

Political Science

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Program of Study

The academic discipline of political science contributes to a liberal education by introducing College students to concepts, methods, and knowledge that help them understand and judge politics within and among nations. A B.A. degree in political science can lead to professional or graduate school in various disciplines, or contribute to careers in fields such as government, journalism, politics, education, business, and law.

Program Requirements

Courses. A concentration in political science requires completion of twelve courses. In addition to political science courses, students may choose from the list at the end of this section: “Approved Courses from Outside Political Science.” Other on-campus courses outside political science may be considered on a case-by-case petition basis. However, a student can have no more than three petitions approved. Prior approval of the concentration chair is required. For students choosing to write a B.A. paper, two of these twelve courses will be associated with the B.A. Paper: PLSC 29800 (B.A. Colloquium); and PLSC 29900 (B.A. Paper).

Course Distribution. The Department of Political Science believes that an undergraduate education in politics should include some familiarity with theoretical approaches to politics, with the politics of one’s own country, with the politics of other countries, and with politics among nations. Of the political science courses required, at least one course must be taken in three of the following four subfields. To identify the subfields, refer to the boldface letter at the end of each course description.

- A. *Empirical and Normative Political Theory*: the history of ancient and modern political philosophy, the history of American political thought, and several varieties of contemporary political theory
- B. *American Politics and Public Policy*: American political institutions, behavior, opinions, development, and public policy
- C. *Comparative Politics*: the politics of particular foreign countries and regions and the comparative study of particular political phenomena such as leadership or state formation
- D. *International Relations*: theoretical approaches to the study of politics among nations, the international relations of particular regions, the foreign policies of particular countries, and such topics as international political economy and military security

Summary of Requirements

12	political science courses (at least one each in three of four subfields)
–	fulfillment of the writing requirement
12	

Summary of Requirements for those writing B.A. papers

10	political science courses (at least one each in three of four subfields)
1	PLSC 29800 (B.A. Colloquium)
1	PLSC 29900 (B.A. Paper)
12	

Grading. Two of the required courses in political science may, with consent of instructor, be graded *P/F*.

Reading and Research Course. For students with a legitimate interest in pursuing a program of study that cannot be fulfilled by means of regular courses, there is the option of devising a reading and research course, to be taken individually and supervised by a member of the political science faculty. Such a course requires the approval of the political science concentration chair and the prior consent of the instructor with whom the student would like to study. PLSC 29700 is a general reading and research course for independent study not related to the B.A. paper or B.A. research. Please note that only one PLSC 29700 course may count toward the concentration requirements.

Writing Requirement. Students are required to write one substantial paper (twenty or more pages) in one of the courses they take to meet the concentration requirements. Students should inform the instructor of their intent to fulfill the writing requirement before the eighth week of the quarter. A form certifying the successful completion of this writing requirement is available in the departmental office. This requirement is waived if the student chooses to write a B.A. paper.

Third Year. During Autumn Quarter of the third year, prospective political science concentrators should watch for announcement of a required meeting with the concentration chair. The purpose of the meeting is to introduce the concentration and provide details on its requirements.

For those students choosing to write a B.A. paper, a second meeting is required in the Spring Quarter. This second meeting will focus on methods for doing research in political science. It is designed to encourage initial thinking about the B.A. paper. By the end of the eighth week of the Spring Quarter, all concentrators choosing to write a B.A. paper must have chosen a faculty adviser and received written approval from the faculty adviser and the preceptor for the B.A. paper proposal. A copy of the approved proposal must be filed with the department (P 401). Students not in residence in the Spring Quarter of their third year should correspond with the concentration chair about their plans for the B.A. paper before the end of the Spring Quarter, should they choose that option.

The B.A. Paper Colloquium (PLSC 29800). Concentrators who choose to write a B.A. paper (and all those applying for honors) are required to participate in the B.A. Paper Colloquium in the Autumn and Winter Quarters of the senior year. The colloquium, which may be organized along methodological or field lines, is designed to help students carry out their B.A. paper research. It meets weekly in autumn and biweekly in winter. The final grade for the colloquium will reflect the grade assigned by the B.A. preceptor based on the student's contribution to the colloquium. Please note that *registration* for PLSC 29800, which is required for those writing B.A. papers, is limited to either the Autumn or Winter Quarter of the senior year, but that *attendance* is required in both quarters.

