

## **Course Descriptions Fall 2016**

### **Department of Politics and Government**

#### **POL 100 (Sec. 1): Introduction to Politics (Webber-Collins)**

This course will introduce students to the basic concepts of political analysis and institutions of power worldwide. Students will also learn how to write a basic political analysis of a contemporary issue in news media. Course meets T/TH.

#### **POL 100 (Sec. 2 & 3): Introduction to Politics (Major Required) (Schachtschneider)**

The phrase "politics is everywhere" emphasizes the often forgotten reality that every aspect of our daily lives is impacted by politics. Today, many students interested in politics lack a basic knowledge of the concepts, theories, and methods of the discipline of political science. This course serves to introduce students to the "bare bones" of the study of politics while simultaneously showing students how this material applies to them on an individual and daily basis. This is a required course for POL majors.

#### **POL 101 (Sec. 1): Citizens and Governance (Westerhout)**

Politics governs our lives: it defines our opportunities and the possibilities that we have in life. Most of us are somewhat familiar with the representative republic form of government we have in the US, but relatively few of us understand how this form of government has impacted our development as a nation, as a people, and as individual, and what alternatives exist. In this course we will explore what politics is, what difference the institutions (or rules of the game) make in a political system, and what impact that has on us and our lives.

#### **POL 101 (Sec. 2): Citizens and Governance (Replogle)**

Learn about politics through movies! This course helps students to discover their role as citizens in a complex world by making politics accessible to all. We will move beyond the headlines by examining the core issues of politics—power, justice, and the need for order—and applying those concepts to film.

#### **POL 106 (Sec. 1): U.S. Government and Civic Practices (MC-ICL) (Crothers)**

Examines the sources and effects of practices and institutions of participation, influence and cleavages in United States politics. May not be taken under the CT/NC option. Not for credit if had POL 105.

#### **POL 106 (Sec. 2): US Government and Civic Practices (MC-ICL) (Major Required) (Schachtschneider)**

This course serves as an introduction to American government and politics. Its purpose is to provide students with a better understanding of American institutions, organizations, and policies. It will cover the following topics: early governance, federalism, civil liberties and civil rights, American institutions (the Presidency, Congress, and the Judiciary), public opinion, the media, and foreign and national security. This is a required course for POL majors.

#### **POL 138 (Sec. 1): Quantitative Reasoning in Political Science (Palmer)**

A survey of the tools used to conduct research in political science. Broad topics include research design, data collection, and statistical analysis.

**POL 138 (Sec. 2): Quantitative Reasoning in Political Science (Ajayi)**

Uses a classroom laboratory approach to develop skills in statistical reasoning and methods. This course will explore how research is conducted in political science. A major focus will be the various stages in the research process including:

- Formulating research questions and hypotheses
- Research design
- Data collection and analysis
- Drawing conclusions

**POL 140 (Sec. 1): Introduction to the Politics of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Ajayi)**

Overview of the politics and cultures of the peoples and countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This course will explore the “Third World”. What economic, political, social, cultural and environmental state are these nations in? How did they get there? Are they in a desirable state? If so, how is it sustained; if not how can it be alleviated?

**POL 140 (Sec. 2 & 3): Introduction to the Politics of Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Parodi)**

The course is an introduction to the politics of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Who governs and how? Who has the power to decide outcomes?

**POL 151 (Sec. 1): Introduction to International Relations (Westerhout)**

In this course we will explore the themes of international politics. While no previous expertise in the topic is required, some degree of awareness and interest in world affairs is expected. Among other things, we will discuss the politics of economic globalization, international organizations, conflict, and international public policy. We will utilize the analysis of current events to illustrate the theories we learn. At end of the semester students taking this course should have a better understanding of how the institutions of international relations operate and how they impact our lives.

**POL 151 (Sec. 2, Online IAI): Introduction to International Relations (Cox)**

Emphasizes understanding the behavior and characteristics of nation-states and issues affecting their relations with each other.

**POL 161 (Sec. 1 & 2): Introduction to Political Theory (Singh)**

This course is designed to provide an introduction to some of the central thinkers and texts in the history of political thought. As a thematic focus, we will pay particular attention to the relationship between morality and politics in these texts.

**POL 212 (Sec. 1 & 2): The Politics of Legal Decision-Making (Zigerell)**

This course examines factors that affect legal decision making in U.S. courts. One part of the course focuses on the legal model, emphasizing how judges apply precedent, economic incentives, and canons of construction in legal decision making. The other part of the course focuses on legal realism, emphasizing how legal decision making is influenced by phenomena that should not have an influence, such as race and sex.

