeper understanding of how political and economic processes actually work in Japan. It is comparative in nature and deals primarily with issues since 1945. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or permission of instructor. Offered every other year.*

378 Chinese Political Economy This course provides a fundamental understanding of the political, economic, and social foundations and permutations of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Students learn why a multidisciplinary political economy approach is most appropriate for comprehending the complex array of situational determinants that have shaped the PRC during both its revolutionary (1949-77) and reformative (1978-present) eras. Students employ the analytical tools of comparative political economy to identify and weigh those factors most relevant to this remarkable story of socio-political and economic development: political and economic, social and cultural, structural and historical, domestic and international. *Prerequisite: PG 102, or 103, or permission of the instructor. Offered every year.*

380 Latin American Politics A broad survey of politics in a region often characterized by poverty, political instability, authoritarianism, populism, corruption, and violence. The course explores some of the major approaches to Latin American politics by focusing on political institutions, political culture, non-state actors, and civil society. The course is organized around key themes that are illustrated using a number of cases, which may include among other, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, and Brazil. *Prerequisite: PG 102, PG 103, or LAS 100. Offered occasionally.*

382 Global Environmental Politics The course examines the intersection of environmental issues with politics and policy-making on a global as well as a local scale. It explores international structures and efforts to deal with environmental problems, a wide range of particular environmental challenges such as climate change and conservation, and the different experiences of individual countries in trying to use and manage their natural resources. Throughout, the relationships between political and natural systems are explored, with a particular focus on the ways in which politics and policy can both produce effective strategies and new difficulties for handling environmental challenges. *Crosslisted as ENVR 382. Prerequisite: ENVR 110, PG 102 or 103. Offered every other year.*

384 Ethnic Politics This course examines the political implications of ethnic diversity around the globe. How does ethnic identity relate to nationhood? How do ethnic cleavages affect governance, political mobilization, and development? Does ethnic identification affect a state's pro-pensity for war? How can institutions and policies moderate or exacerbate these tendencies? Students use theory and concrete examples to examine how political scientists measure and compare ethnicity and its effects around the world. While reference to the U.S. and Europe is made, emphasis is on Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The course concludes with a weeks-long, in-depth simulation of politics on the Indian subcontinent. *Prerequisite: PG 102 or 103 or instructor permission.*

385 Feminist Approaches to International Relations In her landmark work on feminism and international politics, Cynthia Enloe encourages scholars to ask, "Where are the women?" when trying to understand international relations. This course introduces students to feminist analysis of international relations by engaging both theoretical and practical questions about women's experiences in the world. From a foundation of ethics, the course builds to address the place of gendered analysis in international relations issue areas such as security, political economy, and migration. *Prerequisite: PG 103 or 104 and one additional PG course. Offered every other year.*

387 Just War Theory This course considers the evolution of the idea of morally justifiable warfare, primarily in the Western context. Students trace just war theory from the ancient world to the present day, with attention to both religious and secular theoretical texts. The course encourages students to think about recent and contemporary international relations through the lens of just war theory. *Prerequisite: PG 103 or 104. Offered every other year.*

390 Gender and Philosophy This course is a study of a number of philosophical and political questions related to gender and with the relation between these two types of questions. The course will be concerned first, with metaphysical issues concerning gender: What is gender? How many genders are there? Is there an essence of womanhood or manhood that goes beyond certain physical characteristics? Are 'woman' and 'man' purely natural categories or are they to some extent socially constructed? Is gender a social/political concept? Second, with epistemological issues that relate to gender difference: Do women, for

example, see the world differently from men? What kind of implications does this have for scientific and philosophical knowledge? Are there, for example, specifically female ways of thinking or reasoning? If so, to what extent are they marginalized? Do gender related values or political aims affect scientific knowledge? Finally, with ethical issues related to gender: What is gender oppression? What is sexism and heterosexism? Granted that everyone has an equal right to flourishing regardless of gender, is a woman's flourishing, for example, different from a man's? Are there specifically gendered roles for men and women? To what extent are we culturally biased when we think that women or those who don't conform to gender norms living in other cultures are oppressed? *Satisfies the Knowledge, Identity, and Power graduation requirement. Crosslisted as PHIL 390. Offered occasionally.*

