

POLITICS (POL)

PROFESSORS RUSH, CONNELLY,
C. McCAUGHRIN, STRONG, VELÁSQUEZ

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS LeBLANC,
MOREL

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS DICKOVICK, HARRIS,
ZARAKOL

MAJOR

A major in politics leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree requires completion of at least 41 credits as follows:

1. Politics 100, 105, 111; Economics 101 and 102; Interdepartmental 201, 202
2. 15 additional credits in politics, including completion of one of the following four sequences and including at least one seminar course (indicated by *) which entails an independent research and writing component:
 - a. General Study: completion of five courses chosen from at least two of the three subfields below, including a seminar course.
 - b. American Government: completion of four courses chosen from Politics 229, 230, 232, 233, 250, 330, 335, 340*, 342, 350 (Sociology 350), 360*, 370*, 397*, 466 and at least one course chosen from the remaining 200- and 300-level courses in international/global politics or political philosophy.
 - c. International/Global Politics: completion of four courses chosen from Politics 214, 215, 221, 227, 240, 245 (Sociology 245), 246 (Sociology 246), 247, 260, 272 (Sociology 272), 327, 355, 380*, 381*, 385, 392, 395 and at least one course chosen from the remaining 200- and 300-level courses in American government or political philosophy.
 - d. Political Philosophy: completion of four courses chosen from Politics 265, 266, 360*, 370*, 396* and at least one course chosen from the remaining 200- and 300-level courses in international/global politics or political philosophy.
3. Six additional credits which must include courses from two of the following disciplines: anthropology, economics, philosophy, psychology, or sociology.

Politics majors may choose to focus their study of politics by taking four upper-level courses listed in one of the three subfields listed in category 2 above.

Honors: An Honors Program in politics is offered for qualified students. Politics majors who have at least a 3.500 grade-point average in the major and at least a 3.300 cumulative grade-point average at the end of their junior year qualify to write an honors thesis. Prospective honors candidates should contact the department head in the fall of their junior year.

Politics 100 (3)—American National Government

A study of the constitutional origins and historical development of the national government with special attention to Congress, the presidency, the judiciary, and the role of political parties, interest groups, and the media in the policy process. (SS2, GE6b) *Staff.*

Fall, Winter

Politics 105 (3)—Introduction to Global Politics

A survey of the comparative study of national and international politics and the interaction between the two. Topics may include power relations among and within states, changes in the conduct of international affairs and conflict resolution, contrasting ideas about democracy, economic development, justice, globalization, terrorism, causes and alternatives to war, social movements and the role of the nation-state. Students may not receive credit for Politics 105 if they have already taken Politics 101 or 104 from a previous catalog. (SS2, GE6b) *Staff.*

Fall, Winter

Politics 111 (3)—Introduction to Political Philosophy

An introduction to some of the perennial themes of politics, such as the relationship between human nature and political institutions, individual freedom and community, private conscience and civic virtue, the claims of reason and faith, the nature of law, obligation, and rights, among others. Our inquiry is guided by selections from influential works in the history of political thought, ancient, modern and contemporary, as well as plays, dialogues, comedies, tragedies, novels, and films. Consult with instructor for specific reading assignments and course requirements. (SS2, GE6b) *Staff.*

Fall, Winter

Politics 203 (3)—State and Local Government

An introduction to the structures and functions of United States subnational governments, with particular emphasis on the policy-making process and on the relationships between policy makers and the public. Computer-assisted analysis of survey-research data is included. (SS2, GE6b) *Richardson.*

Fall

Politics 214 (3)—The Conduct of American Foreign Policy

Prerequisite: Politics 100 or 105. Constitutional basis, role of the President and the Congress, the State Department and the Foreign Service, role of public opinion, political parties, and pressure groups. Relation to other political areas and to the United Nations and other international agencies. (SS2, GE6b) *Strong.*

Fall

Politics 215 (3)—International Development

A study of international development and human capability, with a focus on Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The course analyzes theories to explain development successes and failures, with a focus on the structures, institutions, and actors that shape human societies and social change. Key questions include measuring economic growth and poverty, discussing the roles of states

and markets in development, and examining the role of industrialized countries in reducing global poverty. The course explores links between politics and other social sciences and humanities. (SS2, GE6b) *Dickovick*.