The B.A. Paper (PLSC 29900). During their senior year, concentrators who choose to write a B.A. paper (and all those applying for honors) must register with their B.A. paper faculty adviser for one (and only one) quarter of PLSC 29900. The final grade for the course will be based on the grade given the B.A. paper by the faculty adviser. The final deadline for submission of non-honors B.A. papers is Friday of eighth week of the quarter in which the student expects to graduate (see honors deadline below). This deadline represents a final, formal submission; students should expect to submit and defend substantial drafts much earlier. One copy of the B.A. paper must be submitted to the department office (P 401) for delivery to the appropriate faculty adviser. The B.A. paper minimum page requirement is thirty-five pages. Students who choose to write a B.A. paper need not fulfill the third-year writing requirement.

Honors. Students who have done exceptionally well in their course work and who write an outstanding B.A. paper are recommended for honors in political science. A student is eligible for honors if the concentration GPA is 3.6 or higher and the overall GPA is 3.0 or higher at the beginning of the quarter in which the student intends to graduate. Students who wish to be considered for honors are required to register for the PLSC 29800 (B.A. Colloquium) and PLSC 29900 (B.A. Paper). To be considered for honors, students must submit two copies of their B.A. paper by Friday of the fifth week of the quarter in which they expect to graduate. Students who apply for honors and write a B.A. paper need not fulfill the writing requirement.

Transfer Credits. With approval from the concentration chair, students may apply transfer credit for courses taken at other institutions toward their political science concentration. The department requires, however, that the majority (at least seven of twelve or six of ten) of a student's substantive courses (i.e., classroom courses with syllabi, taken for a grade) be taken at the University of Chicago from courses recognized by the department as political science courses. PLSC 29700 also counts as a substantive course.

Double Majors. Students may double major in political science and another concentration as long as they are able to fulfill the requirement that the majority (at least seven of twelve or six of ten) of their substantive courses are taken at the University of Chicago from courses recognized by the department as political science courses. The department can also accept a B.A. paper that will also be counted as a B.A. paper in a different concentration. If the paper is an honors paper, it must, however, be evaluated by at least two members of the political science department faculty in order to receive honors from the political science department.

Study Abroad. The Department of Political Science supports the efforts of its concentrators to study abroad. The department is willing to allow credits earned abroad to count toward the fulfillment of concentration requirements as long as the majority (at least seven of twelve or six of ten) of a student's substantive courses are taken at the University of Chicago from courses recognized by the department as political science courses.

Faculty

D. Allen, C. Boix, J. Brehm, C. Cohen, J. Cropsey, D. Drezner, J. Grynaviski, M. Harris-Lacewell, G. Herrigel, C. Larmore, J. Levy, C. Lipson, P. Markell, J. McCormick, J. Mearsheimer, L. Medina, E. Oliver, J. Padgett, R. Pape, G. Rosenberg, W. Sewell, B. S. Silberman, D. Snidal, S. Stokes, C. Sunstein, R. Suny, N. Tarcov, L. Wedeen, A. Wendt, D. Yang, I. Young

Courses: Political Science (PLSC)

Boldface letters in parentheses refer to the course distribution areas noted in the preceding Program Requirements section.

20500. Introduction to American Government. This course provides an introduction to American national politics. The course topics include an introduction to America's constitutional foundations; elements of mass public politics (public opinion and participation); the role of intermediary organizations (interest groups, media, parties); and the function of institutions (Congress, Presidency, Courts). In addition to mastering a basic set of facts about American government, students learn theories addressing "big questions" in American politics, and explore critical assessments of the evidence brought to bear on these questions. Students participate in extensive verbal and written discussions of the various topics. *M. Harris-Lacewell. Spring. (B)*

20701. Politics of the Policy Process. *Class limited to twenty students.* The signing of a bill into law is as often the beginning of the policy making process as it is the end. We examine the actors that influence policy (from the press and citizen groups to the bureaucracy and the courts) as well as the means they use to do it—from campaign contributions to moral suasion to legislative manipulation. This course aims to equip students to influence the policy process as well as understand it. *M. Reinhard. Spring. (B)*

20800/32100. Machiavelli's *The Prince*. (=FNDL 29301) A reading of *The Prince* supplemented by relevant portions of Machiavelli's *Discourses and Florentine Histories*. Themes include princes, peoples, and elites; morality and religion; force and persuasion; war and politics; law and liberty; virtue and fortune; ancient history and modern experience; and theory and practice. *N. Tarcov. Autumn. (A)*

