

# Fall 2008 Semester

## Course Offerings

Course Number	Course Title	Professor	Day and Time	Location Bldg/Rm
CPO 2002 / 2014	Comparative Politics	Williams	M, W, & F 9:00a – 9:50a	51/152
INR 2002 / 1004	International Politics	Woo	M, W, & F 10:00a – 10:50a	74/102
CPO 4314 / 2015	Democracies	Williams	M,W, & F 11:00a – 11:50a	52/152A
INR 3102 / 2016	American Foreign Policy	Woo	M, W, & F 12:00p-12:50p	74/107
CPO 3103 / 2017	Politics of Western Europe	Williams	M & W 1:00p – 2:15p	51/152
CPO 3990 / 2249	Cuba, Castro and the USA	Cuzán	M & W 2:30p – 3:45p	51/152
INR 4334 / 2018 INR 5330 / 2414	National Security Policy	Levin	M & W 4:00p – 5:15p	52/162
POS 2041 (H)/ 1593	American Politics	Alvis	T&R 9:30a-10:45a	51/165
POS 3990 / 2276	Elections 2008	Evans	T&R 11:00a-12:15p	74/102
POS 2041 / 1594	American Politics	Alvis	T&R 1:00p – 2:15p	32/504
POT 3990 / 2277	Religion and Politics	Evans	T & R 2:30p – 3:45p	52/152
INR 6007 / 1007	Seminar in International Politics	Woo	M 5:30p – 8:25p	52/162
POS 3625 / 2019	1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment Freedoms	Alvis	M 5:30p-8:25p	32/504
POS 3424 / 1595	Legislative Process	Evans	W 5:30p – 8:25p	51/152
POT 4601 / 1603 POT 5602 / 1604	Masters of Political Thought	Cuzán	R 5:30p – 8:25p	51/152
POS 4941 (P) / 1600	Internship	Cuzán		
POS 2041 / 1592	American Politics	Neal	INTERNET	INTERNET
INR 4403 / 2020 INR 4403 / 2498 INR 5990 /2501	International Law	Hawes	INTERNET	INTERNET
PUP 4044/ PUP 5045	Analytic Techniques for Pub Policy	Tankersley	INTERNET	INTERNET
PAD 6275 / 2213	Political Economy of Pub Admin	Tankersley	INTERNET	INTERNET

## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

### **CPO2002 – Comparative Politics--Dr. Williams**

The course examines several countries around the world to compare their political systems, economies, and societies. The countries studied vary in terms of level of economic development as well as geographic location. The course is arranged to emphasize the timing and process of development, institutional arrangements of government, as well as the importance of culture in national identity. Topics of discussion include the global rich/poor gap, culture clash among civilizations, the meaning of the nation state in the twenty-first century, the relationship between religion and politics, the Islamic fundamentalist challenge, ethnicity and nationalism, exporting democracy, civic values and participation. Contemporary issues in each country will be examined. Attention will be given to the ways that democratic states differ, despite their common governmental system of democracy. However, other systems of government besides democracy will also be considered of each country, as well as develop criteria for comparing similarities and differences across countries. A main component of this course is a short research paper dealing with one country outside of the United States and a contemporary problem that it confronts.

### **INR2002—International Politics—Dr. Woo**

This course is an introduction to the study of International Relations and, as such, is designed to introduce key concepts and theories of the field. In this course, we will survey: (1) three theoretical traditions in IR; (2) major causes and outcomes of war; (3) international institutions/organizations and cooperation; (4) international political economy; and (5) theories of foreign policy. We have two required textbooks: Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen. 2007. *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Oxford University Press; Art, Robert J. and Robert Jervis, eds. 2007. *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, 11<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Longman. Additional readings will be posted on e-learning. Also, you are required to read at least one daily newspaper or weekly review, such as *New York Times*, *Financial Times*, and *Washington Post*.

### **INR3102--American Foreign Policy—Dr. Woo**

This course is a survey of American Foreign Policy since World War II. The course is composed of three major parts. In the introduction, we discuss various theoretical approaches to understanding American foreign policy. In this class, we rely on the Neoclassical Realist perspective which embraces both international and domestic factors and focuses on policy decision-makers' (i.e., presidents') grand strategy. The first part deals with the early years of the Cold War (1940s-1950s). The second part moves on to the diversification of world order and America's adaptation to changing security environments during the Cold War years (1960s-1980s). The third part arrives at American grand strategy in the post-Cold War era (1990s-present) and finishes with speculations on the future of American foreign policy. The class has two required textbooks: Stephen E. Ambrose and Douglas G. Brinkley, *Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy since 1938*, (New York: Penguin Books, 1997); John Lewis Gaddis, *The Cold War: A New History*, (New York: The Penguin Press, 2005). Additional reading materials will be posted on e-learning.

