Institute for Politics and Strategy Courses

84-104 Decision Processes in American Political Institutions
Fall: 9 units
This is an interdisciplinary introduction to the study of politics and government in the United States. It familiarizes the student with the basic structures and processes of American government, but moves beyond the purely descriptive into the realm of the analytical. The main theoretical tools are spatial models of political decision-making, and models of collective action problems. The position taken in this course is that understanding American political thought about authority, power, and freedom is as central to demystifying the U.S. form of democracy as is understanding how decision-making institutions function. Thus, on one side, this course looks at how American political thought is infused into political institutions and society. On the other side, it investigates institutional arrangements using rationalistic theories. In addition, scientific writings at the intersection of psychology and economics are used to probe the possibility of gaining explanatory leverage on U.S. politics from the perspective of behavioral decision-making theories.

84-110 Foundations of Political Economy
Spring: 9 units
Political Economics studies the interplay between economics and politics. Politicians, for example, may deviate from welfare-maximizing policy choices due to political pressures. Conversely, the economic and political consequences of policy decisions can shape the choices of future governments. The course will provide a broad, accessible introduction to the key issues in micro and macroeconomics, international economics, and financial markets, emphasizing those most valuable to understanding the interaction of politics and economics. The course will examine core economic concepts to illuminate how economies work, what constraints governments face, and what the welfare implications are of policy choices. From there, the course will expand to illustrate the political and ideological influences on monetary policy and central banking, the political factors shaping economic crises, the international factors influencing the implementation of domestic policies, and political influences on economic integration.

84-198 Research Training: Institute for Politics and Strategy
Fall and Spring
This course is part of a set of 100-level courses offered by Dietrich College departments as independent studies for second-semester freshmen, and first- or second-semester sophomores, in the College. In general, these courses are designed to give students some real research experience through work on a faculty project or lab in ways that might stimulate and nurture subsequent interest in research participation. Faculty and students devise a personal and regularized meeting and task schedule. Each Research Training course is worth 9 units, which generally means a minimum for students of about 9 work-hours per week. These courses are offered only as electives; i.e., they cannot be applied toward a college or major requirement, although the units do count toward graduation as elective units. Additional details (including a roster and descriptions of Research Training Courses available in any given semester) are available in the Academic Advisory Center. Section details may be found in the course profile information. Prerequisites/ restrictions: for Dietrich College students only; only for second-semester freshmen, or first- or second-semester sophomores; minimum cumulative GPA of 3.0 (at the time of registration) required for approved entry; additional prerequisites (e.g., language proficiency) may arise out of the particular demands of the research project in question.

84-200 Security War Game: Great Power Competition, Non-State Actors & Human Rights
Spring: 6 units
This course is a seven-week national security simulation in which students will have an assigned role as a state or non-state actor and work with teams to develop policy responses to a security crisis that changes and develops over time, in response to team moves and other factors. This simulation involves great power competition between the United States and China, as both powers pressure the other, directly and through non-state actor proxies. Participants will need to gain an understanding of the facts through a complex information environment that is polluted with misinformation that allows actors to engage in manipulation and deception. You will learn how to analyze national security problems, develop and analyze options, advocate for your position, negotiate, and work within your team, as well as with other teams.

84-202 Simulating Nuclear Non-Proliferation
Intermittent: 3 units
Sitting at the crossroads of political science, national security, and technology, nuclear non-proliferation often involves using physical science to solve some of the globe’s most crucial and complex issues, including WMD proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this micro-course and simulation, the students will learn about the cutting-edge fields of non-proliferation and international safeguards from Brookhaven National Laboratory experts, and get to experience the technical and political challenges of enforcing non-proliferation rules. The virtual, five-week, once-a-week course will include modules on the nuclear fuel cycle; causes of nuclear proliferation; the nuclear non-proliferation regime; technical, legal, and political aspects of nuclear safeguards; and a simulation in which students will play the role of IAEA inspectors. Class sessions will occur on April 2, 9, 23, 30, and May 7.

84-250 Writing for Political Science and Policy
Spring: 9 units
This course will equip students with critical skills to effectively write academic research papers and a senior thesis in political science, as well as professional documents such as policy memos, op-eds, and briefs. We will cover general principles of style, rhetoric and argumentation. We will also cover more practical skills such as citation practices and citation management software, and how to present quantitative evidence and analysis. This is a writing-intensive course in which students practice writing, editing, and critical reading. A final project entails writing a short report.