20900. The Meaning of Life. (=PHIL 21500) This course explores the nature of the most basic question we may ask ourselves: how should we lead our lives? What sort of question is this? What is involved in reflecting, not simply upon whether this action is right or that trait is admirable, but upon what a life should be like as a whole? Do we discover the meaning of life, or

do we create it for ourselves? Is only the reflective life worth living? Topics also include conversion, life-plans, and fear of death. Readings from Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Nietzsche, Berlin, I. Murdoch, S. Hampshire, Rawls, B. Williams, and T. Nagel. *C. Larmore. Autumn. (A)*

21003. International Politics of East Asian Security. *Class limited to twenty students.* The course examines how the U.S. and East Asian nations deal with contemporary security problems. Topics include the rise of China, nuclear proliferation, Japan's new militarism, and reconciliation in the Korean peninsula. The first class of each week introduces historical background and theories that are useful for understanding one of the issues. The second class examines and evaluates regional nations' policies toward the problem. *D. Lee. Spring. (D)*

21103. Women and Justice: Theories of Gender Equality. *Class limited to twenty students.* This course examines feminist theories of gender equality and explores various feminist approaches to the concept of equality that have developed in the last decade. While exploring the theoretical bases of feminist perspectives on equality, we pay close attention to practical issues of gender in which the injustice of gender inequality arises. These issues include sexual harassment, pornography, work/family conflict, race, sexual orientation, the situation of care takers, and women in the Third World. *H. Kim. Autumn. (A)*

21203. The European Union. *Class limited to twenty students.* This course offers a theoretically informed introduction to the major events in the creation and consolidation of the European Union (EU). It focuses on the major IR paradigms (i.e., realism, liberalism, constructivism) but also evaluates the explanatory power of earlier approaches including federalism, functionalism, and transactionalism. Topics include all significant economic agreements and defense initiatives since 1995. Each is examined in the light of all three IR paradigms. The course concludes with a debate on the future of the EU as a political entity. *S. Rosato. Spring. (D)*

21500/32500. World Politics in the Twentieth Century, 1914 to 1945. This course surveys the history of modern inter-state relations in the first half of the twentieth century, from the outset of World War I to the end of World War II. It covers both wars, the rise and defeat of Fascism, Japan's imperial expansion in Asia, the extension of imperialism and the pressures to dismantle it, the ambivalent engagement of the United States with the world, and the breakdown of international trade during the Great Depression. *C. Lipson. Autumn. (D)*

21900/31900. Cyrus and Socrates. (=FNDL 29302) This course investigates the two poles of Xenophon's thought, politics, and philosophy, represented by Cyrus the Great and Socrates. We read Xenophon's *Education of Cyrus*, *Memorabilia*, *Oeconomicus*, and *Symposium*. *N. Tarcov. Spring. (A)*

22500. Law and Society. (=FNDL 28100, LLSO 28100) This course examines the myriad relationships between courts, laws, and lawyers in the United States. Issues covered range from legal consciousness to the role of rights to access to courts to implementation of decisions to professionalism. *G. Rosenberg. Spring. (B)*

22600. Comparative Political Economy. The course explores the interplay of politics and economics to answer the following questions: Why do different countries choose different economic strategies? Do these different economic policies affect the economy successfully? Can governments shape the economy according to their political preferences? Or are they constrained by any “exogenous” forces? After paying particular attention to developed nations, we then consider the political underpinnings of economic performance in developing areas by comparing Latin American countries, sub-Saharan Africa, and East Asian nations. *C. Boix. Spring. (C)*

22900. The Theory and Practice of International Cooperation. Cooperation is often difficult but it is nevertheless a central element of international politics. This course develops the theory of international cooperation moving from basic assumptions about international politics through the role of international institutions and the limitations of the analysis. Students apply the theory by analyzing the development (or failure) of international cooperation in some international issue area. *D. Snidal. Winter. (D)*

23000/33000. Theory of International Law. *PQ: Minimum of intermediate-level background in international relations theory.* This course addresses explanatory and normative theoretical aspects of international law, with special reference to public as opposed to private international law. Drawing on various theoretical traditions, issues include the legitimacy of international law; causes of its evolution over time; debates about whether states or individuals should be the primary subjects of international law; the problem of obligation; international law as contract versus legislation; debates surrounding the formation of the ICC; the relationship between international law, state sovereignty, and supranational constitutionalism; enforcement; and the potential tension between morality and law. *A. Wendt. Spring. (D)*