By the end of the course, you will have knowledge about

- competing theoretical approaches to foreign policy
- historic evolution of American foreign policy throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century
- major foreign policy doctrines
- international and domestic contexts in which presidents make grand strategy
- security challenges that the United States are faced in the post-cold war period

### **CPO4314—Democracies—Dr. Williams**

The world has become increasingly democratic over the last several decades. Still the variety of democracies that exist around the world suggests a lack of agreement about what it means to be a democracy, how to develop one, and how to maintain one over time. This course examines what it means to be a twenty-first century democracy. It considers the promise that democracy holds but also discusses some problems with modern democracy in practice. Even though all receive the label of democracy, some democracies seem to be examples of “success” while others show signs of democratic “failure.” The criteria for success and failure will be explored. Several countries from around the world will be examined to determine which factors seem to improve a government’s chances for democratic success. What is the conventional wisdom on democratic models?—successful democracies should be accountable, competitive, transparent, representative, and provide access channels for interest articulation... Countries will be evaluated in part according to how fully they exhibit these characteristics. The course presents political parties as key institutional variants, which provide for interest articulation and the organization of politics in democratic systems. The question of a correlation between democratic failure and political party failure will be addressed. Also the recent phenomenon of “celebrity democracy” will be considered. We will consider the question: What effect are large stars in the music and entertainment industry having on democratic promotion, economic development or promotion of better living standards in underdeveloped countries and the promotion of peace and stability around the world?

### **CPO3103—Politics of Western Europe—Dr. Williams**

Contemporary Western Europe appears to be ascending to its pre-WWII dominance in many ways. For instance, its economic stability and ever-rising value of the Euro compared with other world currencies, including the U.S. dollar, have persisted since the common currency was adopted in 2002. Politically, the European Union and the European Parliament make more important policy decisions on key issues such as immigration that govern what national governments are doing. Consolidation of a united Europe presents formidable strength both politically and economically and makes Europe a force to be reckoned with worldwide. Yet how strong and/or united is Europe today? Are European states willing to set aside their national differences to become united Europe? How has the U.S./European relationship changed? What is “core Europe” and how does it relate to the rest of Europe and the larger world? Are there new forces in Europe playing more prominent roles today such as the Irish Celtic Tiger? These questions provide a focus for the course. Ireland and France will be examined in depth in this course as case studies. The course will also introduce students to government structures, political parties, interest groups, and policy issues across Western Europe.

### **CPO3990—Cuba, Castro and the USA—Dr. Cuzán**

The course will carry out an analysis of Cuban politics, domestically and in relation to the USA, from the outbreak of the Spanish-American War to the present, with special emphasis on the Castro era (i.e., 1959 to the present). The analysis will compare Cuba's standard of living, political conditions, and relations with the USA before and after Fidel Castro seized total power in the early years of the Cuban Revolution. Some attention will be paid to how Cubans who came to the USA after Castro have fared, especially politically.

Upon completing this course, students will be able, orally and in writing, to

1. Identify the principal features of Cuban politics, both domestically and in relation to the USA, across several periods, i.e., the semi-democracy of the first two decades of independence, the Machado and Batista dictatorships, the 1940 Constitution and the two elected Autentico administrations of the 1940s, the second Batista dictatorship, and the Castro dictatorship
2. Compare alternative explanations for the outbreak of the Cuban revolution
3. Recognize parallels and contrasts between Fidel Castro and other charismatic totalitarian dictators (e.g., Mussolini, Hitler)
4. Assess the benefits and costs of the Castro regime from the point of view of both rulers and ruled
5. Assign probabilities to possible post-Castro Cuban political futures in light of what transpired in Spain after Franco and in Romania after Ceausescu, among other pertinent examples
6. Evaluate the political activities of Cuban-Americans

### **INR4334—National Security Policy—Capt. Levin**

This course introduces the student to the components, processes, decision-makers and inter-relationships that impact upon the development and implementation of the United States National Security Policy. The development is inherently political and has many and sometimes-competing variables related to the development of the national strategy, and the structuring and allocation of scarce defense resources. The 2006 National Strategic Policy fundamentally alters the use of military power to deter and defeat threats of organized violence, regional dangers and transnational threats, to principally coping with terrorists with access to weapons of mass destruction. The students will explore the impact of adding new resource elements including homeland security, a new intelligence community structure, law enforcement, and governmental oversight activities. Students will submit, an oral presentation in class, two short decision papers to demonstrate their understanding of the National Security Policy in relation to our vital national interests, objectives and strategies. A mid-term and final exam will be required.