Winter

Politics 221 (3)—The British Political System

Prerequisite: Politics 105. A study of British constitutional development and the present government. Analysis of the processes, institutions, and values of the British political system in comparison with other political models. (SS2) *Staff*.

Not offered in 2008-2009

Politics 227 (3)—East Asian Politics

An investigation of East Asian political systems and the global, historical, and cultural contexts in which their political institutions have developed. Students consider the connections between political structure and the rapid social and economic changes in East Asia since World War II, as well as the effectiveness of varied political processes in addressing contemporary problems. Emphasis is given to China, Korea, and Japan. (SS2) *LeBlanc*.

Fall 2008 and alternate years

Politics 229 (3)—Political Parties, Interest Groups, and the Media

Prerequisite: Politics 100. A study of the three central extra-constitutional mediating institutions in the American political system: political parties, interest groups, and the media. The course explores theoretical and practical, historical and contemporary developments in party politics, interest group politics, and media politics. Special attention to the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. (SS2) *Connelly*.

Winter

Politics 230 (3)—Public Administration

Prerequisite: Politics 100. A study of American governmental administration, primarily at the national level, as a central feature of modern government. Emphasis is on the differing values, concerns, and organizational implications of the political, managerial, and legal approaches to public administration. Policy issues and case studies are used as illustrations. (SS2) *Staff*.

Politics 232 (3)—Public Policy

Prerequisite: Politics 100. Introduction to public policy formation and implementation, decision making in government, the concepts and techniques of policy analysis, and ethical analysis of policy. Policy issues such as education, the environment, and public health are used as illustrations. (SS2) *Harris*.

Fall

Politics 233 (3)—Environmental Policy and Law

Prerequisite: Economics 101 or Politics 100. A study of major environmental laws and the history of their enactment and implementation. Discusses different theoretical approaches from law, ethics, politics, and economics. Reviews significant case law and the legal context. Emphasis is on domestic policy with some attention to international law and treaties. (SS2, GE6b) *Harris*.

Winter

Politics 240 (3)—Elections and Law in Comparative Perspective

Prerequisite: Politics 100 or 105 or permission of the instructor. A comparative analysis of the constitutions, elections, and political processes around the world. The course addresses issues of election law, theories of good government, issues of political and institutional reform, and the debates about democratization. (SS2, GE6b) *Rush*.

Winter

Politics 245 (Sociology 245) (3)—European Politics and Society

A comparative analysis of European political systems and social institutions. The course covers the established democracies of western and northern Europe, the new democracies of southern and east-central Europe, and the post-Communist regimes in eastern and southeastern Europe. Mechanisms of European integration are also discussed with attention focused on institutions such as European Union, NATO, OSCE, and Council of Europe. (SS4 as sociology only; GE6d as sociology only) *Jasiewicz*.

Fall 2008 and alternate years

Politics 246 (Sociology 246) (3)—Post-Communism and New Democracies

A comparative analysis of transition from Communism in the countries of the former Soviet bloc. Cases of successful and unsuccessful transitions to civil society, pluralist democracy, and market economy are examined. The comparative framework includes analysis of transition from non-Communist authoritarianism and democratic consolidation in selected countries of Latin America, the Mediterranean, Southeast Asia, and South Africa. (SS4 as sociology only; GE6d as sociology only) *Jasiewicz*.

Fall 2009 and alternate years

Politics 247 (3)—Latin American Politics

This course focuses on Latin American politics during the 20th and 21st centuries. Major topics include: democracy and authoritarianism; representation and power; populism, corporatism, socialism, and communism; and questions of poverty, inequality, and economic growth. The course places particular emphasis on the Cuban and Mexican Revolutions, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and Peru. In addition, the course examines political and economic relations between the United States and Latin America. (SS2, GE6b) *Dickovick*.