410 Capstone Course in U.S. Politics Students in this capstone course focus on some major concerns of U.S. politics or public law and are required to complete assignments in the topic area of the seminar. The theme or topic of the seminar changes from year to year, and prospective students should check with U.S. politics faculty to determine the theoretical and substantive focus of the upcoming offering. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. *Prerequisite: PG 101, two 300-level courses completed in the US track, PG 200, and senior standing, or permission of instructor. Offered every fall.*

420 Capstone Course in Comparative Politics Students in this capstone course study major theoretical approaches to comparative politics and are required to apply those approaches to one or more writing projects. The theme of this seminar changes each year. Prospective students should check with the comparative politics faculty to determine the theoretical, substantive, and geo-graphical focus. Students are expected to participate regularly in seminar discussions and may be responsible for leading class sessions. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. *Prerequisite: PG 102, two 300-level courses completed in the Comparative Politics track, PG 200, and senior standing, or permission of instructor. Offered every fall.*

430 Capstone Course in International Relations Students in this seminar critically examine older and emerging theories of international relations as well as the issues and problems those theories attempt to explain. Students may be expected to lead and participate in class discussions and to take an oral examination. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. *Prerequisite: PG 103, two 300-level courses completed in the International Relations track, PG 200, and senior standing, or permission of instructor. Offered every fall.*

440 Contemporary Issues in Political Theory This course explores contemporary issues in political theory related to questions of citizenship, membership, and power. Students reflect on the structures and practices that determine who wields power, who holds citizenship status, who counts as a member of a political community. Students might also explore the relationship between economic and political arrangements. This course serves as a senior capstone course in political theory. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. *Prerequisite: by instructor permission only. Students who receive credit for PG 440 will not receive credit for PG 349. Offered every other year.*

441 Liberalism and its Critics This course examines the theoretical foundations of liberalism and radical critiques of it from both the left and the right. In addition to exploring the political implications of the various

conceptions of nature, human nature, justice, freedom, and equality found in the works of various thinkers, students use their arguments to reflect on contemporary liberal democratic theory and practice. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. This course serves as a senior capstone course in political theory. *Credit for PG 441 will not be granted to students who have received credit for PG 341. Offered every fall.*

450 Capstone Course in Law and Society Students in this seminar critically examine contemporary issues and recent scholarly works in the field of Public Law. Students may be expected to lead and participate in class discussions and to complete written and project-based coursework. Students who wish to complete a senior thesis should consult the requirements to enroll in PG 490. *Prerequisites: three 100-level PG courses, two 300-level courses completed in the Law, Politics, and Society track, PG 200, and senior standing, or permission of instructor.*

490 Thesis in Politics and Government Some students may wish to continue the research they began in the senior capstone course by enrolling in this optional thesis course. Students who wish to complete a thesis do so in the spring semester of their senior year (having completed the field-specific capstone course in the fall semester of the senior year). In this course, students complete much of the thesis work independently under the supervision of the thesis instructor. Requirements to enroll in PG 490 are: 1) a minimum grade of 'B' in fall capstone course (PG 410, 420, 430, 440, or 441); 2) composition of a prospectus which includes explanation of the proposed topic, the research question, and review of relevant research on the topic and is approved by a field advisor from the major's track 3) a formal, consultative meeting about the project which includes the student, the thesis instructor, and the field advisor. *Offered every Spring.*

495/496 Independent Study Requires prior departmental approval to count toward major or minor.

498 Internship Tutorial Students complete 120 hours of field experience at a site prearranged in consultation with the department and internship coordinator. In addition, the student works with a faculty mentor within the department to develop an individualized learning plan which must be pre-approved by the department and completed alongside the field experience. The learning plan is tailored to integrate the field experience with relevant scholarship, linking the major to practical job experience. *One unit of PG 498 may count toward the major. Prerequisite: approval of tutorial professor and the Internship Coordinator.*