Department of Political Science

Chair

- J. Mark Hansen, Interim Chair

Professors

- John J. Brehm
- Cathy Cohen
- Michael Dawson
- J. Mark Hansen
- Gary Herrigel
- William Howell, Public Policy
- Charles Lipson
- John McCormick
- John J. Mearsheimer
- J. Eric Oliver
- John F. Padgett
- Robert Pape
- John Patty
- Elizabeth Maggie Penn
- Nathan Tarcov, Social Thought
- Lisa Wedeen
- Dali Yang
- Linda Zerilli

Associate Professors

- Patchen Markell
- Sankar Muthu
- Monika Nalepa
- Jennifer Pitts
- Gerald N. Rosenberg
- Dan Slater

Assistant Professors

- Michael Albertus
The Department of Political Science offers a course of study leading to the Ph.D. degree. A departmental faculty committee makes admission decisions based on an assessment of all the material required in the University application: biographical data, statement of interests and goals in graduate school, transcripts of grades, letters of recommendation, Graduate Record Examination aptitude scores, and a brief writing sample. Committee members want to know what applicants find intellectually exciting and why applicants want to study at the University of Chicago.

The department is committed to training doctoral students in political science broadly conceived. We believe that the best work in political science often crosses subfields and disciplines. Our aim is to help students develop and pursue their intellectual interests while
grounding them in the various approaches and methodologies that characterize the discipline. The program requirements mix research papers, coursework, and exams so that students can achieve these goals as they proceed expeditiously towards the Ph.D. degree.

The Graduate Program

For purposes of course distribution and comprehensive exams, the department offers courses and exams in five fields. At present, they are theory, American politics, comparative politics, international relations, and methodology. To meet the course distribution requirement, students must complete three courses in each of three fields. Overall, twelve courses taken for quality grades are required by the end of the sixth quarter.

In the first year students are required to take PLSC 30501 Introduction to Research Design and write a research paper as part of the normal writing requirement of a class. The most important project in the first two years is the master’s paper, a piece of original research that is modeled on a journal article and addresses an important research question or debate.

Students are required to pass comprehensive exams in two fields. The exams are offered twice a year (with the exception of the comparative politics exam, which is scheduled on an individual basis) and they may be taken at any point but the final deadline by which the exams must be taken is the beginning of the seventh quarter (normally autumn quarter of the third year).

Practical pedagogical experience is a program requirement. To satisfy the requirement, students can serve as teaching assistants in undergraduate lecture courses and in the department's methodology sequence. A few advanced graduate students, selected as Grodzins Prize Lecturers, offer their own undergraduate courses. There are also opportunities to serve as teaching interns and instructors in the College's undergraduate core curriculum and as preceptors who assist the undergraduate majors with the writing of B.A. papers.

After completing courses and exams, students turn to the Ph.D. dissertation. The first step is a dissertation proposal that briefly outlines the research question, significance, argument, and method of the dissertation. PLSC 50000 The Dissertation Proposal Seminar, required in the winter quarter of the third year, is a weekly seminar devoted solely to the presentation and collective discussion of several drafts of each student’s dissertation proposal. The proposal must be approved by a committee of three faculty who agree to supervise the dissertation research and present the proposal for departmental approval.

Although advanced graduate research and writing is often a solitary enterprise, students in the department also typically continue to participate in one or more workshops, which are mainly devoted to students' presentation of research in progress for discussion and constructive criticism. Political science students participate in workshops devoted to American Politics, Comparative Politics, East Asia, Political Economy, Political Psychology, Political Theory, International Relations, and International Security Policy.
few. There are many other interdisciplinary workshops throughout the University ranging from Law and Economics, to Gender and Sexuality, to Russian Studies, all of which are open to political science students.

Upon receiving final approval of the dissertation by the members of the dissertation committee, the candidate gives a formal presentation based on the dissertation. Following the presentation, which is open to the public, the candidate is questioned by an examining committee of three faculty members.

For more information about current faculty, students, requirements, and courses, consult the department webpage at http://political-science.uchicago.edu/.

Information on How to Apply

The application process for admission and financial aid for all Social Sciences graduate programs is administered through the divisional Office of the Dean of Students. The Application for Admission and Financial Aid, with instructions, deadlines, and department specific information is available online at: https://apply-ssd.uchicago.edu/apply/. Most admissions materials can be uploaded into the admission application.

Questions pertaining to admissions and aid should be directed to admissions@ssd.uchicago.edu or (773) 702-8415. All correspondence and materials that cannot be uploaded should be mailed to:

The University of Chicago
Division of the Social Sciences
Admissions Office, Foster 105
1130 East 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Courses

For teaching purposes the subject matter of political science has been divided into the following fields of advanced study: political theory, American politics, comparative politics, international relations, and methodology. These fields are thought of not as separate compartments but as broad and flexible areas of specialization. Ph.D. candidates with interest in the governments of particular geographical areas may specialize in those areas by combining work in political science with relevant courses from other departments.

Field I. Political Theory

The field of political theory deals with the basic problems of politics with respect to both substance and method. It is therefore regarded as the foundation for work in all other areas of political science. It is concerned with three orders of problems: with alternative theories relating to the way people act in political affairs; with alternative standards in terms of
which policy may be judged; and with alternative kinds of models and methods for pursuing political research.

Field II. American Politics

The field of American politics deals with the organization, distribution, and orientation of political power in American society. The major items of emphasis are the development of American political thought, the political behavior of individuals, groups, and governmental institutions, elections, and the formation and execution of public policy. Attention is paid both to the present state of the American political system and to its historical roots.

Field III. Comparative Politics

The field of comparative politics examines phenomena such as state formation, democracy, nationalism, economic organization, revolution, and social movements across time and space. One approach to these phenomena is to develop expertise in a particular era or area, and then to interpret the distinctive political processes and outcomes coming from that context. Another approach is to examine a set of cases in the search for valid generalizations about political phenomena that span across regions or historical eras. A third approach is to rely on formal theory to specify universal mechanisms or processes, and then to use data from a variety of sources to give credence to the models. All approaches share an assumption that the systematic study of political experience beyond that of the United States is a key ingredient for a discipline that seeks high levels of generality and abstraction.