Fall 2008 and alternate years

Politics 250 (3)—Black American Politics

Prerequisite: Politics 100 or permission of the instructor. A study of important black figures in American political thought. The course focuses on the intellectual history of black Americans but also considers contemporary social science and public policies dealing with race in America. (SS2) *Morel*.

Winter

Politics 260 (3)—Comparative Public Policy

Prerequisite: Politics 105 or 232. A comparative analysis of the major trends in social policy development in the democratic, industrially developed nations of

western Europe, Japan, Canada, and the United States. Emphasis is on the politics of social choice through a cross-national comparison of selected social policies (e.g., in education, housing, taxation, environmental issues, urban planning), followed by an analysis of the major goals, issues, and policy alternatives in the area of welfare policy. (SS2) *Staff*.

Fall

Politics 265 (3)—Classical Political Philosophy

Prerequisite: Politics 111. An examination of some of the central questions and concerns of classical political philosophy. The course is not restricted to a historical period but extends to classical themes within contemporary culture. A mixture of plays, novels, epics, dialogues, treatises, and films are used. Authors, texts, and themes vary from year to year. Consult with the instructor for specific course details. (SS2) *Velásquez*.

Fall or Winter

Politics 266 (3)—Modern Political Philosophy

Prerequisite: Politics 111. An examination of some of the central questions and concerns of modern political philosophy. The course is not restricted to a historical period but extends to modern themes within contemporary culture. A mixture of plays, novels, epics, dialogues, treatises, and films are used. Authors, texts, and themes vary from year to year. Consult with the instructor for specific course details. (SS2) *Velásquez*.

Fall or Winter

Politics 272 (Sociology 272) (3)— Social Revolutions

Prerequisite: Anthropology 101, Sociology 102, or permission of the instructor. This seminar provides an in-depth exploration of a variety of social revolutions. The overarching goal of the course is to discern whether or not a single “theory of revolutions” can be constructed. Are there common patterns to be observed in (and common causes behind) events as separated by time, place, and ideology as the 17th-century “Glorious Revolution” in England, the French Revolution, Latin American revolutions (including the Wars of Independence and the Mexican Revolution), the Russian Revolution, and more recent events such as the revolution that brought the current regime in Iran to power? To this end, students read and discuss a variety of such theories that have been put forward by sociologists, historians, and political scientists and then consider case studies of the aforementioned social revolutions in order to scrutinize these theories. (SS4 as sociology only; GE6d as sociology only) *Eastwood*.

Winter 2010 and alternate years

Politics 290 (3)—Seminar in Politics, Literature and the Arts

Prerequisites: Set by instructor, vary with topic. In this course, we study how literature, film, and other media are used to examine political themes and how they are used to achieve political ends. We address how politics shapes the arts and how the arts shape politics. The topic is announced at registration. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are dif-

ferent. Only one such seminar may be counted towards the Politics major. (SS2, GE6b) *Staff*.

Offered in spring when interest is expressed and departmental resources permit.

Politics 295 (3)—Special Topics in Politics

Prerequisites: First-year or sophomore standing and permission of the instructor. A seminar in political science for students at the introductory or intermediate level. Topic, hour, and instructor are announced prior to registration. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *Staff*.

Politics 327 (3)—Japanese Political System

Prerequisite: Politics 105, 227, or permission of the instructor. An examination of the origin, structure, operation, and evolution of Japanese political institutions. Students discuss the importance of Japan’s international position and historical experience to contemporary politics and address the development of the modern Japanese electoral system, political party system, and policy-making processes. The relationships between political leaders and their constituents on the national and local levels are also examined. (SS2) *LeBlanc*.

Politics 330 (3)—Congress and the Legislative Process

Prerequisite: Politics 100. A review of the constitutional origins and historical development of Congress as a representative and deliberative institution. Course focus includes the relation between the President and Congress, bicameralism, congressional elections, congressional reform, legislative rules and procedures, and the policy process. The course follows the current Congress using C-SPAN and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*. (SS2) *Connelly*.

