<table>
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<th>Course Descriptions: Spring 2008</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PS 21-01 INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS - Shevel</strong></td>
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<td><em>(MW 4:30-5:45) Block K+</em></td>
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<td>Theories and evidence in comparative politics, preparing students for upper-level courses that focus on specific regions, countries, and themes. The rise and fall of democracy in selected countries from different regions such as Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Russia, East Asia, South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. <strong>Mandatory recitation.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PS 46-01 WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT II – Devigne</strong></td>
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<td><em>(TR 3:00-4:15) Block J+</em></td>
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<td>Central concepts of modern political thought. The views of those writers who launched the Enlightenment and challenged Christianity: Descartes, Hobbes, and others. The conflict within modern theory on the meaning of liberty and justice as developed by Rousseau, Kant, and Mill. Nietzsche's indictment of modernity. Analysis as to whether Western thought reconciles the divisions - liberty and virtue, self-interest and morality, equality and human excellence - that has characterized its development. Particular focus on the debate that continues to animate modern political thought - the nature and requisites of human liberty. <strong>Cross-listed as Philosophy 46. NOTE:</strong> Western Political Thought I is not a prerequisite for Western Political Thought II.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PS 61-01 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - Taliaferro</strong></td>
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<td><em>(MW 10:30-11:45) Block E+</em></td>
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<td>Examination of several conceptual designs intended to make order out of the essential anarchy in international relations, from a theoretical assessment of the nation-state and the nature of national power to an exploration of behavior among nation-states, including the ultimate problem of war and peace and an appraisal of the factors that give an age its particular characteristics.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PS 77 SOPH. SEM: REALISM AND US GRAND STRATEGY – Taliaferro</strong></td>
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<td><em>(T 1:30-4:00)</em></td>
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<td>Examination of major turning points in U.S. grand strategy since World War II through lenses of competing schools of IR theories: realism, liberalism, constructivism, and neoconservatism. Debates over whether the international balance-of-power, liberal democratic institutions, American exceptionalism, or strategic culture actively drive (or ought to drive) U.S. foreign and national security policies. Consideration of how IR theories do (and do not) impact actual policy debates in Washington. Topics include: U.S. entry into World War II, origins of the Cold War and containment, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, nuclear non-proliferation, humanitarian intervention in the Balkans, the current Iraq war, and possible future U.S. grand strategies. Prerequisite: Political Science 61</td>
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<td><strong>PS 81 SOPH. SEM: TERRORISM AND COUNTERTERRORISM – Howard</strong></td>
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<td><em>(T 9:00-11:30) Block 1</em></td>
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<td>Topics include ideology; religion and terrorism; finance; suicide tactics; organizing to fight terrorism; and the challenge of terrorism for liberal democracies. Readings are extensive and will be applied to an analysis of the current situation in Iraq. Sustentative term paper required.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PS 85-01 SOPH. SEM: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW – Edgerton</strong></td>
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<td><em>(R 6:30-9:00) Block 11</em></td>
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<td>Through a close reading of thinkers such as Grotius, Hobbes, Pufendorf and Kant, students will develop an understanding of theoretical concerns important to theorists who played a critical role in the early development of international law. Many of the concepts used in contemporary international relations and international political theory have their roots in dialogues that took place during this period. The seminar will consider topic such as: the purpose and nature of the state, territorial sovereignty, the relationship between domestic and international law, the relationship between natural/customary/positive law and the development of human rights.</td>
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<td><strong>PS 89-01 SOPH. SEM: FIGHTING THE TALIBAN – Pande</strong></td>
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<td><em>(T 6:00-8:30)</em></td>
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<td>Pakistan, once described by President Eisenhower as 'the most allied of US allies,' is a nuclear armed state ridden with conflict and problems. Created in 1947, upon Partition of the British Raj, as a homeland for the Indian Muslims over the years the country has turned into an Islamic state. A frontline ally in the US-led war on terror Pakistan also faces Islamist terrorism on its own soil. One of the poorest Nuclear weapons countries in the world and home to around 130 million Muslims Pakistan's geo-strategic location is such that understanding this country's history, politics and future is important.</td>
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The involvement of the United States in Afghanistan and its future can be traced back to the Afghan Jihad of the 1980s against the Soviet Union. The impact of the Afghan jihad, the rise of the Al Qaeda and other radical jihadi organizations as well as the rise of the Taliban are other key events which need careful study. The impact of all these developments on the United States especially in the light of September 11, 2001 and the events after 9/11 will also be studied.