Field IV. International Relations

The field of international relations is concerned with theoretical and empirical examination of international politics, especially international security and international political economy. Methodological approaches represented by the faculty include historical, case study, quantitative, and mathematical analysis. Workshops provide a common forum within the department for interchange between different questions about and approaches to international politics. In addition, there are important connections to other areas of political science including comparative and American politics, methodology, and political theory. International relations further engages other social science disciplines including international economics, political geography, public policy, and diplomatic history. Students are encouraged to take courses in these and other disciplines, although the department assumes responsibility only for those approaches to the study of international relations which develop the assumptions and utilize the methods employed in the fields of political science. For this field of political science, students are expected to acquire fundamental knowledge of international politics, with special emphasis on international relations theory and research approaches.

Field V. Methodology

The field of methodology is concerned with the quantitative and model building skills required for the study of political phenomena. It consists of introductory sequences of courses in both statistical and mathematical analysis, in addition to a variety of more advanced offerings focusing on specific topics. Applications of these methods in particular
research areas will be encountered in a number of courses listed under the appropriate substantive fields. The department offers a comprehensive exam in Methodology by petition only; however, students can meet the requirements for course distribution automatically.

The department website offers descriptions of graduate courses scheduled for the current academic year: http://political-science.uchicago.edu/academics/courses.shtml

Political Science Courses

**PLSC 30102. Introduction to Causal Inference. 100 Units.**
This course is designed for graduate students and advanced undergraduate students from the social sciences, education, public health science, public policy, social service administration, and statistics who are involved in quantitative research and are interested in studying causality. The goal of this course is to equip students with basic knowledge of and analytic skills in causal inference. Topics for the course will include the potential outcomes framework for causal inference; experimental and observational studies; identification assumptions for causal parameters; potential pitfalls of using ANCOVA to estimate a causal effect; propensity score based methods including matching, stratification, inverse-probability-of-treatment-weighting (IPTW), marginal mean weighting through stratification (MMWS), and doubly robust estimation; the instrumental variable (IV) method; regression discontinuity design (RDD) including sharp RDD and fuzzy RDD; difference in difference (DID) and generalized DID methods for cross-section and panel data, and fixed effects model. Intermediate Statistics or equivalent is a prerequisite. This course is a prerequisite for “Advanced Topics in Causal Inference” and “Mediation, moderation, and spillover effects.”

Instructor(s): G. Hong Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Intermediate Statistics or equivalent such as STAT 224/PBHS 324, PP 31301, BUS 41100, or SOC 30005 is a prerequisite.
Note(s): Graduate course, open to advanced undergraduates. CHDV Distribution, M*, M*
Equivalent Course(s): STAT 31900, SOCI 30315, PBHS 43201, CHDV 30102

**PLSC 30501. Introduction to Research Design. 100 Units.**
This course is an introduction to research design as practiced by political scientists from all subfields. The first part of the course pays particular attention to formulating precise research questions; the structure and content of theories; the formulation of testable hypotheses, and the logic of empirical tests. The second part of the course considers different epistemic approaches to research design in political science starting with the highly influential approach advanced in *Designing Social Inquiry*. Critics of the work from both within and outside of *DSI*’s epistemic approach are considered. We end the course with consideration of the challenges and potential of research designs constructed to investigate causal inference. (E)

Instructor(s): M. Dawson Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Open to Political Science PhD students only.
PLSC 30700. Introduction to Linear Models. 100 Units.
This course will provide an introduction to the linear model, the dominant form of statistical
inference in the social sciences. The goals of the course are to teach students the statistical
methods needed to pursue independent large-n research projects and to develop the skills
necessary to pursue further methods training in the social sciences. Part I of the course
reviews the simple linear model (as seen in STAT 22000 or its equivalent) with attention
to the theory of statistical inference and the derivation of estimators. Basic calculus and
linear algebra will be introduced. Part II extends the linear model to the multivariate
case. Emphasis will be placed on model selection and specification. Part III examines the
consequences of data that is "poorly behaved" and how to cope with the problem. Depending
on time, Part IV will introduce special topics like systems of simultaneous equations, logit
and probit models, time-series methods, etc. Little prior knowledge of math or statistics is
expected, but students are expected to work hard to develop the tools introduced in class. (E)
Instructor(s): M. Hansen Terms Offered: Spring

PLSC 30901. Game Theory I. 100 Units.
This is a course for graduate students in Political Science. It introduces students to games
of complete information through solving problem sets. We will cover the concepts of
equilibrium in dominant strategies, weak dominance, iterated elimination of weakly
dominated strategies, Nash equilibrium, subgame perfection, backward induction, and
imperfect information. The course will be centered around several applications of game
theory to politics: electoral competition, agenda control, lobbying, voting in legislatures and
coalition games. This class serves as a prerequisite for Game Theory II offered in the Winter
Quarter. (E)
Instructor(s): M. Nalepa Terms Offered: Autumn

PLSC 31000. Game Theory II. 100 Units.
This is a course for graduate students in Political Science. It introduces students to games
of incomplete information through solving problem sets. We will cover the concepts of
Bayes Nash equilibrium, perfect Bayesian equilibrium, and quantal response equilibrium. In
terms of applications, the course will extend the topics examined in the prerequisite, PLSC
30901. Game Theory I to allow for incomplete information, with a focus on the competing
challenges of moral hazard and adverse selection in those settings. (E)
Instructor(s): J. Patty Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): PLSC 30901 or equivalent and consent of instructor.