### **POS2041(H)—American Politics—Dr. Alvis**

Despite the great diversity of ideas about political life held among the American citizenry, there is one thesis upon which most people agree: politics is messy. Without denying the complexity of political life in America, this course attempts to make sense of the animating features of our polity and the principles that guide its activity. This course offers students an introduction to the modes and orders of government in the United States. Among the topics to be covered in this class will be the institutions by which we are governed and the philosophical principles upon which our government was founded. In particular this course will focus on the organization and activities of the three branches of the national government: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. Finally, our course will conclude with an examination of American political culture.

### **POS3990—Elections 2008—Dr. Evans**

This course is designed to introduce students of American politics to the practical side of campaigns and elections. We will undertake as a class an extensive examination of the local, state, and national elections to be held this fall by focusing on candidates, parties, interest groups, and the media as well as some of the new influences in elections such as political consultants and pollsters. We will focus first on the electoral process and secondly on the complex task of campaign management.

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

Demonstrate knowledge of the election cycle at three levels of government:  
local, state, and national.

- Demonstrate understanding of the relationship among campaign organizations, parties, interest groups, and the media.
- Identify and analyze positions and activities involved in local, state, or national election campaign management.
- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of a campaign.

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### **POT3990—Religion and Politics—Dr. Evans**

Religion and Politics is an introduction to the role of religion in politics including an examination of the religious influences on Western political thought to understand the underpinnings of the American conception of the relationship between church and state. Topics include: historical development, changes in constitutional interpretation, trends in religious affiliation, mass political behavior, and the rise of the Christian Right.

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

1. Trace religious influences on political thought from the medieval period to the contemporary period.
2. Identify important historical moments in the ever-evolving relationship between the church and the state in the American context.
3. Differentiate between competing judicial interpretations of the freedom of religion clauses of the 1st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and evaluate the persuasiveness of judicial arguments.
4. Compare and contrast mass political behavior by religious demographic.
5. Assess the impact of religious interest group activity on the three branches of government.

### **INR6007—Seminar in International Politics—Dr. Woo**

This course is a graduate-level introduction to the study of international relations. Its focus is on theoretical, conceptual, and empirical debates on understanding the interaction of state and non-state actors and its international outcomes. The objectives of this course are (1) to introduce students to major theoretical developments and inter-paradigm debates among students of Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism; (2) to survey how these theories are applied to explaining specific behavior of actors in international relations; and (3) to connect a theoretical tradition with a specific research question and empirical research. This course is divided into four major parts. The first part of the course focuses on how to conduct a scientific research (research question, theory, hypothesis, methods, and empirical research). The second part surveys three distinct theoretical traditions in international relations (different variants of Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism). The third part moves on to application of the theoretical traditions into specific aspects of international relations (cooperation, war, alliance, IPE, etc.). The final part is a conclusion in which we will discuss the discipline's future direction and emerging issues in world politics.

### **POS3625—1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Freedoms—Dr. Alvis**

This course encompasses only those constitutional questions arising under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Due to the tremendous expansion of litigation under this amendment over the past few decades, adequate treatment of these constitutional questions could not be accomplished in the basic American Constitutional Law or in the Civil Rights course. These latter two courses have their own expansive subject matter to cover. Among the topics that will be studied are the establishment and free exercise clauses of the First Amendment. These two separate First Amendment guarantees include such sub-topics as school prayer and Bible reading, government aid to religion, and the permissible scope of free exercise of religious belief. In addition, under the guarantees of free speech and press, there will be an examination of questions of obscenity and pornography, “symbolic speech,” “hate speech” commercial speech, libel and slander, and seditious speech. The only prerequisite for this course is an interest in the important guarantees of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. There will be two examinations, weekly brief assignments, and a moot court participation assignment.