PS 89-02 SOPH SEM: EUROPEAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT - Art
(W 1:30-4:00) Block 7
This course traces the rise of the modern European state from feudalism to the present. Topics include state-building, nation-building, industrialization, democratization, democratic breakdown, and the rise of the welfare state. The course engages with key debates in comparative politics, and provides the historical and analytical foundation for understanding contemporary Europe.

PS 99-01 FIELDWORK IN POLITICS – Rabieh
Arranged
Internship placements with such employers as legislators, campaigns, news media, lobbies, law firms, and administrative agencies. Twelve to fifteen hours of work per week. Written assignments, with supporting readings, on organizational structure, goals and strategies, and occupational socialization.

PS 109-01 SEM: POLITICS OF ETHNICITY AND AMERICAN IDENTITY – Schildkraut
(W 1:30-4:00) Block 7
This seminar examines current political issues that stem from the nation's changing ethnic composition, especially with regard to the growing Latino and Asian populations. Particular attention is paid to the meaning of American national identity, how it has changed over time, and what role it plays in shaping ethnicity-related policy debates. Topics covered include: immigration policy, political participation and representation, racial and ethnic profiling, language policy, the U.S. census, bilingual education, and dual citizenship.

PS 111-01 POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY (M) – Schildkraut
(MW 10:30-11:45) Block E+
This course employs social and cognitive psychological theories to examine the world of politics. Students will explore several key approaches to understanding the psychology of political behavior and will examine the psychological origins of citizens' political belief sand actions from a variety of perspectives. Topics covered include: information processing, inter-group conflict, attribution, identity formation and change, heuristics, stereotyping and prejudice, and political communication.

PS 113 SEM: NON-PROFITS AND CIVIC SOCIETY – Berry
(M 1:30-4:00) Block 5
This seminar examines the growing role of nonprofits in the United States, especially in the administration of social services. We'll also look at the controversy over whether civil society is declining; the role of nonprofit organizations in the political sphere; and faith-based nonprofits.

PS 116-01 JUDICIAL POLITICS – Portney
(TR 1:30-2:45) Block H+
The influences on and processes and public policy impacts of court decisions. The influences of public opinion, judicial values, informal rules and procedures, and legal reasoning on various types of court actions. Explanation of Supreme Court decisions, and the ways and conditions under which courts alter the nature of public policy in the United States. Prerequisite: consent.

PS 118-01 SEM: POLITICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT – Birmingham
(T 1:30-4:00) Block 6
Students in this seminar will be exposed to practical learning in addition to theoretical analysis. Through active participation in internships at the city and state levels, which the instructor will facilitate, students will come to understand how governmental agencies and offices function to meet the needs of the people they serve. In the seminar students will discuss assigned readings that focus on how public institutions operate. Students will analyze their internship experiences and relate their work to the assigned literature. Each student will keep a journal, write a paper at the end of the term, and attend weekly seminars prepared to discuss how theory and practice coincide and diverge.

PS 124 SEM: POLITICAL ECONOMIES OF ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES (M) – Fujihira
(T 6:00-9:00) Block
Comparison of different models of capitalism in Western Europe, the United States, and Japan. Topics include: rise and fall of Keynesianism, electoral and partisan business cycles, interest groups and corporatism, central bank independence, production regimes, welfare status, privatization, and globalization.

PS 130-01 SEM: AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY (M) – Robinson
(T 1:30-4:00) Block 6
Theories of political economy with a focus on political liberalization and economic change. Issues
include political reform, economic development, gender and sex roles, agricultural policy, debt, poverty, structural adjustment, and emerging African markets.

PS 134-01 COMPARATIVE POLITICS OF THE MIDDLE EAST – Olesker  
(MW 4:30-5:45) Block K+  
This is a survey course that will look at the political development of the Arab states, Turkey and Iran since the fall of the Ottoman Empire in World War I. It will look at the various factors that have helped shape the emergence of political institutions - in an attempt to contextualize current political developments - while trying to reach some conclusions about the prospects for future socio-economic and political change in the Middle East.