84-265 Political Science Research Methods
Spring: 9 units
This course provides an introduction to the theory and method of contemporary political analysis. It prepares students to read, interpret, critique, design, and conduct original, empirical research in political science. Tracing the research process, students will learn how to formulate research questions, theoretical models, and empirical hypotheses; and then how to design a rigorous, detailed plan for collecting or creating data with which to test such hypotheses. The course introduces common research strategies for descriptive and causal inference, which students will use to design an original research project in a group setting. In the spring 2022 group project, students will work as a group to answer a research question built around a common theme: violence and democracy. As a group, students will collect and analyze their own data—either qualitative or quantitative—to answer the research question, and present findings to classmates. Prerequisites: 36-220 or 36-247 or 70-207 or 36-207 or 36-200 or 36-201
84-275 Comparative Politics
Spring: 9 units
This course is an introduction to the subfield of Political Science called Comparative Politics. Scholars in this subfield use comparative methods to study and compare domestic politics across countries. In this course, we aim to learn about how political systems differ, discuss why they differ and explore the consequences of such variation. The course is divided into four sections. In the first part, we will examine the main theories and methods used to conduct research in the subfield, and discuss the development and consolidation of the modern state. In the second section, we will examine political regimes, including variation among democracies and nondemocracies. In the third unit, we will study some of the countries’ central political institutions. We will compare presidentialism to parliamentarism and examine legislatures, electoral systems, and political parties. In the final segment, we will scrutinize political mobilization and conflict. We will discuss interest groups, nationalism, social movements, protests, populism, clientelism, revolutions, civil wars, terrorism, and globalization. Students will be required to apply the concepts and methods discussed in the course to answer complex questions about hypothetical political situations and to analyze countries and report the findings via in-class group presentations.

84-291 Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East I: Politics, Security, & Law
Intermittent: 3 units
This is one of three micro courses under the umbrella title of “Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East: Politics, Security, and Law”. This course examines the domestic politics in the contemporary Middle East. It reviews the types of political systems present in the region and the developments that have taken place in the last decades, especially since the Arab Spring. The course is divided into two sections. The first part provides an introduction to the subfield of Political Science called Comparative Politics. Scholars in this subfield use comparative methods to study and compare domestic politics across countries. Here we will discuss how political regimes differ, discuss why they differ and explore the consequences of such variation. In the second section, we will examine the political systems that exist in the Middle East, and do a general review of the recent political trajectories of the countries of the region.

84-292 Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East II: Politics, Security, & Law
Intermittent: 3 units
This is one of three course proposals under the umbrella of “Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East: Politics, Security, and Law”. This course examines the security dimensions of the contemporary Middle East. The region has undergone a significant transformation over the past decade alone, with new configurations of power and a realignment of geopolitical interests, alliances, and rivalries taking shape. The course is broken down into three primary sections. The first part examines the shifting geopolitics in the region in order to provide a broad overview of the primary areas affecting Middle Eastern countries’ foreign and security policies. This section looks at two of the defining issues of the region, including terrorism and counterterrorism, as well as the impact of natural resources and energy security. The second part of the course analyzes major events in the Middle East, including the Syrian civil war, the Arab Spring, and the rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran, and the security implications of each of these themes. Finally, the third section concludes with an examination of the illegal blockade against Qatar, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and a review of sectarianism throughout the region, assessing the significance of each of these topics and measured against other topics explored earlier in the semester. The Middle East is a region in constant flux. Only by questioning our assumptions and pursuing new lines of inquiry can students truly begin to grasp the intricacies and nuances of geopolitics in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

84-293 Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East III: Politics, Security, & Law
Intermittent: 3 units
This is one of three micro courses under the umbrella of “Geopolitical Challenges of a Changing Middle East: Politics, Security, and Law,” jointly taught by Dr. Geoffrey McGovern, Dr. Colin Clarke, and Dr. Ignacio Arana. This course examines the historical roots and development of International Law: what is it, where does it come from, how does it operate in theory and in practice? As the world draws ever-closer in the movement of people, products, and ideas, the fundamental structures of self-governance, self-determination, and the design of decision-making institutions requires global citizens to reflect on the ways we identify, address, and hopefully resolve collectively-shared problems amid an ecosystem of sovereign states. The course is divided into two sections. The first looks to the historical-legal development of the law of nations. It will draw upon legal curricula (treaties, international agreements, domestic law, norms, etc.) as the source material for how International Law has developed and in turn shaped the development of the current international arrangement. The second will ask how the current arrangement of decision-making authority can meet the emerging needs of the globe: how collective action problems can be resolved through the alignment or misalignment of sovereign powers and interests. Some game-theoretic work will be introduced to supplement the historical-legal perspective from the first section.

84-306 Latin American Politics
Spring: 9 units
The world's most unequal region is an area of contrasts. Ethnically diverse, stable and tumultuous, young and old, urban and rural, learned and illiterate, prosperous and poor, independent yet dependent. The disparities that have characterized the region since colonial times have been a permanent source of instability and the cause of numerous political and economic experiments. Social scientists have found much material to study democratic innovations, revolutions, coups, civil wars, military dictatorships, impeachments, populism, clientelism, corruption, import substitution industrialization, neoliberalism, socialism, regime changes, social movements, welfare policies, regional integration, and diversified leadership. The overarching question to be explored in this course is what forces -such as economic, social, and cultural- affect the emergence, development, collapse, reemergence, and consolidation of democracy. To understand the region's present, it is necessary to study path dependence and learn how the worldviews of dominant elites evolved over time. Thus, the course centers in three historical periods. First, we will briefly examine Latin American history from its conquest to the end of World War II (1492-1945). The aim is to uncover the demographic and geographical setting with its economic, social, and political evolution. The second part centers on most of the Cold War period (1947-1978) and its combination of political and economic experiments. The third part covers the last forty years, from the wave of transitions to democracy to current challenges to democratic consolidation. We will also address how Latin America has integrated to globalization and how the relationship with the US and China has experienced fundamental changes since the 1990s.