**POL 213 (Sec. 1): US Congressional Politics (Milita)**

This course examines contemporary issues and controversies in congressional politics. For instance, is the House or Senate more ideologically polarized than it has been in years past? Does divided government inevitably produce gridlock? Or is something else at work here? Furthermore, why do those who know Congress best like it the least? What are the implications of public disapproval of Congress (hint: we're talking single digit approval ratings) for public policy?

**POL 215 (Sec. 1 & 2): The Judicial Process (Leonard)**

In this course we will examine the judicial system in the United States. We focus on topics related to judicial history, court organization, judge and justice selection and judicial decision-making. Topics cover both federal and state courts.

**POL 218 (Sec. 1): Political Leadership (Rankin)**

Hugh White's definition: "Weak politicians allow their policies to be dictated by public opinion. Political leadership changes public opinion to support good policy." But, how do I become a good political leader? Socrates famously said, "Know Thyself" and this is where we will begin. Knowledge of you are, and how you fit into the world around you, is essential. We then will look at traits of leadership before finishing with great examples of political leadership in the US and abroad.

**POL 220 (Sec. 1): Campaign Politics (Milita)**

This course provides a broad introduction to campaign politics from both an academic and practitioner's perspective. This class approaches campaigns as both an art and a science. That is, while there are established checklists on how to successfully manage a campaign (i.e. the "science"), some candidates simply "have it" or they don't (i.e. the "art"). Over the course of the semester, we will answer questions such as: What role do political parties and interest groups play in shaping candidacies? What are the confines within which candidates must raise funds and build their war chests? What role do the "fixers" really play in guiding candidates around campaign landmines toward victory? We will frame our answers to these questions using the 2016 Presidential Election.

**POL 221 (Sec. 1): U.S. State & Local Government (Riverstone-Newell)**

This course is an introduction to the political processes, structure, and policies of the states and their local governments. We will explore how and why states have become key domestic policy makers in the federal system, the factors that influence the state political environment, and how states and localities operate within the current federal system. Prerequisites for this course include PS 105 or 106.

**POL 225 (Sec. 1): Women and Politics (Webber-Collins)**

This course introduces students to the large body of literature that explains the difficulties women face in entering politics. The course content is global, analyzing women's participation and representation outside the U.S. as well as within. This semester we will pay particular attention to women's participation as voters in the U.S. presidential elections. The U.S. has the largest ever percentage of single women voting in this election.

**POL 231 (Sec. 1, Online): Public Administration (Lind)**

Public administration scholar Don Kettl notes that “good public administration is essential to good democracy because it brings policy ideas to life” (2015, xx). This course explores the critical role that public administration plays in the American constitutional system of government.

The course begins by considering the current state of public administration through the eyes of key stakeholders including politicians and citizens. We then set out to define the concept of public administration and describe the political/constitutional setting which frames its work. The administrative architecture used to carry out policy decisions at the national, state and local levels is described in detail.

We also study the methods available to legislatures and courts to check the power of the bureaucracy, thereby ensuring the democratic accountability of public administrators. The course concludes with an assessment of the latest attempts to reform public administration and improve its performance.

It is an asynchronous course with firm deadlines for discussion forum posts and exams.

**POL 236 (Sec. 1): Environmental Politics (Riverstone-Newell)**

This course explores environmental conditions, discourses, and policies from an urban perspective, and particularly the increasingly populated post-industrial city. We will look at how environmental problems are defined and solutions are portrayed by various stakeholders, how individual behaviors contribute to environmental problems, and the impact of environmental degradation on our natural resources, and on poor communities nationally and internationally.

**POL 241 (Sec. 1): European Politics (Cox)**

Comparative analysis of political systems and policies of European countries and the European Union. Prerequisite: Completion of 45 hours or consent of the instructor.

**POL 245 (Sec. 1): Asian Politics (Wang)**

This course aims to introduce students to East Asia politics. Specific focuses will be on East Asian cultural and historical traditions, social and economic structures, and political institutions and governmental processes. After a general introduction to East Asia, China, Taiwan, Japan and South and North Korea will be examined. The following research questions will guide the discussion of the course. What are the historical legacy and institutional features of Asian countries? What are the major trends of political change in these countries? What are the historic patterns of changing concepts of power in Asian societies? How do Asian countries deal with critical political issues while in pursuing socioeconomic development?

**POL 251: Theories and Concepts of International Relations (Aideyan)**

This course provides a foundation for understanding and describing the behavior of states and non-state actors in an increasingly globalized world. As a political process, it focuses upon patterns of conflict and cooperation. An important concern is to trace the nature and dynamics of war. Why do nations go to war? Is it because of the ego of national leaders? Is it because some states are badly structured internally? Or is it because of the uncertainty underlying the anarchy of world order? Of course, war and violence do not always happen. So, why do individuals, groups, nations, and international organizations

seek peace and security, expansion of economic wealth and pursuit of justice both within nations and among nations?