PLSC 31700. Foundations of Human Rights. 100 Units.
This seminar will provide graduate students with an advanced introduction to the study
of human rights, with a particular emphasis on locating contemporary issues and debates
within the historical development of human rights discourses. As a graduate seminar, this
will be a small class (capped at 20 students), and a strong emphasis will be placed on in-
class discussion and debate. Together we will explore the historical foundations of human
rights from a range of disciplinary perspectives.
Instructor(s): A. Etinson Terms Offered: Autumn 2015
Note(s): Graduate students only
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 67102, MAPS 30700, PHIL 31620, HMRT 30600
PLSC 32210. Roman Philosophers on the Fear of Death. 100 Units.
All human beings fear death, and it seems plausible to think that a lot of our actions are motivated by it. But is it reasonable to fear death? And does this fear do good (motivating creative projects) or harm (motivating greedy accumulation, war, and too much deference to religious leaders)? Hellenistic philosophers, both Greek and Roman, were preoccupied with these questions and debated them with a depth and intensity that make them still highly influential in modern philosophical debate about the same issues (the only issue on which one will be likely find discussion of Lucretius in the pages of *The Journal of Philosophy*). The course will focus on several major Latin writings on the topic: Lucretius *De Rerum Natura* Book III and extracts from Cicero and Seneca. We will study the philosophical arguments in their literary setting and ask about connections between argument and its rhetorical expression. In translation we will read pertinent material from Plato, Epicurus, Plutarch, and a few modern authors such as Thomas Nagel, John Fischer, and Bernard Williams.
Instructor(s): M. Nussbaum Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Ability to read the material in Latin at a sufficiently high level, usually about two years at the college level.
Equivalent Course(s): CLCV 24716, CLAS 34716, LAWS 96305, RETH 30710, PHIL 30710, PLSC 22210, PHIL 20710

PLSC 32815. Emergence of Capitalism. 100 Units.
This course investigates the emergence of capitalism in Europe and the world as a whole between the early sixteenth and the late eighteenth centuries. We discuss the political and cultural as well as the economic, sources of capitalism, and explore Marxist, neoclassical, and cultural approaches.
Instructor(s): W. Sewell Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 23415, HIST 23304, HIST 33304, PLSC 23415

PLSC 33010. Liberalism and Empire. 100 Units.
The evolution of liberal thought coincided and intersected with the rise of European empires, and those empires have been shaped by liberal preoccupations, including ideas of tutelage in self-government, exporting the rule of law, and the normativity of European modernity. Some of the questions this course will address include: how was liberalism, an apparently universalistic and egalitarian theory, used to legitimate conquest and imperial domination? Is liberalism inherently imperialist? Are certain liberal ideas and doctrines (progress, development, liberty) particularly compatible with empire? What does, or what might, a critique of liberal imperialism look like? Readings will include historical works by authors such as Locke, Mill, Tocqueville, and Hobson, as well as contemporary works of political theory and the history of political thought (by authors such as James Tully, Michael Ignatieff, David Kennedy, and Uday Mehta).
Instructor(s): J. Pitts Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 23010, LLSO 25903, PLSC 23010
PLSC 34302. Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Politics. 100 Units.
Ancient Greece was the birthplace of the Western conceptions of philosophy, rhetoric, and politics—and the site of contentious debates about the relationship between them. This course offers an introduction to some of those debates. Does rhetoric pose a threat to the sound practice of democratic politics? Or is rhetoric instead a necessary part of any democratic politics? How did ancient Greek philosophers develop a critique of rhetoric and its practice in democratic Athens? What techniques and concepts did they themselves borrow from rhetoric in pursuing their own philosophical agendas? Does the power of rhetoric make the pursuit of rational and reasonable politics impossible? We will take up these and other related questions through a close reading of Plato (Gorgias, Phaedrus, Menexenus), Aristotle (Rhetoric), Thucydides (History of the Peloponnesian War), speeches of the Athenian orators, and other ancient Greek texts.
Instructor(s): M. Landauer Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 24302

PLSC 34401. Herodotus and Thucydides: History and Politics. 100 Units.
In this course we read Herodotus and Thucydides not only as historians but as political thinkers. The course will be organized around an intensive engagement with two central texts: Herodotus’ Histories and Thucydides’ History of the Peloponnesian War. As we read through these works, we will also take up the wider historical and political context—e.g., the fifth-century rise of Athenian democracy and imperialism—and the relationship between our texts and other genres, including philosophy, drama, and rhetoric. The aim of the course is not only to give students a close familiarity with our two authors and some of the scholarship surrounding them, but also, more broadly, to think through the relationship between political theory and history. How might political theory guide the writing of history, and how can history contribute to theorizing politics? What can our reading of Herodotus and Thucydides tell us about how to think about these questions in different eras and contexts?
Instructor(s): M. Landauer Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 24403, PLSC 24401

PLSC 34402. Greek Political Thought. 100 Units.
This course is designed to help students in political theory and related fields think about—and do—the history of political thought by recovering the strangeness of ancient democracy and its critics. It is an advanced survey of the political thought of classical Athens with particular emphasis on the cultural, institutional, and poetic practices through which Athenians enacted democracy and questioned its assumptions and effects. In sixth century Athens, the notion that the people could and should rule themselves—not by virtue of wealth, property, or family name but simply by birth—served as a radical rejection of the longstanding view that political power belonged in the hands of the few (the wealthy, propertied, and elite). We contextualize the dramatic poetry, philosophy, oratory, and history that emerged in the subsequent century or so, under conditions of expanding and contracting empire. We read them as critical reflections on what life was like under this new political arrangement and ask to what extent the works of Thucydides, Aristophanes, Euripides, and Plato can be said to constitute the birth of political theory as an idea and a practice.
Instructor(s): D. Kasimis, M. Landauer Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 24402
PLSC 34410. Authoritarian Regimes. 100 Units.
The persistence of many authoritarian regimes since the end of the Cold War has inspired a major new literature in comparative politics on how non-democracy works. This mixed graduate-undergraduate class for MA and College students considers some conceptual and theoretical issues and debates in this new wave of research, such as: How should authoritarian regimes, including so-called “hybrid regimes,” best be classified? What kind of institutions makes authoritarianism more or less stable and durable? How do these regimes try to generate compliance and support? Why do so many of them hold elections and convene parliaments? What economic factors tend to bolster or undermine dictatorship? And how do they both extract support and deflect threats from their international environment?
Instructor(s): D. Slater Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 24410

PLSC 35010. Black Politics in the U.S. 100 Units.
This seminar for graduate students will cover topics in Black Politics in the United States.
Instructor(s): M. Dawson Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 35205. Racial Justice and Injustice. 100 Units.
The course will explore moral and political problems of racial justice and injustice. Topics may include antidiscrimination theory, the fair political representation of racial minorities, reparations for racial injustice, racial segregation, the use of racial preferences in various practices of selection, and the evaluation of practices of law enforcement and punishment. We will use reflections on particular problems such as these to inquire about the uses of racial concepts in political theory; the connections between racial justice and ostensibly more general conceptions of justice; and the connections between racial equality and other egalitarian ideals.
Instructor(s): J. Wilson Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 25205