84-307 Economic and Political History of Contemporary China
Spring: 9 units
Global politics is increasingly being shaped by the arrival of China as an economic powerhouse, which is increasingly being viewed as a challenger to the Western model of governance and has been posited as an anti-western economic blueprint for development. To understand China and its role in global affairs, this course examines the economic and political history of China over the last century with an emphasis on the post-WWII period. Focusing on China's evolution over this time will introduce students to compelling illustrations of theories of economic development and the politics of economic reform, the intersection of political governance and economic outcomes, how authoritarian regimes function and make decisions, and how politics can lead to humanitarian catastrophes such as the Great Leap Forward and Tiananmen Square. The course will also cover important aspects of Chinese foreign policy and how it is evolving - from the years of Mao Zedong, to Deng Xiaoping and currently under Xi Jinping. This course will also enable a more mature understanding of socialism as an economic ideology, how it contrasts with a purely market-based approach, and how modern China fits within this framework.
84-308 Political Economy of Latin America
Spring
For most of its history, Latin America has been home to political and economic experiments. Revolutions, coups, military dictatorships, democratic and authoritarian regimes have coexisted with dramatic oscillations on economic policies regarding the size and functions of the state and the role of the market. Governments have experimented with a range of strategies to attain development, using the region as a laboratory of politico-economic theories. In this course, we will examine how the complex relationship between politics and economic policies helps us to explain the current level and range of economic development in the region. The course is divided into three main sections. The first part will focus on Latin American history from its conquest to the end of the First World War (1492-1918). The second portion will cover from the aftermath of the First World War to the end of the Cold War. The third segment will center on the macro processes that have characterized the region since 1990, with an emphasis on the existing challenges to democratic and economic consolidation. In a final paper, students will discuss how current events connect to the region's historical complex marriage between politics and economics. Students will be encouraged to submit their papers to the CIRP Journal (https://www.cmu.edu/cirp-journal), Panoramas (http://www.panoramas.pitt.edu) or similar academic outlets.

84-309 Political Behavior
Intermittent: 9 units
The goal of this course is to understand how citizens engage with and influence the political system. This course is devoted to the study of how people behave when interacting with other citizens, politicians, and political institutions. We will primarily focus on the behavior of non-elite political actors using examples from the United States, other developed democracies, and developing countries. We will address questions such as what influences people to vote or abstain in an election, how people decide between candidates, how trust and cooperation develop within and across ethnic groups, and how citizens respond to political violence and terrorism. The course will integrate game theoretical perspectives with insights from psychology to help students gain a deeper understanding of the interplay between citizens' political goals and the political system in which they operate.

84-310 International Political Economy
Fall: 9 units
This course explores how political institutions, process, and actors influence economic interactions both domestically and internationally. During the semester, we will address two key questions: 1) how do governments collaborate to regulate, and stabilize, the trans-boundary flow of capital, goods, and services? 2) what are the distributional effects of the current world economic order? In exploring these question from diverse theoretical lenses, we will discuss topics ranging from monetary and exchange rate policies, intentional trade, and global integration of production to the role of multinational corporations, social movements and civil society organizations, as well as institutions for corporate social responsibility, in the global economy. By the end of the course, students will be prepared to compare and contrast the theoretical propositions, and policy recommendations, of rival schools of thought. Prerequisites: 88-220 or 73-100 or 12-421 or 73-102 or 84-310

84-311 International Development: Theory and Praxis
Intermittent: 9 units
What is the difference between a developed country and one that is developing? How did some countries achieve a state of development, while others remain mired in underdevelopment? What is the best solution for assisting people living in developing countries? This course will explore these key questions and many more related to theoretical foundations and daily applications of international development. Because development theory and praxis are interdisciplinary in nature, this course will take a similar approach and draws upon readings from political science, economics, history, and sociology. We will also examine the various intersections of development, gender, indigeneity, race, class, and citizenship, as they are manifest in contemporary development approaches.

84-312 Terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa
Intermittent: 6 units
TBD

84-313 International Organizations and Law
Fall: 9 units
This course provides students with a comprehensive overview of the role and function of international organizations and international law in global affairs. In this course, we will consider the historical development of the international legal system and theories and sources of international law. We will examine the dynamics of key international organizations within the United Nations system, the emergence of regional organizations and their role in global governance, and the relationship between international law and domestic law. Throughout the course, students will be asked to analyze current events through the lens of international law. Students will learn to read and analyze primary legal sources and gain familiarity with current research in the field. By the end of the course, students should be able to assess the record of international institutions in promoting international security, facilitating and regulating the use of emerging technologies, influencing the conduct of war, protecting human rights, and addressing global environmental concerns.