24000/44000. Nineteenth-Century European Political Thought: Hegel and Marx. (=FNDL 25702) This course examines the work of two key figures in the development of European political theory and philosophy in the aftermath of the French Revolution: Hegel and Marx. We focus on Hegel’s *Philosophy of Right* and Marx’s early critiques of Hegel, although these readings may be supplemented by selections from Hegel’s early political and cultural writings and from his *Phenomenology of Spirit*, as well by some of Marx’s political writings up through the revolutions of 1848. The course does *not* deal with Marx’s mature critique of political economy. *P. Markell. Winter. (A)*

24810. Politics of the U.S. Congress. This course examines Congress from the perspective of the 535 senators and representatives who constitute it. It examines congressional elections, legislators’ relationships with their constituents, lawmakers’ dealings in and with committees, and representatives’ give-and-take with congressional leadership, the executive, and pressure groups. *M. Hansen. Autumn. (B)*

24900. Insurgency and Democratization in Latin America, 1960 to 2000. This course analyzes different instances of violent insurgency in Latin America during the second half of the twentieth century and how they affected the consolidation (or lack thereof) of democratic politics in the

countries where they occurred. To gain comparative perspective, we study three countries with different experiences both in their economic and political background and in their outcomes: El Salvador, Argentina, and Colombia. The set of readings draws mostly from political and economic history, but no special background on these disciplines is assumed. *L. Medina. Spring. (C)*

25300/36300. American Political Parties. This course is designed as an introduction to the nature and function of American political parties. We concentrate on two main themes. First, we explore the origins of the American party system. Specific topics include the origin of America's ambivalence toward political parties, the emergence of parties in the United States, and the institutional foundations of America's two-party system. Second, we investigate the role that political parties play as intermediary institutions between the public and their elected officials. Our studies focus on the role of political parties in the organization of elections and the government. More advanced topics include political realignments, divided government, and the decline of parties hypothesis. *J. Grynaviski. Spring. (B)*

25510/45510. Political Machines Political machines were the dominant form of partisan organization in the United States for much of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. In this course, we investigate these organizations through two lenses. First, we track the evolution of political machines, examining why they came about, how they maintained themselves, and why they declined. Second, we examine the performance of machines as agents of representation and governance. *J. Grynaviski. Winter. (B)*

26000/35000. Race and Politics. Fundamentally, this course is meant to explore how race, both historically and currently, influences politics in the United States. For example, is there something unique about the politics of African Americans? Does the idea and lived experience of whiteness shape one's political behavior? Throughout the quarter, students interrogate the way scholars—primarily in the field of American politics—have ignored, conceptualized, measured, modeled, and sometimes fully engaged the concept of race. We examine the multiple manifestations of race in the political domain—both as it functions alone and as it intersects with other identities such as gender, class, and sexuality. *C. Cohen. Winter. (B)*

26100. To Hell with the Enlightenment: The Rise of the Aesthetic State. This course's aims are twofold: (1) to introduce the student to some of the writings attacking the Enlightenment in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; and (2) to show how these writings created a concept of political modernism and a theory of the aesthetic state. Among others, we read Schiller, Schopenhauer, Kierkegaard, Croce, Mead, Mussolini, and A. Rosenberg. *B. Silberman. Winter. (A)*

26700/46700. Reform to Revolution: U.S.S.R./Russia, 1982 to 2004. (=HIST 23700/33700) This course, based on a weekly lecture and discussion of common readings, looks at the ways in which the Soviet state is constructed and maintained, and how its leaders attempted to reform the system. The lectures cover the period 1945 to 1991 with emphasis on the Gorbachev years (1985 to 1991) and the variety of theories on the fall of Soviet "socialism." *R. Suny. Spring. (C)*

27100. History of Philosophy II: Medieval and Early Modern Philosophy. (=HIPS 26000, PHIL 26000). *Completion of the general education requirement in humanities required; PHIL 25000 helpful.* This course surveys the history of philosophy from the late medievals to Hume. *C. Larmore. Winter. (A)*