PLSC 35215. The American Presidency. 100 Units.
This course examines the institution of the American presidency. It surveys the foundations of presidential power, both as the Founders conceived it and as it is practiced in the modern era. This course also traces the historical development of the institutional presidency, the president’s relationships with Congress and the courts, the influence presidents wield in domestic and foreign policy making, and the ways in which presidents make decisions in a system of separated powers. (B)
Instructor(s): W. Howell Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 25215, PLSC 25215

PLSC 35500. Public Opinion. 100 Units.
A close examination of techniques employed, categories utilized and assumptions made by contemporary American students of public opinion. Criticism of these approaches from historical, philosophical and comparative perspectives will be encouraged. The course will make little sense to students without at least a background in Data Analysis (PLSC 30500). (B)
Instructor(s): E. Oliver Terms Offered: Winter
PLSC 36100. Civil War. 100 Units.
Civil war is the dominant form of political violence in the contemporary world. This graduate seminar will introduce students to cutting edge scholarly work and to the task of carrying out research on internal conflict. We will study the origins, dynamics, and termination of civil wars, as well as international interventions, post-conflict legacies, and policy responses to war. A variety of research approaches will be explored, including qualitative, quantitative, and interpretive methods, micro- and macro-level levels of analysis, and sub- and cross-national comparative designs. Our emphasis throughout will be on designing rigorous research that persuasively addresses important questions. (D)
Instructor(s): P. Staniland Terms Offered: Spring

PLSC 37000. Law and Politics: U.S. Courts as Political Institutions. 100 Units.
An examination of the ways in which United States courts affect public policy. Questions include: How do the procedures, structures, and organization of the courts affect judicial outcomes? Are there interests that courts are particularly prone to support? What effect does congressional or executive impact, including judicial selection, have on court decisions? What are the difficulties with implementation of judicial decisions? (B)
Instructor(s): G. Rosenberg Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Mandatory preliminary meeting and consent of instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): LAWS 51302

PLSC 37301. Weimar Political Theology: Schmitt and Strauss. 100 Units.
This course is devoted to the idea of "political theology" that developed during the interwar period in twentieth-century Central Europe, specifically Germany's Weimar Republic. The course's agenda is set by Carl Schmitt, who claimed that both serious intellectual endeavors and political authority require extra-rational and transcendent foundations. Along with Schmitt's works from the period, such as Political Theology and the Concept of the Political, we read and discuss the related writings of perhaps his greatest interlocutor, Leo Strauss. (A)
Instructor(s): J. McCormick Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 27301

PLSC 37500. Organizational Decision Making. 100 Units.
This course examines the process of decision making in modern, complex organizations (e.g., universities, schools, hospitals, business firms, public bureaucracies). We also consider the impact of information, power, resources, organizational structure, and the environment, as well as alternative models of choice.
Instructor(s): J. Padgett Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 30301, PLSC 27500
PLSC 37815. Politics and Public Policy in China. 100 Units.
As the world’s most populous country and second largest economy, China wields considerable weight globally but also stands out for its non-democratic political system. This course has two goals. First, it examines political institutions and political behavior in China in historical perspective, especially since the Communist takeover of power in 1949. It emphasizes how institutions have been shaped and reshaped and the importance of leadership, with special attention on the tensions and challenges of development. Second, it considers various issues of public policy and governance, including the role of the Communist Party, state-society relations, the relationship between Beijing and the provinces, development and corruption, population and environment, and the role of the armed forces in society. The course looks at many of these issues from a comparative perspective and introduces a variety of analytical concepts and approaches.
Instructor(s): D. Yang Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 27815

PLSC 39120. Big Wars: Ancient, Medieval, and Early Modern. 100 Units.
This course examines the onset, unfolding, and aftermath of several major wars. Focusing mainly on the largest European wars, it covers the Ancient Wars: Peloponnesian War (Athens and Sparta), Punic Wars (Rome and Carthage); the Medieval Wars: The Hundred Years’ War (England and France); and the Early Modern Wars: Wars of Louis XIV, Seven Years War, and probably the US Revolution. The course concentrates on the origins of each war, but also includes some material on how the wars were fought and how they were concluded. The course focuses mainly on historical analysis but also includes major questions of international relations theory.
Instructor(s): C. Lipson Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): This course has no prerequisites, but prior coursework in international politics or European history (ancient, medieval, or early modern) would be useful.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 29120

PLSC 39501. International Political Economy. 100 Units.
This graduate seminar focuses on the prevailing theoretical and empirical research programs in international political economy (IPE). The course will introduce a variety of frontier research problems that animate current work in the field as well as provide experience evaluating empirical research. We will discuss relations between international markets and politics: mass politics, domestic political institutions, and international politics. A central goal of the course is to generate ideas for student research, including papers and dissertation topics. (D)
Instructor(s): R. Gulotty Terms Offered: Spring
PLSC 39701. Building World Order after Major Wars. 100 Units.
This course focuses on the recurrent problem (both practical and theoretical) of rebuilding world order after major wars. It covers the aftermath of the three wars in 1800: the Wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, World War I, and World War II, plus the analogous situation after the collapse of the Soviet Union and its empire. All those can be compared to the very different problems of rebuilding after wars in the early modern era, such as the wars of Louis XIV. The course is built around major premises. First, following Gilpin and Ikenberry, it assumes major wars disrupt the existing international order, that the immediate aftermath is in flux, and that the arrangements developed then set the contours of international politics for years to come. Second, it argues that the ideology and purposes of Great Powers, as well as their material resources, affect key features of post-war order. Third, it supplements the existing literature, which focuses on international institutions, to argue that a crucial part of building international order is establishing and stabilizing domestic regimes in the defeated states. The key features of those regimes track the preferences of the victors. (D)
Instructor(s): C. Lipson Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Familiarity with IR theory; 2 prior graduate courses in IR.