84-318 Politics of Developing Nations
Spring: 9 units
Be it on our feet, in our grocery bags or in the news, our daily lives connect us to people in the developing world. Despite such an intricate relationship, we tend to know very little about developing nations and their challenges beyond a common stereotype of poverty. What are developing nations? What is their place in the world? What challenges do those nations and their populations face? In this class, we will strive to answer those questions through readings of political science and political economy scholarship and in-class activities and discussions. We will explore the socio-economic and political issues that developing nations face and take special care to practice perspective taking (i.e. we will put ourselves in specific nations' shoes and consider situations from their point of view). We will adopt various lenses (e.g. post colonialism, liberalism, feminism) throughout the semester to inform our understanding of the various positions taken by global actors. By addressing the unequal power balance between developed and developing nations as well as among developing nations, we will enrich our world view and understanding of major global issues, such as development. We will practice those skills in class through discussions and activities (you should expect very little lecturing) and outside of class through guided readings. Your learning in the course will be assessed through various writing assignments (take home exams, a final paper, weekly responses) where you will practice composing arguments based on evidence.

84-319 U.S. Foreign Policy and Interventions in World Affairs
Intermittent: 9 units
This course will discuss the various ways in which the United States, like other countries around the world, tries to influence developments within other states by intervening in their domestic affairs. Interventions of various kinds, utilizing numerous tools, are frequently undertaken by the United States with major effects on the intervened country and subsequent U.S. foreign policy. The goal of this course is to provide a better understanding of such interventions in general and a more complete picture of this frequently neglected aspect of American foreign policy in particular. Accordingly this course will focus on explaining, among other things, why interventions of various types are done, their effectiveness in achieving their goals and their effects on the target and (occasionally) on the U.S.. It will also discuss in depth various historical cases of American interventions ranging from the early 20th century to the present, widening the depth and breadth of student knowledge on American foreign policy. The course will cover both military and non-military forms of interventions including (for example): Military interventions in civil wars, FICs/Regime change operations (both the overt and covert types), humanitarian interventions, partisan electoral interventions, economic sanctions, external help in state-building, and drone warfare.
84-320 Global Perspectives on International Affairs
Intermittent: 6 units
International Relations as a field of study is, ironically enough, not very international. Having originated in the United Kingdom and United States in the early 20th century, it still draws mostly from American and European experiences and philosophies, and focuses disproportionately on those countries and their concerns. This shapes the questions we ask and how we answer them. The result are blindspots and limitations that become ever more apparent as we try to make sense of an increasingly globalized world in which non-Western societies play a more salient role. In this course, students will rethink international politics from the vantage points of Global-South countries, and learn about how their historical experiences and philosophical traditions inform perspectives on contemporary international relations, shaping both national strategies and regional (and global) politics. We will discuss the role of culture, identity, and ideology in foreign policy, and explore dynamics of inequality, status, hierarchy, and authority in international politics. Students will read and discuss materials from scholars and policy-makers hailing from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

84-321 Autocrats and Democrats
Intermittent: 9 units
The international system is populated by countries with many different types of national governments. A common simplification of the many diverse political systems in the world is to divide them into democratic states and non-democratic states or “autocracies.” This simplification misses many key differences among autocracies and causes us to overlook key similarities between autocracies and democracies. This course will cover three major areas. First, we will evaluate the strategic incentives faced by all leaders and discuss how these incentives differ by regime type. Second, we will discuss how leader responses to these incentives shape policy outcomes such as economic growth. Third, we will examine the factors that promote transitions from one regime type to another. Throughout the course, students will be asked to re-consider much of what they’ve thought about both democratic and non-democratic leaders. Class assignments will ask students to critically examine existing theories of political organization and apply their knowledge to real world cases, both historical and contemporary.

84-322 Nonviolent Conflict and Revolution
Spring: 9 units
Conflict and revolution are usually associated with armed struggle and violence. But over the course of the last century, nonviolent conflict has become an increasingly prominent source of institutional change and political revolution around the world, from Gandhi’s salt march to Filipino “people power” to the post-Soviet “color revolutions” to the Arab Spring. What are the causes, strategies, tactics, dynamics, and consequences of nonviolent conflict, and how do these differ from violent or armed conflicts? When and how do unarmed “people power” campaigns topple repressive authoritarian regimes? This course addresses these questions and in the process engages contending theories of power, revolution, and insurgency. The first half of the course introduces students to key similarities between autocracies and democracies. This course will cover three major areas. First, we will evaluate the strategic incentives faced by all leaders and discuss how these incentives differ by regime type. Second, we will discuss how leader responses to these incentives shape policy outcomes such as economic growth. Third, we will examine the factors that promote transitions from one regime type to another. Throughout the course, students will be asked to re-consider much of what they’ve thought about both democratic and non-democratic leaders. Class assignments will ask students to critically examine existing theories of political organization and apply their knowledge to real world cases, both historical and contemporary.

84-323 War and Peace in the Contemporary Middle East
Spring: 9 units
This course examines the drivers and dynamics of war and peace in the contemporary Middle East. It is structured around a series of key debates about different facets of conflict and violence in the region, such as the causes of rebellion, the reasons resistance groups use terrorism, and the factors that facilitate peace. We will delve into competing arguments about each of these issues, applying the ideas to cases around the region. We will also examine broader regional conflicts like the Arab-Israeli dispute and Sunni-Shia confrontation. We will use a mixture of research articles and books as well as more diverse materials such as war reporting, films, and memoirs in order to create a holistic understanding of these issues.