PS 138-01 ISRAELI DOMESTIC POLITICS – Olesker  
(MW 1:30-2:45) Block G+  
The purpose of this course is to provide students with an overview of the Israeli political system and the institutions which shape it. We will discuss the political institutions and ideology of the state in its early years, after independence through the 90s and on to the future. In this context, we will discuss the creation of modern Israel, electoral competition, political and legal institutions, coalition, and government policies, religion, Palestinian minority and the Arab-Israeli conflict as it pertains to Israeli domestic politics. The course emphasizes the importance of understanding the Israeli political system, indeed like any other system, in light of the cultural, religious and historical context of its citizens, namely, the Jews and the Arabs.

PS 138-04 FASCISM AND THE FAR RIGHT IN EUROPE – Art  
(MW 10:30-11:45) Block E+  
The first half of the course examines the rise of fascism in interwar Europe. Topics include fascist ideology, mass support for fascism, variations in fascist success across cases, and fascist political regimes. The second half of the course examines radical right political parties in contemporary Europe, and asks similar questions about their origins, ideology, voters, and patterns of success and failure.

PS 138-06 SEM: COMPARATIVE POLITICS OF POST-COMMUNISM – Shevel  
(M 1:30-4:00) Block 5  
Sixteen years after the collapse of the Soviet Union and its satellite regimes in Eastern Europe, the post-communist states have evolved into vastly different polities. Some have joined NATO and the European Union, others still oscillate between semi-authoritarian and semi-democratic governance, and a few have reverted to full-blown repression. In this course, we will explore the unprecedented triple transition in national identities, political institutions and economic systems that resulted from this systemic breakdown. While due attention will be paid to the main historical developments, the focus of this course will be on theoretical attempts to explain the different developmental trajectories upon which the post-communist states have embarked. The seminar will have two main goals: 1) to introduce you to the main research topics in the post-Communist studies subfield of comparative politics; and 2) to help you develop your research design skills by completing an original research paper.

PS 138-07 SEM: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA – Tony Lucero  
(R 6:00-8:30) Arr.  
Facing often dangerous and difficult conditions, ordinary people have been able to do extraordinary things through collective action. This course introduces students to the main theoretical approaches to social movements (from economics, sociology, political science, and anthropology) and explores important cases of collective struggle in the Americas and beyond. Case studies will include the U.S. civil rights movements, Afro-Brazilian mobilization, indigenous movements in the Andes, the mothers and grandmothers of the disappeared in Argentina, and animal rights movements in the U.S. We will also examine some of the darker sides of "civil society" through explorations of some disturbing cases of collective action including white extremist groups in the U.S. and the genocide in Rwanda.

PS 139-01 DIRECTED RESEARCH IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS – Staff  
TBA

PS 140-01 LIBERALISM AND ITS PHILOSOPHIC CRITICS – Devigne  
(TR 6:00-7:15) Block N+  
Examination of alternative conceptions of liberty and morality developed by critics of the Enlightenment. Topics include the charge that liberty as uninhibited activity fails to cultivate genuine individuality, erodes communities, debases culture, and is incapable of establishing norms of justice. Examination of alternative visions of art and politics that aim to establish and autonomous and moral existence. Exploration of whether these alternative visions have been integrated into the traditional liberal framework.

PS 158-01 SEM: PLATO'S SOCRATES – Evrigenis  
(M 6:30-9:00) Block 10  
Cicero claimed that Socrates was the first to call philosophy down from the heavens, place it in cities and homes, and compel it to inquire about life and morals as well as good things and bad. Phaedo described Socrates as "the best, and also the wisest and the most upright" of men, and yet Athens tried him, convicted him, sentenced him to death, and executed him. After his death, Plato wrote
dialogues many of which feature Socrates as the protagonist, and changed philosophy for ever. This seminar will study Plato's Socrates in the dialogues recounting his last days, as well as the Republic, Symposium, Protagoras, and Laches, in an attempt to understand Plato's Socrates and his teachings regarding knowledge, virtue, justice, courage, and the care of one's soul.

PS 168-01 INTERNATIONAL LAW – Fletcher Faculty
(W 9:00-11:30) Block ARR
The function of international law in the international community and its relation to international politics, with special emphasis on the nature of the legal process.

PS 175 POLITICS OF WORLD ECONOMY – Fujihira
(MW 6:00-7:15) Block M+
This course investigates the effects of political, economic, and technological forces on the development of the world economy. Topics include: the rise and fall of global capitalism in the early twentieth century; economic interdependence during the Cold War; international trade, monetary, and financial relations; foreign direct investment; international organizations and global economic governance; regionalism in Europe, Asia, and the Americas; energy and environment; and challenges of globalization.