PLSC 39800. Introduction to International Relations. 100 Units.
This course introduces the main themes in international relations, including the problems of war and peace, conflict and cooperation, national security, and the politics of international economic relations. The course begins by considering some basic theoretical tools used to study international politics. It then focuses on several prominent security issues in modern international relations, such as the Cold War and post–Cold War world, nuclear weapons, terrorism, and global order (and disorder). The last part of the course deals with economic aspects of international relations. It concentrates on issues where politics and economics are closely intertwined: world trade, international investment, environmental pollution, and European unification.
Instructor(s): C. Lipson Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 29000

PLSC 39900. Strategy. 100 Units.
This course covers American national security policy in the post–cold war world, especially the principal issues of military strategy that are likely to face the United States in the next decade. This course is structured in five parts: (1) examining the key changes in strategic environment since 1990, (2) looking at the effects of multipolarity on American grand strategy and basic national goals, (3) focusing on nuclear strategy, (4) examining conventional strategy, and (5) discussing the future of war and peace in the Pacific Rim.
Instructor(s): R. Pape Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 28900
PLSC 40604. Militant Power Politics. 100 Units.
In what way does ISIS calculate its options differently than great powers or states in general? Over the past twenty years, the study of militant power politics has exploded both empirically, but especially theoretically. Today, there are a variety of theories of the causes, conduct and consequences of violence by militant non-state actors that rest on fundamentally different assumptions about the coherence of militant groups, the degree of rationality in their decision-making, and the nature of their dynamics in competition with rival states. The most important are ideological, religious, ethnic, and strategic theories which also drive the principle policy choices about how to respond to militant power politics. This seminar will cover the main theories of militant power politics, encouraging students to carry out policy relevant research in this area. (D)
Instructor(s): R. Pape Terms Offered: Autumn

PLSC 40605. Recent Debates in International Relations. 100 Units.
This course builds on the canonical works in International Relations (IR) theory covered in PLSC 40600 (Seminar on International Relations Theory), leading students through ten weeks of recent debates in IR research organized along substantive and methodological lines. There is an intentional absence of thematic unity among the topics. Some units look more closely at recent debates within the classic paradigms (e.g. “the practice turn in constructivist research”) while others are not easily categorized along these lines (e.g. “emotions in IR”). Some focus on work across empirical domains that shares a recently popular methodological innovation (e.g. “the experimental turn in IR”); other topics are located closer towards the fringe of mainstream IR but showcase interesting and creative ways of doing our work (e.g. “spatial thinking in IR”). Specific topics will change with each offering and are chosen based on a combination of importance to the field, value as exemplars of creative and rigorous research, and my own personal interests. Participants will demonstrate fluency in these debates and develop opinions about their significance and staying power. A secondary goal is for students to expand their own research interests and draw lessons about how debates and fads evolve in IR to maximize the impact of their own work. (D)
Instructor(s): A. Carson Terms Offered: Spring

PLSC 41101. The Politics of Wealth Redistribution. 100 Units.
How do political institutions affect the structure and scope of wealth redistribution initiatives? This graduate seminar will introduce students to the scholarly literature on redistribution, focusing primarily on recent work. We will study the causes and consequences of redistribution, focusing both on the institutions that shape incentives for governments to implement redistribution, as well as the mechanisms, actors, and international conditions that can erode government incentives or capabilities to redistribute. The emphasis of the course will be twofold: rigorously examining the inferences we can draw from existing work, and designing research that can contribute to a better understanding of the fundamental questions regarding redistributive policies. (C)
Instructor(s): M. Albertus Terms Offered: Spring
PLSC 41203. Political Regimes and Transitions. 100 Units.
Despite a shift toward democracy in much of the world, many states have remained solidly autocratic while others are plagued by political instability. This graduate seminar will introduce students to fundamental questions in the study of political regimes: What distinguishes democracy from dictatorship? How does the functioning of democratic institutions affect democratic survival? Why are some dictatorships more stable than others, and what role do institutions such as legislatures, parties, and elections play in their stability? What political and economic factors explain regime transitions, and why do transitions tend to cluster both spatially and temporally? The course will examine how these questions are addressed in current scholarship, with an emphasis on enabling students to design research projects that contribute to our understanding of how political regimes function, persist, and change. (C)
Instructor(s): M. Albertus Terms Offered: Spring

PLSC 41401. Contemporary Theories of Global Justice. 100 Units.
This course involves a critical examination of different conceptions of international and global justice, including both statist and cosmopolitan perspectives. It provides an avenue for exploring questions about the nature of international morality; the scope of principles of justice beyond the nation-state; the moral and political significance of global inequality; the limits of state sovereignty and the value of nationality; the ethics of immigration; as well as the very boundaries of political philosophy itself. We will read texts by Thomas Hobbes, Immanuel Kant, John Rawls, Hans Morgenthau, Charles Beitz, Thomas Pogge, Iris Marion Young, Thomas Nagel, and David Miller among others. (A)
Instructor(s): C. Cordelli Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 42101. John Rawls' Theory of Justice. 100 Units.
This course involves a sustained critical examination of John Rawls' theory of "justice as fairness," as an avenue for wider exploration of questions about the nature and role of the concept of justice; the value of liberty and equality, and their relationship; distributive justice; the justification of democracy; and the enterprise of political philosophy itself. We will focus on Rawls' *A Theory of Justice*, and read many critics of Rawls, including Robert Nozick, G.A. Cohen, Susan Moller Okin, Charles Mills, and others. (A)
Instructor(s): C. Cordelli Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 42101

PLSC 42420. Approaches to the History of Political Thought. 100 Units.
This course will examine some of the most influential recent statements of method in the history of political thought, alongside work by the same authors that may (or may not) put those methods or approaches into practice. We will read works by Quentin Skinner, Reinhart Koselleck, J.GA. Pocock, Leo Strauss, Sheldon Wolin, Michel Foucault, and David Scott among others, with some emphasis on writings about Hobbes and questions of sovereignty and the state. (E)
Instructor(s): J. Pitts Terms Offered: Spring
PLSC 42701. Seminar in Chinese Politics. 100 Units.
This is a research-oriented seminar for graduate students interested in exploring current research on China and in conducting their own research. Our emphasis will be on the changing nature of the Chinese Party-state, and the relations between state and economy and between state and society as the Chinese society, economy and the level of technology have undergone dramatic changes in recent decades. Throughout the course we’ll also pay attention to the course, dynamics, and challenges of making reform. Though the readings are on China, we are to consider China’s development comparatively and in view of recent developments in political science. (C)
Instructor(s): D. Yang Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): Undergraduates by consent of instructor.