84-324 The Future of Democracy
Intermittent: 9 units
After the Cold War, Francis Fukuyama famously argued that humanity had reached the “end of history” insofar as liberal democracy had become the last viable form of government. Yet today, illiberal democracies and dictatorships persist and the world has witnessed the return of authoritarian great powers led by China and Russia. What is the future of democracy globally? How strong and secure are autocratic regimes from Iran to North Korea? Do populist movements in the United States and Europe really put democracy in the heart of the “democratic west” at risk? This course surveys the historical rise of democracy, the domestic and international causes of democratization and democratic consolidation, the rise and fall of democracy promotion, and the impact of democratic and autocratic major powers on the spread of democracy worldwide. By the end, students will be expected to write an intelligence memo on democratic prospects in a specific country or region or a policy memo with a proposal to reform democracy promotion.

84-325 Contemporary American Foreign Policy
Spring: 9 units
This course provides a survey of American foreign policy since World War I as a means of explaining why American foreign policy looks the way it does today. We will cover topics such as America’s perennial battles between isolationism and internationalism, the creation of the US-led world order after 1945, the containment of communism, and anti-terrorism after 9/11. We will cover enduring and global issues like climate change, nuclear non-proliferation, humanitarian intervention, and international economic policy, as well. Further, a main focus of the course is how foreign policy is made - the role each branch of government plays in foreign policy making, the impact of domestic politics and public opinion, and how other countries receive and react to American foreign policy. The course will use both history and data analysis to understand how foreign policy works, how it is made, and its effect both at home and abroad. A good grasp of the 20th century American and world history, and some familiarity with international relations theory are not requirements but will prove helpful. By the end of the semester, students should have acquired a broad understanding of the most important foreign policy events of the last century and have the tools to analyze foreign policy decision-making.

84-326 Theories of International Relations
Fall: 9 units
This course introduces students to major theories and debates in international relations. The first third of the course surveys the “grand theory” traditions or paradigms within the discipline, including realism, liberalism, institutionalism, and constructivism. The second third of the course surveys “mid-level” theory that address specific problems in world politics such as how to avoid hegemonic war (e.g. power transition theory), promote free trade (e.g. open economy politics models), de-escalate arms races (e.g. cooperation theory), signal resolve (audience cost theory), or explain conflict escalation (e.g. steps-to-war theory). The final third of the course surveys alternative approaches to the study of IR - such as feminist, post-colonial, and non-western theories - and recent research. Although the focus of the course is on theoretical arguments and their underlying logic, throughout the course students reflect on the substantive implications of theories for international politics. As such, this course helps students to better understand the world we live in and provide students with the tools for analyzing various international events.