**POL 252 (Sec. 1): International Organizations (Shawki)**

This course focuses on international organizations and their role in international relations and global governance in an era of accelerating globalization. Special attention will be given to the process of globalization and its different dimensions. We will spend a substantial part of the semester discussing the United Nations system as this course is linked to the Model United Nations program. Specific issue areas that we will discuss include: human rights, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, global poverty, global public health, and the environment.

**POL 254 (Sec.1): Global Issues (Replogle)**

Join us as we explore the good, bad, and the ugly in globalization. After an initial exploration of just what is meant by globalization, we will examine hot topics like global insurgency, global human trafficking, global refugee crises, and global inequality. We will balance the dark side of globalization with a more optimistic look at global civil society, global human rights norms, and global justice movements.

**POL300/302: Senior Seminar/Honors Seminar: Direct Democracy (Rankin)**

Topic for this semester's class is Election 2016. We will take an in-depth current event laden review of the 2016 Election. Students will immerse themselves in the campaign and produce a significant research paper.

**POL 305 (Sec.1): Topics in American Politics – Direct Democracy in America (Milita)**

This course examines the role of direct democracy in shaping the policy landscape in America. Over time, the initiative & referendum have been used to adopt policies concerning same-sex marriage, term limits, government corruption, and marijuana decriminalization – all during a time when state legislatures were largely ignoring public calls for policy reform. Are the initiative and referendum a safety valve that allow citizen legislators to reprimand an unresponsive state government? Or simply a tool for "special interests?"

**POL 310 (Sec. 1): Voting and Elections (Palmer)**

An examination of US electoral politics, considering questions such as who votes, why, and for whom? Includes instruction in evaluating scholarly research on campaigns and elections and statistical analysis.

**POL 317 (Sec. 1): U.S. Politics And Culture After Vietnam (Crothers)**

Examination of the impact of the Vietnam War on contemporary U.S. politics. Prerequisites: Completion of 60 hours, POL 100, 106, or consent of the instructor.

**POL 324 (Sec. 1): Topics in Public law (McClure)**

This course focuses on United States Supreme Court's constitutional law decisions decided within the past 20 years. Topics include the right to bear arms, due process, equality, governmental functions & powers, religion, and free expression. Students will also learn skills that will be helpful in succeeding in law school.

**POL 326 (Sec.1): Constitutional Law: Due Process Rights (Leonard)**

In this course we will examine the Constitution as it applied to the rights of those accused of crimes. We will discuss how the Supreme Court has interpreted the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> amendments over time. Topics include the right to privacy, race in the criminal justice system, unreasonable search and seizure, and the death penalty.

**POL 327 (Sec. 1): Constitutional Law: Freedom of Expression (Zigerell)**

This course reviews Supreme Court and Illinois court decisions involving discrimination and the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion. Goals for the course include an improved understanding of the development of the law regarding equality and free expression and an improved ability to make a persuasive legal argument using precedent.

**POL 330: Problems in Public Administration: Organizational Behavior: (Lind)**

The field of organizational behavior (OB) is about understanding how people and groups in organizations behave, react, and interpret events. It also describes the role of organizational systems, structures, and processes in shaping behavior, and explains how organizations really work. Drawing from fields including management, anthropology, sociology, information technology, ethics, economics, and psychology, OB provides a foundation for the effective management of people in organizations. Because it explains how organizations work from individual motivation to team dynamics to organizational structure, knowing about OB is essential to being effective at all organizational levels.

Organizational behavior is also the cornerstone of success for individuals in organizations. Even the most skilled nurse, salesperson, accountant, engineer, or anything else will be ineffective as an employee and as a manager without good OB skills, including interpersonal and communication skills and a solid understanding of managing and motivating individuals and teams.

This course will use an E-book with a digital learning solution that works on computers and tablets. It will be on ReggieNet and an external platform for ease of use. Prerequisite: POL 231 or consent.

**Graduate or undergraduate credit. Offered only once every 2 years.**

**POL 339 (Sec. 1): Political Comedy (Webber-Collins)**

This course is offered once per week in the evening (T 6-9). Students will study how political comedy is mobilized in social media. The course covers the role of comedy and satire in forging political campaigns and social uprisings (Arab Spring, most notably). Students will write a research paper on some aspect of political comedy: the role of satire in political discourse, postfeminist musings on gender politics, the effectivity of TDS (The Daily Show) and others. A new section will be added devoted to the superhero in pop culture and politics.