PLSC 43401. Mathematical Foundations of Political Methodology. 100 Units.
This is a first course on the theory and practice of mathematical methods in social science research. These mathematical and computer skills are needed for the quantitative and formal modeling courses offered in the political science department and are increasingly necessary for courses in American, Comparative, and International Relations. We will cover mathematical techniques (linear algebra, calculus, probability) and methods of logical and statistical inference (proofs and statistics). A weekly computing lab will apply these methods, as well as introduce the R statistical computing environment. Students are expected to have completed SOCS 30100: Mathematics for Social Sciences. (E)
Instructor(s): R. Gulotty, E. Penn Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 43501. Strategies and Techniques of Empirical Research. 100 Units.
This course aims to help advanced political science graduate students improve how they communicate their empirical research findings. We will focus on techniques of effective writing, how to present quantitative information, and how to identify compelling narratives that link research findings together. (E)
Instructor(s): E. Oliver, J. Patty Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 43801. Plato's Legacies. 100 Units.
Some of the most significant efforts to question political theory's core concepts, unsettle its approaches, and expose its dangerous ideals have depended on major re-interpretations of Plato's thought. This course investigates the broad critical impulse to treat Plato as the originator of political positions and interpretive assumptions that late modernity frequently seeks to critique and less often to celebrate. We consider the charges of essentialism, authoritarianism, and foundationalism, among others, and ask to what (if any) extent considerations of the texts' historical contexts and dramaturgical conditions have factored into these assessments. Readings will include works by Popper, Strauss, Arendt, Derrida, Castoriadis, Wolin, Irigaray, Cavarero, Butler, and Rancière alongside Plato's dialogues. Students are expected to be familiar with Plato's thought upon enrolling. (A)
Instructor(s): D. Kasimis Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CLAS 33815
PLSC 43902. U.S. Congress. 100 Units.
The purpose of this seminar is to introduce graduate students to the literature on the U.S. Congress. Although we will read a range of studies with different methodological approaches and theoretical perspectives, including some comparative research, we will focus in particular on the development of the U.S. Congress over time. We will be concerned with analyzing, explaining, and understanding key transformative sequences in American legislative politics—tracing the implications of these transformations through to contemporary times. To discuss these questions in appropriate depth, we will limit our inquiry to Congress as an institution (e.g., internal processes and behavior), discussing congressional campaigns and elections only as they relate to these subjects. (B)
Instructor(s): R. Bloch Rubin Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 44410. Authoritarian Regimes. 100 Units.
The persistence of many authoritarian regimes since the end of the Cold War has inspired a major new literature in comparative politics on how non-democracy works. This graduate seminar for PhD students considers some conceptual and theoretical issues and debates in this new wave of research, such as: How should authoritarian regimes, including so-called “hybrid regimes,” best be classified? What kind of institutions makes authoritarianism more or less stable and durable? How do these regimes try to generate compliance and support? Why do so many of them hold elections and convene parliaments? What economic factors tend to bolster or undermine dictatorship? And how do they both extract support and deflect threats from their international environment? (C)
Instructor(s): D. Slater Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): PhD students only.

PLSC 45501. Black Political Thought: The Problem of Freedom. 100 Units.
This advanced seminar will survey 19th and early 20th century texts in the history of black political thought with particular attention to the question of freedom. The course takes as its premise the constitutive role of transatlantic slave trade and new world slavery in the making of black modernity and black political thought. Drawing on a variety of figures including, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, Ida B. Wells Barnett, W.E.B Du Bois and C.L.R James, students will consider the meanings and contradictions of freedom when viewed from the underside of modernity. (A)
Instructor(s): A. Getachew Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 45601. Theories of Capitalism since Veblen. 100 Units.
This course serves as an introduction to the literature on political economy in the twentieth century. Emphasis will be placed on the way in which various authors normatively understand the relationship between politics and economic process. Works by Veblen, Weber, Keynes, Hayek, Schumpeter, Polanyi, Kalecki, Bell, Aglietta, Rajan & Zingales, Streeck, and Blyth, among others, will be considered. (C)
Instructor(s): G. Herrigel Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 40222
PLSC 45705. Theories of Global Capitalism since Hobson. 100 Units.
This course examines theories of capitalist globalization and its relationship to role in economic and political development in the non Western world since the beginning of the 20th century. Emphasis will be placed on the way in which various authors normatively understand the relationship between politics and economic process. Works by Hobson, Lenin, Luxemburg, Schumpeter, Lewis, Hirschman, Frank, Evans, Arrighi, Vernon, Stiglitz, Rodrik and others will be considered. (C)
Instructor(s): G. Herrigel Terms Offered: Spring

PLSC 45801. The Ethics of War. 100 Units.
The course examines moral problems surrounding war. We will focus on traditional questions of jus ad bellum—the conditions under which war is justified—and of jus in bello—the moral principles that regulate the conduct of war. We will also consider pacifist claims that war is never justified. While considering normative philosophical approaches to war in general, we will give special attention where possible to problems arising in recent conflicts, such as the use of drone strikes, asymmetric warfare between states and non-state groups, and humanitarian intervention. (A)
Instructor(s): J. Wilson Terms Offered: Autumn

PLSC 46013. Two Faces of Security. 100 Units.
This course develops a new IR theory, one that departs significantly from standard approaches by reframing the central actor as “states controlled by domestic regimes.” It challenges the assumption that states are best theorized as “black boxes” pursuing similar agendas, albeit with different material resources. Instead, I assume each state is controlled by a domestic regime and that these regimes vary significantly. They have a different ideologies, social bases, policy preferences, and international strategies. Most importantly, they are not all equally stable and may face serious domestic threats. That means regimes face two security problems, not one. Besides ever-present external threats, they often face internal rivals who seek to overthrow the regime and capture state power. These two faces of security – external and internal – are often intertwined, which means it is important to analyze them jointly, rather than in isolation. (D)
Instructor(s): C. Lipson Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): This course is limited to graduate who already have strong familiarity with IR theory.
Note(s): The course assumes students have read Waltz, Mearsheimer, Wendt, Keohane, and others, and know the field’s main theoretical perspectives. We will assume that knowledge and build on it, rather than covering that ground again. One prior graduate course in IR theory should be sufficient. Students who are unsure if they have the appropriate background should consult Prof. Lipson before enrolling.
PLSC 46407. Colloquium: Marx VII. 100 Units.
This course will continue an intensive examination of central aspects of Karl Marx’s mature social theory. A prerequisite for the course is familiarity with the first volume of Capital in this sequence. Following a brief review of central aspects of the first two volumes, we will focus on a close reading of the third volume of Capital. Those texts will be approached as an attempt to formulate a critical and reflexive theory that would be adequate to the character and dynamic of modern social life.
Instructor(s): M. Postone Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): GRMN 45306, HIST 64607