27200/52300. Florentine Republicanism I: Political Theory. This is the first in a two-course sequence on republican theory and practice in Renaissance Florence. This term is devoted to the political writings of the two giants of Florentine republicanism: Francesco Guicciardini and Niccolò Machiavelli. Readings include Machiavelli's *The Prince*, and *Discourses on Livy*; and Guicciardini's *Maxims* and *Dialogue on Florentine Government*; as well as both authors' recommendations for reforming the constitution of Florence. Themes include the relationship between the person and the polity; the compatibility of moral and political virtue; the utility of class conflict; the advantages of mixed institutions; the principles of self-government, deliberation, and participation; and the question of military conquest. *J. McCormick. Autumn. (A)*

27300/52400. Florentine Republicanism II: History and Interpretation. *PQ: PLSC 27200.* This is the second in a two-course sequence on republican theory and practice in Renaissance Florence. This term is devoted to classic histories and influential interpretations of Florentine republicanism. Readings include Burckhardt, Baron, Chabod, Rubinstein, Brucker, Pocock, Skinner, and Viroli. Themes include oligarchic versus populist republics, executive power in collegial regimes, the problem of faction, the significance of patriotism, the critique of tyranny, and the problems posed by alliances and wars. *J. McCormick. Winter. (A)*

27500/37500. Organizational Decision Making. This course is an examination of the process of decision making in modern complex organizations such as universities, schools, hospitals, business firms, and public bureaucracies. The course also considers the impact of information, power, resources, organizational structure, and the environment, as well as alternative models of choice and other implications. *J. Padgett. Autumn. (B)*

27800/38400. Introduction to Chinese Politics. This course offers a historical and thematic survey to Chinese politics in the twentieth century. Particular attention is given to the formation of the party-state, the imposition of central planning, the Great Leap forward, the Cultural Revolution, reform and liberalization, and China's role in the world in the post-Cold War era. The discussion is framed in terms that allow comparison with other countries. *D. Yang. Winter. (C)*

28000/38000. Organization, Ideology, and Political Change. This course centers on the comparative analysis of the emergence and institutionalization of public bureaucracies in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the former Soviet Union. The aim is to see whether there are distinctly different patterns of organizational rationality or whether bureaucracies are all culturally unique. *B. Silberman. Autumn. (C)*

28200. U.S. Foreign Economic Policy. This course examines the foundations, assumptions, objectives, dynamics, and methods of U.S. foreign economic policy. What drives U.S. policymakers—national interests or special interests? To what extent is foreign economic policy driven by strategic factors? How well do existing theories explain important economic policies? These questions are addressed by examining recent and historical episodes of U.S. policy with regard to trade, exchange rates, international finance, regulatory standards, foreign direct investment, foreign aid, and economic sanctions. *D. Drezner. Winter. (D)*

28300. Seminar on Realism. The aim of this course is to read the key works dealing with the international relations theory called “realism.” *J. Mearsheimer. Spring. (D)*

28400/49500. American Grand Strategy. This course examines the evolution of American grand strategy since 1900, when the United States first emerged on the world stage as a great power. The focus is on assessing how its leaders have thought over time about which areas of the world are worth fighting and dying for, when it is necessary to fight in those strategically important areas, and what kinds of military forces are needed for deterrence and war-fighting in those regions. *J. Mearsheimer. Winter. (D)*

28600. Political Psychology. Using abstract theories and empirical studies, we investigate the sources of human thinking and behavior as they relate to political action, conflict, and organization. Topics include the inevitability of conflict, the dynamics of obedience and authority, the function and organization of political attitudes, the variety in styles of political thinking, the sources of stereotypes and intolerance, the role of emotions in political life, and non-Western understandings of human consciousness and political action. *E. Oliver. Winter. (B)*

28800/48800. Introduction to Constitutional Law. (=LLSO 23900) This course is an introduction to the constitutional doctrines and political role of the U.S. Supreme Court. Our focus is on its evolving constitutional priorities and its response to basic governmental and political problems. We discuss maintenance of the federal system, promotion of economic welfare, and protection of individual and minority rights. *G. Rosenberg. Winter. (B)*

28900/39900. Strategy. This course is about 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. The 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. *R. Pape. Spring. (D)*

29000/39800. Introduction to International Relations. This course introduces the main themes in international relations, including the problems of war and peace, and conflict and cooperation. 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,

arms control, and nationalism. The last part deals with economic aspects of international relations. It concentrates on issues where politics and economics are closely intertwined: world trade, foreign investment, environmental pollution, and European unification. *C. Lipson. Autumn. (D)*