84-327 Repression and Control in Dictatorships
Fall: 9 units
How do dictatorships exert physical and social control over their populations through state coercion? What tools and institutions do they use, and what makes dictatorships’ use of coercion distinct from that of democracies? Why is so much of the population complicit in or about, the human rights abuses which result from these control efforts? This course, drawing on research across social science and history, answers these questions by analyzing the institutions, processes, and consequences of governments’ mechanisms of physical and social control. Among other topics, we will examine the origins of state coercion, the structure and organization of state coercion, and the cooperation of civilians and other social actors with coercion. Beyond physical-legal coercion, we will evaluate ‘softer’ forms of social control such as propaganda, censorship, social pressure, and 21st-century digital strategies of information manipulation. We will also consider the imprint of physical and social control on the population’s beliefs and behavior, both during the time they are subjected to coercion and the period following its end. Students will engage with these questions through (1) in-depth case studies and discussions based on insights from historical and present-day dictatorships and (2) conducting original research and analysis of evidence.
84-330 The Shading of Democracy: The Influence of Race on American Politics
Intermittent: 6 units
This course will explore intersections of race, political influence and the shaping of America's democracy. Discourse will focus on racial and ethnicity-related policies, practices and processes designed to influence democratic outcomes. Students will examine complex, and often pivotal occurrences that have transformed the political landscape through the works of Richard Rorty, Achieving Our Country: Leftist Thought in Twentieth-Century America; Michelle Alexander, The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness; and, Steve Phillips, Brown Is the New White: How the Demographic Revolution Has Created a New American Majority. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-331 Money, Media, and the Power of Data in Decisionmaking
Intermittent: 6 units
This course focuses on the impact of three critical influences on policy and decisionmaking in Washington D.C.: money, in the form of political campaign dollars in particular; media, from national to local; and, data that can define the policy problem and solution. The course will dive into each topic through a series of case studies of policies whose successful adoption and implementation hinged upon money, media or data. Students will come away from the course with the background and context to critically consider tough questions about the right role of these powerful influences on national policy. (Is the media “broken”? ; What is the prospect for moderating the impact of money on policy? ; Is the influence of data and facts on the wane in a hyper partisan political context?) THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-332 Effects of US Policy on Businesses: Perspectives of Asian Americans
Intermittent: 6 units
This course explores the effects of policy, advocacy, and government on the U.S. business sector, specifically from the perspective of Americans of Asian heritage and various kinds of business entities (corporations, start-ups, small business, etc.). Each student or small group of students will be assigned a particular kind of business entity and a designated Asian heritage, and the class would work through select policies, exploring how they affect the different enterprises and Asian Americans. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-333 Power and Levers for Change in Washington, DC
Intermittent: 12 units
Rhetoric and policy change often appears to sweep in at the direction of high-profile, centralized decision makers. The path to change is in truth a longer tale, driven by a diversity of actors and influencers. This course aims to more fully map out the diversity of levers that drive change in federal policy making and implementation: examining key influences such as Congress, money, media, social movements, rhetoric and data. The course aims to give students a fuller picture of how their own particular strengths and interests are valuable to creating change, through seminar dialogue, guest speakers, and reflections on students' internship organizational structures. This COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-334 Presidential Power in a Constitutional System
Intermittent: 6 units
The United States Constitution vests the executive power in a president who is sworn to faithfully execute the laws and to defend the Constitution. What this means was disputed in the Pacificus-Helvidius debate in 1793, and continues to be debated in our present circumstances. This course will examine how the constitutional framework and political forces shape presidential behavior, and how they are affected by it. Special attention will be given to executive orders, signing statements, appointments and removals, and other means presidents use to accomplish their goals in a system of separated powers and a large administrative bureaucracy. Class visitors will include individuals who have written orders, shepherded nominations through Congress, argued for or against presidential actions in federal courts, worked on presidential transition teams, covered the presidency for the press, and more. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-335 Intelligence and Policy
Intermittent: 6 units
This course examines the critical role of intelligence in policy formulation, executive branch decision making, and execution of policy in shaping national policy. The course provides a brief introduction to the Intelligence Community (IC) while exploring the role of intelligence organizations, processes, collection, analysis, production and dissemination in developing geo-political assessments informing policy formulation. We will also examine what is important for students to have a good understanding of stated and unstated assumptions influencing analytical judgments, risks and opportunities, and potential individual and bureaucratic biases. The course will focus on a few decisions from President George H.W. Bush to President Obama with primary focus on lessons learned through quick reviews of the two wars with Iraq, the low-level Middle East conflict between the wars, and the campaign against Al Qaeda and ISIS. Students will be introduced to contemporary news articles from the period under investigation, original documents, declassified memos, decision papers, briefings, and interviews with key military and civilian planners and decision makers. With the passage of time and the consequences of decisions known, judging the role of intelligence in historical events requires an exploration of the decisions and also the what ifs. Along with being introduced to basic intelligence analytical issues related to policy support, students will learn how factors of leadership, personalities, organizational dynamics, institutional cultures, interagency dynamics, and parochialities within agencies influence how intelligence is used. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-336 Implementing Public Policy: From Good Idea To Reality
Spring: 12 units
Good public policy doesn't just "happen." Rather, successful policy is the result of thorough research, careful drafting, and successful navigation within the government or non-government organization whose leadership may ultimately promulgate it. The course begins with a brief review of government and organizational behavior in a bureaucracy, and the identification of a federal agency / current policy framework to which we will turn throughout the term. Study then turns to an overview of legal research skills. Though usually the province of law students and attorneys, such skills will enable students to know when policy may be crafted "from scratch" – or, when, and how policy must conform to larger governing legal or regulatory structures. Students will then consider a particular sub-specie of public policy, administrative law, which addresses the special circumstance of regulatory agencies and the statutory regimes that create and govern them. The course culminates with students developing and "staffing" a notional policy, modeled on the federal agency policy system studied throughout the term. This course may benefit a range of audiences: students considering government and related policy careers; future business leaders who must set standards for business practices, employee behavior, or operations within the confines of governmental regulations; prospective paralegals and attorneys; or anyone interested in exploring "what the rules are" and why. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-337 Biomedical Science Research, Policy, and Governance
Intermittent: 6 units
This course is designed for those with science backgrounds or an interest in science to explore how the biomedical sciences intersect with policy and governance on a national and international scale. Biomedical research, in addition to contributing fundamental scientific knowledge, can lead to improvements in health, reduced illness, and have the secondary impact of job creation and other economic benefits. The course will explore how the US funds biomedical science, how Congress and government agencies implement science policies, and the policy implications of new scientific fields using biomedical research topics such as emerging infectious disease, genomics, stem cell research, etc. By the end of the course, the students will be able to understand the process of policy implementation in the US government and consider the effects of policy on biomedical science. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-338 Political News Coverage in the Era of Trump, Twitter, and “Fake News”
Intermittent: 6 units
This class will cover political reporting on the 2020 campaign, how the candidates portray themselves, and how party narratives have evolved in recent years. We will also examine media buying, grassroots vs astroturf support, the role big money, unions and small donors play. Guest speakers will include prominent political reporters, pundits (who seem to play an increasingly important role), blogging public relations, and community veterans. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.
84-339 Seminar in Public Policy Research
Intermittent: 12 units
Public policy has high stakes. The taxes we pay, our access to medical care, the quality and composition of the military—all of these are the direct result of US public policy. Furthermore, public policy often touches on highly contested issues such as private gun ownership or single payer health care. Public policy research then is important, helping inform critical political decisions with evidence-based analysis. This seminar will give students an overview of public policy research concepts, terms, and actors. This will be followed by a case study unit on exemplars of public policy research, the opening of all military occupations to women, and the passage the Affordable Care Act. A third unit will focus on the increasing role of scalable analytics and large datasets. In this unit students will gain an overview of scalable methods (including machine learning applications), the potential of "big data" to transform policy research, but the problems and pitfalls associated with a more algorithmic approach to public policy. These three units will build towards a final research project where students propose their own policy initiative. THIS COURSE IS ONLY AVAILABLE AS PART OF THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP).