PLSC 46408. Colloquium: Marx VIII. 100 Units.
This course will continue an intensive examination of central aspects of Karl Marx’s mature social theory. A prerequisite for the course is familiarity with the first volume of Capital in this sequence. Following a brief review of central aspects of the first two volumes, we will focus on a close reading of the third volume of Capital. Those texts will be approached as an attempt to formulate a critical and reflexive theory that would be adequate to the character and dynamic of modern social life.
Instructor(s): M. Postone Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): GRMN 45307, HIST 64608

PLSC 46411. The Emergence of Organizations and Markets. 100 Units.
This course will focus on the emergence of alternative forms of organization control (e.g., centralized bureaucracy, multiple hierarchies, elite networks, and clientage) in different social structural contexts (e.g., the interaction of kinship, class, nation states, markets and heterodox mobilization). Themes will be illustrated in numerous cross-cultural contexts. (C)
Instructor(s): J. Padgett Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 40194

PLSC 47703. Exemplary Leaders: Livy, Plutarch, and Machiavelli. 100 Units.
Cicero famously called history the “schoolmistress of life.” This course explores how ancient and early modern authors—in particular, Livy, Plutarch, and Machiavelli—used the lives and actions of great individuals from the Greek and Roman past to establish models of political behavior for their own day and for posterity. Such figures include Solon, Lycurgus, Alexander, Romulus, Brutus, Camillus, Fabius Maximus, Scipio Africanus, Julius Caesar, and Augustus. We will consider how their actions are submitted to praise or blame, presented as examples for imitation or avoidance, and examine how the comparisons and contrasts established among the different historical individuals allow new models and norms to emerge. No one figure can provide a definitive model. Illustrious individuals help define values even when we mere mortals cannot aspire to reach their level of virtue or depravity. Course open to undergraduates and graduate students. Readings will be in English. Students wishing to read Latin, Greek, or Italian will receive support from the professors.
Instructor(s): J. McCormick, M. Lowrie Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CLCV 27716, CLAS 37716, FNDL 27716, PLSC 27703
PLSC 47705. Machiavelli's The Prince. 100 Units.
This course is devoted to a close examination of the most infamous book in the history of political thought, Niccolò Machiavelli's *The Prince* (1513). Among the themes we will explore are: the role of fortune in political affairs; the place of love, fear and hatred in princely rule; the distinction between principalities and republics; the relationship of principality and tyranny; the status of “founders” and “new modes and orders”; the inter-relationships among individual leaders, the elite and the common people; the (in)compatibility of moral and political "virtue"; the utility of class conflict; and the question of military conquest.
Instructor(s): J. McCormick Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 27705

PLSC 48401. Quantitative Security. 100 Units.
Since Quincy Wright's *A Study of War*, scholars of war and security have collected and analyzed data. This course guides students through an intellectual history of the quantitative study of war. The course begins with Wright, moves to the founding of the Correlates of War project in the late 1960s, and then explores the proliferation of quantitative conflict studies in the 1990s and 2000s. The course ends by considering the recent focus on experimental and quasi-experimental analysis. Throughout the course, students will be introduced to the empirical methods used to study conflict and the data issues facing quantitative conflict scholars. For students with limited training in quantitative methods, this course will serve as a useful introduction to such methods. For students with extensive experience with quantitative methods, this course will deepen their understanding of when and how to apply these methods. (D)
Instructor(s): P. Poast Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 48700. Crime, Conflict and the State. 100 Units.
Scholars of civil war emphasize the importance, and perhaps primacy, of criminal profits for insurgencies, especially in the post-cold war era. But theories of civil war generally rest on an assumption that insurgents aim to replace state power. This seminar approaches the issue from the other end of the spectrum: armed conflict between states and “purely” criminal groups—particularly drug cartels. Cartel-state conflict poses a fundamental puzzle: Why attack the state if you seek neither to topple nor secede from it? After a brief survey of the literature on civil war and organized crime, we will study recent work on criminal conflict, particularly in Latin America. We also consider the related topics of prison-based criminal networks and paramilitaries, and explore how crime and political insurgency interact in places like West Africa and Afghanistan. Throughout, we evaluate the concepts, questions and designs underpinning current research. (C)
Instructor(s): B. Lessing Terms Offered: Autumn

PLSC 48800. Introduction to Constitutional Law. 100 Units.
This course is an introduction to the constitutional doctrines and political role of the U.S. Supreme Court, focusing on its evolving constitutional priorities and its response to basic governmental and political problems, including maintenance of the federal system, promotion of economic welfare, and protection of individual and minority rights.
Instructor(s): G. Rosenberg Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 23900, PLSC 28800
PLSC 49200. American Political Development. 100 Units.
In this course we will explore long-term changes in the American political system. Covering key works in the field, course readings will be organized around several core questions. How did we get the political institutions we have today? How has American political culture shaped these institutions? What is the relationship between changes in the economy and changes in state and party organization? We will also attend to issues of method, especially the links between history and social science. (B)
Instructor(s): R. Bloch Rubin Terms Offered: Autumn

PLSC 50000. Dissertation Proposal Seminar. 100 Units.
No description available.
Instructor(s): D. Slater Terms Offered: Winter

PLSC 50901. Qualitative Methods. 100 Units.
This course examines small-N research designs and methods for engaging in qualitative research. We will discuss concept formation, case selection, comparative case studies, process-tracing, combinations with other methods, and the virtues and limitations of different approaches to theory development and causal inference. We will then consider some of the tools that are often associated with qualitative research, including ethnography, interviews, archival work, and historiography. Because other courses in the department and university cover some of these methods in greater depth, this class will particularly emphasize their relationship to research design. (E)
Instructor(s): P. Staniland Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Prior methods coursework (PLSC 30500 or an equivalent) is strongly recommended.