29400/39400. International Relations: Perspectives on Conflict and Cooperation. (=INST 29400, SOSC 20400) This course examines a number of competing approaches to the study of conflict and cooperation in the international system. Lectures introduce the Westphalian states system; great power war and production of order in anarchic system; hierarchical power relations that underlie international independence; and ways in which the Westphalian system is challenged by non-state security threats, global civil society, and supranational governance. *J. Mitzen. Autumn. (D)*

29500/39500. International Relations: Transnationalism in a Postcolonial World. (=INST 29500) Dominant conceptions in international relations privilege states by treating them as natural and exclusive actors in international relations; privilege the Western world by treating it as the center; and privilege the balance of power and deterrence by treating military force as the primary means of self-help in allegedly anarchical space beyond state frontiers. This course focuses on national and transnational civil society as the arena of action. Topics include nationalism, transnational identities generated by migration and refugee flows, environmentalism, human rights, cyber space, religions, and internal wars. *L. Wedeen. Winter. (D)*

29700. Independent Study/Reading Course. *PQ: Consent of faculty supervisor and concentration chair. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form.* This is a general reading and research course for independent study not related to the B.A. paper or B.A. research. *Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29800. B.A. Paper Colloquium. *Required of fourth-year political science concentrators who plan to write a B.A. paper. Students participate in both Autumn and Winter Quarters but register only once (in either the Autumn or Winter Quarter).* The colloquium, which may be organized along methodological or field lines, meets weekly in the Autumn Quarter and biweekly in the Winter Quarter to provide students with a forum within which research problems are addressed, conceptual frameworks are refined, and drafts of the B.A. paper are presented and critiqued. *Autumn, Winter.*

29900. B.A. Paper. *Required of fourth-year political science concentrators who write a B.A. paper. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form.* This is a reading and research course for independent study related to B.A. research and B.A. paper preparation. *Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

31200. Political Philosophy: Spinoza. (=FNDL 29200, LLSO 21500) An inquiry into Spinoza's *Ethics* as a contribution to the foundations of the Enlightenment. *J. Cropsey. Winter. (A)*

Approved Courses from Outside Political Science

Concentrators may draw on the following courses to count toward political science courses required for the concentration. These courses may not be offered every year and other courses will be considered on a case-by-case basis. For updates, see political-science.uchicago.edu or the Department of Political Science.

ENST 21800. Economics and Environmental Policy. (B)
 ENST 23500. Political Sociology. (B)
 ENST 24100. The Environment in U.S. Politics. (B)
 ENST 24400. Is Development Sustainable? (B)
 ENST 24700. Environmental Policy. (B)
 ENST 24900. Global Environmental Politics. (C)
 GNDR 27700. Pragmatism, Feminism, and Democracy: Dewey and Addams. (A)
 HIST 21500. John Locke in Historical Context. (A)
 HMRT 20100. Human Rights I: Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights. (A)
 HMRT 20200. Human Rights II: Historical Underpinnings of Human Rights. (A)
 HMRT 20300. Human Rights III: Contemporary Issues in Human Rights. (A)
 HMRT 20500. Human Rights and International Relations. (D)
 LLSO 24300. American Laws and the Rhetoric of Race. (B)
 PBPL 22100. Politics and Policy. (B)
 PBPL 22300. Problems of Public Policy Implementation. (B)
 PBPL 24800. Urban Policy Analysis. (B)
 PBPL 25300. Social Welfare in the United States. (B)
 PBPL 25800. Public Choice. (B)
 PBPL 26200. Field Research Project in Public Policy I. (B)
 PBPL 26300. Field Research Project in Public Policy II. (B)
 PBPL 27900. Global-Local Politics. (B)
 RLST 36000. Machiavelli e Guicciardini. (A)
 SALC 20700. Critics of Colonialism: Gandhi and Fanon. (A)
 SOCI 21800. Social and Political Movements. (B)
 SOCI 23100. Revolutions and Rebellions in Twentieth-Century China. (C)
 SOCI 23500. Political Sociology. (B)
 SOCI 24000. Sociology of National Identity and Nationalism. (C)
 SOCI 25100. Urban Structure and Process. (B)
 SOCI 25500. Survey Research Overview. (A)
 SOCI 26900. Globalization: Empirical/Theoretical Elements. (C)
 SOSO 20600. Qualitative Methods in the Social Sciences. (A)