Fall or Winter

Politics 335 (3)—The Presidency

Prerequisite: Politics 100. A review of the origins and development of the office of the presidency from Washington to the present, with an emphasis on post-war administrations. Topics include constitutional issues arising from presidential powers, policy making within the executive branch, and modern presidential leadership styles. (SS2) *Connelly, Strong*.

Fall or Winter

Politics 340 (3)—The American Supreme Court and Constitutional Law

Prerequisite: Politics 100 or permission of the instructor. A survey of the development of American constitutional law and a study of the role of the Supreme Court as both a political institution and principal expositor of the Constitution. (SS2) *Rush*.

Fall

Politics 342 (3)—Law and the Judicial Process

Prerequisite: Politics 100, 111, or permission of the instructor. A survey of legal theories and the problems of reconciling such theories with the realities of administering a legal system. The course draws upon readings from literature, philosophy, legal scholarship, and

political science. Topics include the nature of law and justice, constitutionalism, the role and power of courts and judges, and the function of a legal system. (SS2) *Harris, Rush.*

Winter

Politics 350 (Sociology 350) (3)—Social Movements

Prerequisites: Junior standing and permission of the instructor. A survey of American social movements, including an evaluation of competing theoretical approaches to the study of social movements and an examination of the strategies, successes, failures, and political and social consequences of the civil rights, labor, student, and women's movements. Close attention is given to factors contributing to the rise and decline of these movements. (SS4) *Staff.*

Not offered in 2008-2009

Politics 355 (3)—Gender and Politics

Prerequisite: Junior standing or permission of the instructor. This course investigates the gendered terms under which women and men participate in political life. Attention is given to the causes of men's and women's different patterns of participation in politics, to processes that are likely to decrease the inequalities between men's and women's political power, and the processes by which society's gender expectations shape electoral and institutional politics. The different effects of gender on the practice of politics in different nations are compared, with a special emphasis placed on advanced industrial democracies. (SS2) *LeBlanc.*

Winter

Politics 360 (3)—Lincoln's Statesmanship

Prerequisite: Politics 100. This seminar examines the political thought and practice of Abraham Lincoln. Emphasis is on his speeches and writings, supplemented by scholarly commentary on his life and career. (SS2) *Morel.*

Fall

Politics 370 (3)—Seminar in American Political Thought

Prerequisite: Politics 100 or 111. An examination of classic themes and current issues in American political thought. Depending on the instructor, emphases may include the Federalists, Anti-Federalists, Alexis de Tocqueville, Abraham Lincoln, and voices from the Progressive and civil rights eras. Course readings stress primary sources including speeches, essays, and books by politicians and theorists. The course explores the effort to reconcile liberty and equality, individualism and community, liberalism and republicanism, politics and religion, among other themes. The course highlights the contemporary relevance of the enduring tensions between political principles and practice. (SS2) *Staff.*

Not offered in 2008-2009

Politics 375 (Sociology 375) (3)—Methods of Social Inquiry

Prerequisites: Politics 100 or 105 or Sociology 102 and the completion of the sociology major statistics

requirement, or permission of the instructor. The rationale and utility of research and its relationship to social and political theory. The two major aspects of social inquiry—measurement and interpretation—are examined, focusing on the structuring of inquiry, modes of observation (experiments, surveys, field research, unobtrusive research, etc.), and analysis of data. The course includes lectures, discussions and field exercises. *Eastwood.*

Fall

Politics 376 (Sociology 376) (3)—Seminar in Survey Data Analysis

Prerequisite: Politics/Sociology 375 or permission of the instructor. This course is designed as a group research project. Students select a topic, prepare a list of hypotheses, select indicators, construct a questionnaire, conduct interviews, analyze data, and write research reports. *Jasiewicz.*

Winter

Politics 380 (3)—Global Politics Seminar

Examination of selected topics dealing with international and comparative politics. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *Staff.*