PS 178 SEM: FOREIGN POLICY IN THE ARAB WORLD – Mufti
(W 1:30-4:00) Block 7
Investigation of those factors, domestic and external, that influence the foreign policy decisions reached by Arab governments. Students will be asked to evaluate the applicability of various theoretical approaches (balance-of-power, domestic politics, institutionalism) in understanding how Arab states practice foreign policy.

PS 181-01 PUBLIC OPINION: FOREIGN POLICY (M) – Eichenberg
(MW 10:30-11:45) Block E+
Study of the domestic politics of foreign policy, especially the relationship between leaders and people, which is central to democratic theory and practice. Examination of public and elite opinions on international issues: nuclear weapons, arms control, military intervention, and defense spending; historical and comparative focus. Inquiry into the determinants of attitudes, the impact of public opinion, the role of the media, and the effects of foreign policy events on domestic politics.

PS 188-03 SEM: GENDER ISSUES IN WORLD POLITICS – Eichenberg
(MW 4:30-5:45) Block K+
This course focuses on the differing perspectives of men and women on the core issues of world politics, in particular questions of war and peace, democratization, development and global distributive justice, political empowerment, the environment, and other issues. Study of social science theories of gendered perspectives on global issues and the evidence of gender differences in attitudes and behavior. The impact of global politics on women and men is also studied, with particular attention to issues of violence, environment, and economic justice.

PS 188-11 BUSH DOCTRINE - Smith
(TR 10:30-11:45) Block D+
Presidential doctrines come in many forms and with various levels of importance. The Eisenhower, Nixon, and Carter Doctrines were of little importance. The Reagan and Monroe Doctrines a real impact. The Truman Doctrine was very important. Wilson's Fourteen Points, FDR's Atlantic Charter and Declaration of Liberation Europe, and Washington's Farewell Address might be called major presidential doctrines as well. In each, the US laid out its idea of world or regional order and the use of military force was implied. Our course is concerned with the Bush Doctrine.

The Bush Doctrine is the statement laying out the framework for world order published by the White House in September 2002. It provides the framework for the American invasion of Iraq but also for world order beyond Iraq. We cannot be sure just how historians will rank it compared to other presidential doctrines, but certainly as a major statement of American intent. It is a complex yet coherent document and persuasive to such a point that in the presidential campaign of 2008 we are sure to hear Democrats and well as Republicans continuing to sound its themes whatever the dimension of the calamity in Iraq.

The course will have three papers of about 7 pages each on the character, background, and future life of the Bush Doctrine.

PS 188-12 UNDERSTANDING CIVIL WARS – Greenhill
(MW 3:00-4:15) Block I+
For the better part of the twentieth century, international security scholars and practitioners focused on the causes and consequences of war and peace between countries, particularly the prospects for conflict between the great powers. Nevertheless, since 1945 the vast majority of conflicts have been within countries rather than between them. This course surveys competing theories about the causes, conduct, and conclusion of the dominant brand of conflict in the world today and examines how the international community deals with these (enduring and often seemingly intractable) conflicts. Topics examined include conflict prevention, conflict mediation, military intervention, peace implementation, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, and refugee crisis management. The course
combines theories from international relations and conflict resolution with case studies of recent and ongoing conflicts.

PS 188-13 SEM: NEW ANTI-SEMITISM – Smith
(W 1:30-4:00) Block 7
The New Anti-Semitism is a concept that goes back to the 1970s, saying that attacks on Israel are often disguised forms of anti-Semitism. The opponents of this argument say that defenders of Israel are not taking seriously the problems that Israel poses to American national interests and instead are attacking Israel's critics as anti-Semites (either themselves or their arguments). Jewish critics of Israel like George Soros, Tony Judt, and Kenneth Roth (the head of Human Rights Watch) have been called anti-Semites as well, and Jimmy Carter has been roughly treated as well for asking whether Israel's treatment of the Palestinians is like apartheid was in South Africa.

After reading several statements to this effect, we will focus on the book published in September 2007 by Stephen Walt and John Mearsheimer, The Israel Lobby. This book has received a negative press virtually everywhere in the United States. Yet it is by far the best study yet to appear on the topic. So we will read the book, the critiques, and you will write a 20 page paper plus footnotes (call it 25 pages) on some aspect of the debate over “the new Anti-Semitism” that catches your interest.