Fall: 12 units
American politics has many elements and founding principles. Among them is the right of individuals- alone or in groups- to assemble and petition the government in pursuit of their interests and beliefs. This class will highlight the intersection between pressure groups, politics, and policy in Washington, DC. More specifically- based in the political science and other academic literature- the class will examine how organized interests engage and try to influence elected and public officials as they make decisions and take actions related to the nation’s political and policy agenda. The class will also interact with Washington-based advocacy and lobbying organizations to see how those ideas are applied in real life scenarios. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-343 Language and Power: How to Understand and Use Political Speech
Intermittent: 6 units
Political writing is a subspecies of language with several manifestations. There is an art to the op-ed and to the editorial, to the polemical essay and to the review. Within government, there are skills particular to writing speeches and ghosting essays, preparing Congressional testimony and Federal commission reports, and to drafting policy memoranda. There are even special forms and qualities of expression for hosting award and memorial ceremonies, and for writing thank-you notes, toasts, and letters of condolence. This course is designed to teach an appreciation for the range and nature of political writing and speech in both its public and governmental forms. It also introduces students to the fundamental skills required to do effective political writing. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-346 Legal Issues in Public Administration
Intermittent: 6 units
Part I of the course will focus on legal issues in public administration and cover the relationship between the government and its employees, including the role of labor unions and collective bargaining in the federal sector. Part II will cover official immunity for government officials, "equal protection of the law" and substantive due process. Part III will cover separation of powers, federalism and judicial review of agency action. Reading assignments will include short excerpts from relevant books/periodicals. Students will also be asked to read court opinions. Although these opinions may be filled with legal jargon, at their essence, most concern the tension between individual rights and government efficiency and control. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-348 Advocacy, Policy and Practice
Intermittent: 6 units
This course examines the role that advocacy and advocacy organizations play at all stages of the policymaking and implementation process, from grassroots to professional advocacy organizations, public facing communications initiatives to internal policy-focused actions. Part of the course will focus on the history of advocacy in policy making, and case studies will be used to explore the players, outcomes, and influences of advocates when designing and implementing policy. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-350 America and the World
Intermittent: 6 units
Vociferous debates along the left-right divide are the defining feature of US foreign policy. They were part of the up-tempo in Washington as the nation assumed global-power status in the twentieth century. It is no surprise then that US involvement in numerous international conflicts and wars in this era is made in the cauldron of contending political beliefs. The point is not just that these debates occur, but that they constitute the contours of American political thought on international relations, and these debates shape major foreign policy outcomes. Further still, these debates influence both domestic political alignments as well as coalitions among nations. Through reading original texts by theorists, statesmen, and policy analysts, this course takes a close look at the enduring conversations that shape US foreign policy. Prerequisite: 84-104

84-352 Representation and Voting Rights
Spring: 9 units
What does it mean to be represented? Who is represented, who is not? What is the nature of that representation? In practice, does the norms of representation result in policy congruence? In this course, we will explore the concept of representation, what it means in theory, and how it works in practice. We will explore what theoretical underpinnings of representation from a democratic norms’ perspective, the legal and constitutional nature of U.S. institutions, and evaluate empirically how well represented the public is. In the United States, legislative elections are held in single-member districts, which require the drawing of district boundaries every decade. Several weeks of the course will be devoted to understanding this process. The course will culminate with a final project in which we will draw electoral maps that are legally compliant and will be proposed for the 2021 round of redistricting.

84-360 CMU/WSP Internship Seminar
Fall and Spring: 12 units
The internship is the experiential "core" of the Washington Semester Program. Students intern three days per week, for approximately 24-25 hours, in offices from Capitol Hill to the White House and including opportunities in cabinet agencies, nonprofit institutions, museums, advocacy groups, policy think tanks, cultural institutions, and news organizations. Through the internship, students gain professional experience and make long-lasting professional and personal contacts. In addition, students meet once a week with the CMU internship faculty for a 2-hour seminar to report and reflect on their internship experiences, and address pressing current issues from the perspective of their internship organization. In addition, the weekly seminar typically includes 1-2 CMU alumni from the Washington, DC, area. Their personal and professional experiences become part of the seminar conversation, and they make themselves available to students as ongoing sources of information and advice. THIS COURSE IS RESTRICTED TO STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON SEMESTER PROGRAM (CMU/WSP) ONLY.

84-361 Leaders and International Security
Intermittent: 6 units
This mini course will investigate different approaches to studying the role of leaders in international security. We will cover approaches that draw on political psychology, biographical analysis, and decision-making theories, among others, to examine how individual leaders shape the foreign policy of major countries.