### **POS3424—Legislative Process—Dr. Evans**

This course provides a thorough introduction to the world of American legislative political institutions. After examining some of the fundamental aspects of the Congress including constitutional design and organizational structure, we will read and critically analyze some of the most influential works written on the modern Congress. We will examine the political and historical context of these works and the possible influences on their conclusions. We will consider the consequences of the legislative process not only for public policy but also for the distribution of power and accountability in the United States. The course is broken down into three segments: Constitutional Design and Organizational Structure, the Legislative Process, and the Committee System; Elections, the District, and Members of the Contemporary Congress; and Competing Theories of Legislative Behavior, Public Opinion, and Critical Examination of Media Portrayals of Congress.

### **POT4601 and POT5602—Masters of Political Thought—Dr. Cuzán**

At the heart of political science is the study of the what, the how, and the why of government. What is government? What are its distinctive characteristics? What does it do that is different from what other institutions or organizations do? What is its “business,” its *raison d’être*? More to the point, why do we have government at all? Is government, like death, ultimately unavoidable, or can there be society without government? Even if government is inevitable, do we have any choice when it comes to its form, i.e., the extent and distribution of its powers, the manner in which they are exercised, and the persons who wield them? Or is the regime we live under simply a matter of historical, geographical or cultural accident or fate? Finally, how did government originate and how does it operate? How do different regimes differ in how they go about making and implementing decisions, i.e., in their politics? Does it make any significant difference in ordinary people’s lives whether we live under a democracy or a dictatorship?

This course surveys what several masters of political thought have written about these questions over the last four centuries. The objectives of this course are that you think hard about the same topics they did, comparing and contrasting their ideas and observations and using them as a foil against which to formulate your own thoughts and reflect on your own observations about government and politics. Please note, though, that political science is an empirical (or practical) science. That is, the answers that we give to these questions must, at least in principle, be subject to empirical testing. They have to conform to known facts, to direct or indirect observations, or to experience. All imaginary solutions lacking a historical approximation are suspect.

### **POS2041—American Politics—Melissa Neal**

This course consists of a study of the constitution, government, and federal structure of the United States. Federal, and state issues are considered in the context of American political culture and history with an emphasis on the United States Constitution. Practical assignments give students insight into the workings of government, and provide them with tools to educate themselves on current events and politicians. By the end of the course, the student should have gained insight into the political forces and institutions that shape our society and the social forces that influence our government. Additionally, the student should understand the historical context analysis of threats to the validity and reliability of these different designs will be considered. Sampling theory and statistical analysis will be introduced.

### **INR4403—International Law—Tamara Hawes**

Throughout this course, students will examine the evolution of international law from its formative beginnings to its current application regarding states, international organizations, and other members in the international system. The utilization of case law is an integral part of this course as students explore the fundamental principles of international law, the structure of the existing legal mechanisms, and potential evolutionary paths of the international legal system. By the conclusion of this course, students should have a broad understanding of international law including its philosophical foundations, the expansion of the current system, and how these concepts relate to the actions of nation-states, external organizations, and individuals.

### **PUP4004—Analytic Techniques for Pub Policy—Dr. Bill Tankersley**

Pup4004 and PUP5045 provides students with a practical orientation and a “hands-on” approach to public policy analysis. The role of the policy analyst is explained in the context of the American public policy process and its institutional framework. Recognizing the need for students to develop specific work skills as they enter the public and not-for-profit sectors, attention is particularly focused upon the actual techniques required to perform policy analysis. Different policy areas are utilized to demonstrate the application of these techniques and afford the student experiences performing policy analysis.

### **PAD6275—Political Economy of Pub Admin—Dr. Bill Tankerley**

Pad 6275 provides an introduction to the concepts needed to analyze public policy particularly focusing on interaction of the public and private sectors of the American economy and the political environment in which they function. Specific topics of concern include, among others:

- What is Political Economy: Why is it important that American Public Administrators consider this topic?
- Assumptions about Human Nature: Economic Man and American Political Economy
- Political Structure: Models for Separation of Powers, Controlling Factions and Avoiding Tyranny of the Majority
- Market Structure: Models of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition
- Market Failure and Bureaucratic Failure: Recognition, Comparison and Contrast
- -economics: Models of Encapsulated Competition and Interventionist Power
- Contracting Out/Privatization of service production in the U. S.:
- Is this simply a revisionist version of planner sovereign markets and centralized control?
- What is the impact of interventionist power on the privatization and public/private partnerships movement?
- Who Shall Guard the Guardians: Is the Fox in the Chicken House?