Not offered in 2008-2009

Politics 381 (3)—International Political Economy

Prerequisite: Economics 102, Politics 105, or permission of instructor. This course provides an intermediate-level introduction to the major actors, questions, and theories in the field of international political economy (IPE). Course participants discuss political and economic interactions in the areas of international trade, fiscal and monetary policy, and exchange rates; discuss globalization in historical and contemporary perspectives; and examine the international politics of the major intergovernmental organizations, multinational corporations, states, and other institutional actors in the global economy. (SS2, GE6b) *Dickovick.*

Spring 2009 and alternate years

Politics 385 (6)—British Politics in London

Prerequisites: Approval of the International Education Committee, permission of the instructor, and either Politics 100 or 105. Enrollment limited to 20 students. Study in London of the processes, institutions and mores of the British political system, including class meetings, guest lectures, and site visits. Comparative analysis of British and American legislatures, executives, and judiciaries. (SS2) *Connelly.*

Spring 2009 and alternate years

Politics 390 (3)—Special Problems in Contemporary Political Science

Prerequisites: Junior standing and permission of the instructor. A seminar in which advanced students examine an issue, concept, or phenomenon of government. Topic, hour, and instructors will be announced prior to registration period of the term in which it is offered. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *Staff.*

Politics 392 (3)—Issues in Asian Politics

Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. A topical seminar focusing on Chinese politics, other Asian countries, or selected subjects in Asian politics. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *LeBlanc.*

Spring

Politics 396 (3)—Seminar in Political Philosophy

Prerequisite: Politics 111 or permission of the instructor. An examination of selected questions and problems in political philosophy and/or political theory. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *Staff.*

Politics 397 (3)—Seminar in American Government

Prerequisites: Politics 100 and permission of the instructor. Examination of selected topics in American political institutions, ideas, and processes. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. (SS2) *Staff.*

Politics 401 (1), 402 (2), 403 (3), 406 (6)—Directed Individual Study

Prerequisites: Grade-point average of 3.000 in politics and permission of the instructor. This course permits a student to follow a program of directed reading, library research, or data collection and analysis in some area not covered in other courses. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Staff.*

Politics 453 (3), 456 (6), 459 (9)—Internship

Prerequisites: Grade-point average of 2.500 in politics and 2.500 overall, and permission of the instructor. Supervised off-campus experience in a governmental agency or political institution. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Connelly.*

Politics 466 (6)—Washington Term Program

Prerequisites: Grade-point average of 3.000 overall and in politics courses; Politics 100, 105, or 111. The Washington Term Program aims to enlarge students' understanding of national politics and governance. Combining the practical experience of a Washington internship with academic study, it affords deeper insight into the processes and problems of government at the national level. A member of the politics faculty is the resident director, supervising students enrolled in this program while they are in Washington, D.C. *Connelly.*

Spring

Politics 493 (3-3)—Honors Thesis

Fall-Winter

PORTUGUESE (PORT)

(Department of Romance Languages)

Portuguese 100 (3)—Beginning Portuguese

Prerequisite: Permission of the Director of the Program in Environmental Studies or Head of Department of Romance Languages. This course is designed to help prepare students in Portuguese language proficiency for participation in the US/Brazil Consortium for Environmental Studies, a federally funded Washington and Lee University exchange program with the Universidade do Amazonas and the Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense. Basic language skills are taught in preparation for a Portuguese language immersion course taught in Brazil as part of the exchange program. The immersion course focuses on language skills required for environmental studies. The course does not fulfill any part of the FL or GE2 language requirements. First priority is given to students participating in the FIPSE/CAPES exchange program or other relevant programs in Brazil (Watson Fellowships, Global Stewardship internships, Fulbright Fellowships, approved internship programs, etc.). Other students are eligible for participation in the program on a space-available basis. In addition to the exchange students, a limited number of students will be eligible to participate in the intensive course in Brazil, at their own expense. *Staff.*

Winter