If you read this statement in time, don’t miss the talk that Walt will be giving at Tufts on the evening of November 27.

PS 188-14 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION – Lavdas
(TR 10:30-11:45) Block D+
This course provides a wide-ranging introduction to the international dimensions of the process of European integration. The course aims to familiarize students with the role of the European Union in today's world politics, while at the same time providing an introduction to the international and security-related aspects that influenced the historical process of European integration. Topics covered include the evolution of Euro-Atlantic relations, the role of European international relations in the development of common European foreign policy initiatives, the evolution of European foreign, security and defense policies (from the WEU and the EPC to the CFSP and the ESDP), the role of Europe in the management of regional crises, and the role of Europe in the global war on terror.

PS 188-15 SEM: FAILED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS – Boaz
(W 6:30-9:00) Arr.
In recent years there has been a growing realization of the importance of state building and the dangers of state failure. But why do some states manage to build a strong and cohesive polity while others fail? What are the historical, geopolitical, economic and social conditions that facilitate a successful project of state building or condemn one to failure? What are the policies, domestic and international, that might assist states in such a program? And what are the domestic and international consequences of state failure?

The course is divided into four parts. In the first part we will explore the historical context of state building. We will discuss the modern concept of the sovereign state and its differences from previous political arrangements. We will explore several historical cases of successful and failed state building in ancient China, early modern Europe, and the 19th century Americas. We will discuss the social, economic, technological and military conditions that influenced these processes. The second part is devoted to state building and state failures in today's world. We will survey these phenomena in order to determine whether we see more or fewer successes or failures then in the past, look at various cases, in particular in the developing world, and probe the conditions and policies that facilitate state building and the conditions and policies that are more likely to end in state failure. The third part of the course, then, focuses on the international consequences of state failure. We will investigate the effects of such failure on international conflict, on international crime, on migration and on terrorism. We will also question international intervention and consider to what extent and in which ways such intervention can assist states in creating stronger and more cohesive polities. The last part is devoted to the students' presentations of their papers.

PS 188-16 ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT – Boaz
(MW 2:00-3:15) Arr.
This course seeks to provide a thorough, balanced and theoretically informed overview of the origins and developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The first part of the course takes a chronological view of the conflict and its development. The second part examines specific issues that are currently standing in the heart of the disagreements between the sides, such as territories, security, refugees, settlements, the status of Jerusalem, and the nuclear question.

Throughout the course we will look at three concentric circles of conflict, the Israeli-Palestinian one, the Israeli-Arab (regional) one, and the one concerning outside, mainly great-power, circle. We will also discuss and try to apply some general theories of international relations and political science more broadly, to the Middle East situation. The course looks at the various processes that led to the breakup of the conflict and to its development. We will examine global processes, regional developments, countries’ foreign policies and individual decision-making. This course will also introduce students to sources on the conflict, both in print and electronic, for further investigation. In this part of the world in which propaganda abounds, it is essential to
recognize the difference between a reliable and a dubious source of information.

PS 188-17 SEM: REGIONALISM IN AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – Robinson
(MW 10:30-11:45) Block E+
An examination of how the regional scope of political issues affects Africa's processes and prospects of democratization. Theories of the state, international regime theory, and democratic peace theory frame the analysis of 5 themes: the globalization/regionalism debate; peace and security issues; African feminism; trade and economic development; and domestic constituencies for regional integration. This course features a web-based learning environment designed to foster international dialogue and collaboration among Tufts students and students studying African international relations at the University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Makerere University (Uganda), and Obafemi Awolowo University-Ife (Nigeria).

PS 195-01 SEM: POLITICS OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES (M) – Portney
(M 9:00-11:30) Block 0
Theories and practice of sustainability applied to cities and communities in the U.S. Comparison of specific cities’ programs and policies. Patterns of variation in cities' operational definitions of sustainability, and specific local programs and policies that represent local sustainability initiatives. Political conditions conducive to local communities' pursuit of sustainability policies. A methodologically focused course.

PS 199-01 SENIOR HONORS THESIS – Eichenberg
(T 6:00-6:50) Block NT

PS 310-01 NON-MAJOR CREDIT POLITICAL SCIENCE – Staff

PS 320-01 LOWER LEVER ELECTIVE CREDIT – Staff

PS 330-01 UPPER LEVEL ELECTIVE CREDIT – Staff

(M) These courses are methodologically-focused.