PLSC 51204. John Stuart Mill. 100 Units.
A careful study of Mill's Utilitarianism in relation to his ideas of self-realization and of liberty. We will study closely at least Utilitarianism, On Liberty, the essays on Bentham and Coleridge, The Subjection of Women, and the Autobiography, trying to figure out whether Mill is a Utilitarian or an Aristotelian eudaimonist, and what view of "permanent human interests" and of the malleability of desire and preference underlies his political thought. If time permits we will also study his writings about India.
Instructor(s): M. Nussbaum Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): An undergraduate major in philosophy or some equivalent solid philosophy preparation. This is a 500 level course. Ph.D. students in Philosophy and Political Theory may enroll without permission. I am eager to have some Economics graduate students in the class, and will discuss the philosophy prerequisite in a flexible way with such students.
Note(s): Admission by permission of the instructor. Permission must be sought in writing by September 15.
Equivalent Course(s): LAWS 51207,RETH 51604,PHIL 51204
PLSC 51404. Global Inequality. 100 Units.
Global income and wealth are highly concentrated. The richest 2% of the population own about half of the global assets. Per capita income in the United States is around $47,000 and in Europe it is around $30,500, while in India it is $3,400 and in Congo, it is $329. There are equally unsettling inequalities in longevity, health, and education.

In this interdisciplinary seminar, we ask what duties nations and individuals have to address these inequalities and what are the best strategies for doing so. What role must each country play in helping itself? What is the role of international agreements and agencies, of NGOs, of political institutions, and of corporations in addressing global poverty? How do we weigh policies that emphasize growth against policies that emphasize within-country equality, health, or education?

In seeking answers to these questions, the class will combine readings on the law and economics of global development with readings on the philosophy of global justice. A particular focus will be on the role that legal institutions, both domestic and international, play in discharging these duties. For example, we might focus on how a nation with natural resources can design legal institutions to ensure they are exploited for the benefit of the citizens of the country. Students will be expected to write a paper, which may qualify for substantial writing credit.

Instructor(s): M. Nussbaum, D. Weisbach Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): Non-law students are welcome but need permission of the instructors, since space is limited.
Equivalent Course(s): RETH 51404, LAWS 92403, PHIL 51404
PLSC 51512. Law-Philosophy Workshop. 100 Units.

Topic: Current Issues in General Jurisprudence. The Workshop will expose students to cutting-edge work in “general jurisprudence,” that part of philosophy of law concerned with the central questions about the nature of law, the relationship between law and morality, and the nature of legal reasoning. We will be particularly interested in the way in which work in philosophy of language, metaethics, metaphysics, and other cognate fields of philosophy has influenced recent scholarly debates that have arisen in the wake of H.L.A. Hart’s seminal *The Concept of Law* (1961).

Students who have taken Leiter’s “Jurisprudence I” course at the law school are welcome to enroll. Students who have not taken Jurisprudence I need to understand that the several two-hour sessions of the Workshop in the early fall will be required; they will involve reading through and discussing Chapters 1-6 of Hart’s *The Concept of Law* and some criticisms by Ronald Dworkin. This will give all students an adequate background for the remainder of the year. Students who have taken jurisprudence courses elsewhere may contact Prof. Leiter to see if they can be exempted from these sessions based on their prior study. After the preparatory sessions, we will generally meet for one hour the week prior to our outside speakers to go over their essay and to refine questions for the speaker. Confirmed speakers so far include Leslie Green, St.

Instructor(s): M. Nussbaum, B. Leiter, M. Etchemendy

Terms Offered: Autumn, Winter, Spring

Prerequisite(s): Students are admitted by permission of the two instructors. They should submit a C.V. and a statement (reasons for interest in the course, relevant background in law and/or philosophy) to the instructors by e-mail. Usual participants include graduate students in philosophy, political science, divinity and law.

Note(s): Students must enroll for all three quarters.

Equivalent Course(s): LAWS 61512, RETH 51301, GNSE 50101, HMRT 51301, PHIL 51200

PLSC 51900. Feminist Philosophy. 100 Units.

The course is an introduction to the major varieties of philosophical feminism. After studying some key historical texts in the Western tradition (Wollstonecraft, Rousseau, J. S. Mill), we examine four types of contemporary philosophical feminism: Liberal Feminism (Susan Moller Okin, Martha Nussbaum), Radical Feminism (Catharine MacKinnon, Andrea Dworkin), Difference Feminism (Carol Gilligan, Annette Baier, Nel Noddings), and Postmodern “Queer” Gender Theory (Judith Butler, Michael Warner). After studying each of these approaches, we will focus on political and ethical problems of contemporary international feminism, asking how well each of the approaches addresses these problems.

Instructor(s): M. Nussbaum

Terms Offered: Spring

Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates may enroll only with the permission of the instructor.

Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 31900, LAWS 47701, RETH 41000, PHIL 21901, GNSE 29600, PHIL 31900
**PLSC 52402. Florentine Political Thought. 100 Units.**
This course is devoted to the political writings of the giants of medieval and Renaissance Italian and specifically Florentine political thought: Petrarch, Salutati, Bruni, Bracciolini, Savonarola, Guicciardini, and, of course, Machiavelli.
Instructor(s): J. McCormick Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor required.
Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 22402, PLSC 22402

**PLSC 57200. Network Analysis. 100 Units.**
This seminar explores the sociological utility of the network as a unit of analysis. How do the patterns of social ties in which individuals are embedded differentially affect their ability to cope with crises, their decisions to move or change jobs, their eagerness to adopt new attitudes and behaviors? The seminar group will consider (a) how the network differs from other units of analysis, (b) structural properties of networks, consequences of flows (or content) in network ties, and (c) dynamics of those ties. (E)
Instructor(s): J. Padgett Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 50096
Font Notice

This document should contain certain fonts with restrictive licenses. For this draft, substitutions were made using less legally restrictive fonts. Specifically:

Times was used instead of Trajan.

Times was used instead of Palatino.

The editor may contact Leepfrog for a draft with the correct fonts in place.