**POL 344 (Sec. 1): Topics in Global Studies – Women in Globalization (Aideyan)**

This course examines the political and economic impacts of globalization on women and political responses to it worldwide. It also reflects on the origins, growth, influence and linkages between and among local, national and international advocacy organizations and global movements in protecting the rights of women. The first half of the course explores the origins and evolution of the international women's movement. This section will survey the strategies and accomplishments achieved by these women movements. In particular, we will examine gender political activism in the European Union and the United Nations, since these organizations have created and reshaped political and economic

opportunities for women's movements. The second half of the course explores economic issues related to globalizations, such as international division of labor, gendered migration and the export of labor, sex tourism and the internationalization of domestic labor.

**POL 352 (Sec.1): Human Rights (Shawki)**

This course focuses on the broad and diverse range of issues related to human rights and international human rights politics. We will study the modern human rights movement and international human rights law. We will also examine the role of different actors in human rights politics. These actors include nation-states, international organizations like the United Nations, and NGOs like Amnesty International. The human rights issues we will be studying include: women's rights, labor and human rights, as well as human trafficking and modern forms of slavery and forced labor.

**POL 361 (Sec. 1): Topics in Political Theory – 'Image Politics' (Shapiro)**

This semester's course explores political concerns surrounding the power of images in a variety of media and contexts. We will explore the role of film, art, television and social media in political conflicts surrounding race, gender, war and political campaigns. Throughout the course, we will reflect on both the power of visual media and the everyday experience of image-based communication. We will also regularly view selected images in class.

**POL 363 (Sec.1): Political Theories of Violence and Nonviolence (Singh)**

This course provides a critical examination of the various roles and justifications of violence in political life, as well as a survey of theories of nonviolent resistance. After examining a number of theories of violence, we study both the Indian and American traditions of nonviolence, and ask whether nonviolence can be effective in combatting institutionalized violence and structural injustice.

**POL 398.01: Public Service Internships (1-16 credits) (Lind)**

Do you wonder about what you'll be doing after graduation? Internships offer the opportunity to explore potential careers, network with professionals, build a stronger resume, and apply your coursework.

Our interns have earned credit while helping elect candidates to office, researching pressing policy problems for state and federal agencies, gaining first-hand knowledge of how nations work together, and aiding local, state, and national officeholders write laws and represent their constituencies. Students work 45 hours per credit and pay for internship credit the same as other courses. For general information, please consult <http://pol.illinoisstate.edu/undergrad/internships/> prior to meeting with Dr. Nancy Lind.

**POL 411 (Sec. 1): Seminar in American Politics (Palmer)**

A broad survey of the scholarly research in American Politics. Topics include US political institutions, elite behavior, and citizen public opinion and voting behavior.

**POL 421 (Sec. 1): Seminar in State & Local Politics (Riverstone-Newell)**

Using primary and secondary resources, this graduate seminar explores the development and importance of states within the federal structure. We will explore the evolution of states, localities, and their elected officials over the past 250 years, leading to their positions as key domestic policy makers in

the intergovernmental arena. Several areas of public policy of particular importance to states and localities will also be examined.

**POL 451 (Sec. 1): Seminar in International Relations (Cox)**

Provides thorough introduction to main theoretical literatures, policies and practices in the field of international relations as preparation for research in the topics seminar (POL 452). May be repeated once if content is different.

**POL 463 (Sec. 1): Democratic Theory – ‘Ecologies of Democracy’ (Shapiro)**

This semester’s course focuses on intersections between theories of nature and democratic politics. Our subject matter will range from canonical visions of human nature and political systems, to recent approaches that incorporate environmental concerns and nonhuman agents into theories of democratic politics. These themes will be addressed in connection with contemporary concerns, such as environmental justice, environmental racism, and the ‘Anthropocene.’

**POL 470 (Sec. 1): Community Development (Aideyan)**

The seminar will review the theoretical and applied literature on community development, investigating strategies in both domestic and international contexts. Also offered as SOC 470. Prerequisite: Graduate standing in POL, ECO, or SOA, or consent of the instructor.

**POL 496 (Sec. 1): Introduction To Research Methods (Wang)**

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to different approaches to the study of politics. Emphasis will be placed both on an introduction to different approaches to political studies and on basic skills as a researcher so that students can acquire the ability to evaluate various studies and conduct research on politics. The main topics to be covered in this course include the development of political study, philosophical issues of scientific study of politics, concepts and hypothesis formulation, measurements and operationalization, an overview of data analysis, research designs, and research ethics. As such, class readings include literature and examples of research in the discipline, from questions of basic theory to quantitative and qualitative studies of political phenomena. By the end of this course, students are expected to know how to formulate appropriate research designs to examine political phenomena.