84-362 Diplomacy and Statecraft
Fall: 9 units
Diplomacy and statecraft are the driving forces behind foreign policy and international politics. In the first part of the course, students are introduced to the concepts, theories, and history of diplomacy. Students conduct surveys examining key cases and statesmen and women in great power politics from the Congress of Vienna to the present. Finally, the class surveys contemporary diplomatic challenges related to international security, major power relations with Russia and China, human rights and democracy promotion, and non-traditional transnational threats (human trafficking, global climate change). Both in the classroom and in writing, students are encouraged to think, act, and write like diplomats and to appreciate diplomacy as a vocation. Throughout the course, students build skills in foreign policy memo writing, participate in diplomatic role-playing simulations, build cultural intelligence, and connect diplomatic trend lines with today's international headlines.
84-363 Comparative Legal Systems
Intermittent: 9 units
This course carries out a comparative study of the nature of courts and law, their position in political systems and the role of judges as political actors, and the potential of legal political institutions to impact society. The course is very theoretical and is organized around key themes and concepts, rather than historical detail on countries. We will examine the political and regime logic behind the origin of judicial power, competing theories about judicial decision making, the meaning and significance of judicial independence, and the potential effectiveness of courts as tools for social and political change.

84-364 Comparative Presidential Behavior: Leadership, Personality, and Decision Making
Fall: 9 units
Presidents receive universal attention for good reasons. As the most powerful politicians in the 49 countries that they govern, their behavior and decisions have enormous consequences. Given the vast amounts of energy dedicated to understanding presidents, one would expect that many questions about presidential behavior and performance have been answered. However, there is still little understanding of how presidents matter. In this course we address the pressing question of how presidents matter from a multidisciplinary and comparative perspective. We will mainly incorporate insights from political science and psychology, but also from other disciplines that study leadership (e.g., management and history).

84-366 The American Presidency
Spring: 9 units
The person elected president of the United States immediately assumes many formal and informal roles including, but not limited to, head of the Executive Branch, diplomat-in-chief, commander-in-chief, leader of party, and legislator-in-chief. Yet the president must fulfill these roles within the confines of a three-branch government and the limitations of power placed upon the office; a literal catch-22. This course therefore seeks to understand how the presidency developed to acquire its many different roles, and how the holders of the office must maneuver the intricacies and challenges of the U.S. government to influence policy and effect change. The first part of the course will study the development of the presidency from 1789 to present, interweaving the roles and responsibilities of the office as they formed and morphed throughout the course of history. The second part of the course will survey different areas of public policy to see how the presidency has played a role in those areas through the examination of relevant cases. The course will provide students with a deep understanding of the presidency, helping them to appreciate the inherent challenges and opportunities faced by those who dare to hold the office.

84-369 Decision Science for International Relations
Fall: 9 units
Decision Science looks at choices from three interrelated perspectives: analysis, characterizing decision makers' options, in terms of expected effects on outcomes that they value; description, characterizing decision makers' beliefs and preferences; and interventions, helping decision makers to choose among the options available to them or create better ones.
The course integrates foundational research in Decision Science with applications to international relations and politics.
Prerequisites: 36-201 or 36-200 or 19-250

84-370 Global Nuclear Politics
Fall: 9 units
The taming of the atom is one of the defining features of the modern era. The awesome creative and destructive potential of nuclear energy has had enormous impact on great power politics, the environment, economic development, and international institutions. Limiting the risk of nuclear Armageddon is one of the dominant challenges in US foreign policy and global governance alike. In this course, we will study 1) why and how countries pursue nuclear weapons and what happens when they acquire them; 2) the national policies and international regimes that have been devised to curb their spread and use, while allowing for the diffusion of energy technology, 3) the national and transnational civil society movements that have fought to roll back the nuclear age or limit its harmful effects, and 4) the role of private actors such as scientists and corporations.

84-372 Space and National Security
Spring: 9 units
Space systems contribute a great deal to America’s security, prosperity, and quality of life. This course examines how space-based services provide critical support to military and intelligence operations and contribute to national security more broadly. The course is designed to investigate several interconnected themes, weaving together relevant aspects of technology, strategy, and policy. The material is approached from both functional and historical perspectives, beginning with the basics of military and intelligence space operations and ending with an examination of the space- and cyber-related technical, strategic, and political challenges facing the nation today and in the foreseeable future.

84-373 Emerging Technologies and the Law
Spring: 9 units
This course provides a forum for students to consider the relationship between key emerging technologies and the law. In the first half of the course, each session will be dedicated to discussing the legal implications of a particular emerging technology, including autonomous vehicles, artificial intelligence, cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology, stem cell therapy, quantum computing, and 3D printing. In the second half of the course, we will turn to overarching themes at the intersection of law and technology, including emerging technologies and the law of armed conflict, policing and surveillance, intellectual property, and privacy. Throughout the course, students will be asked to consider whether existing legal frameworks are sufficient to address issues related to emerging technologies.

84-380 US Grand Strategy
Fall: 9 units
What role should the United States play in the world? Should the U.S. solely protect its own borders or advance democracy, promote human rights, and contain aggressive countries? These are questions that Americans have wrestled with throughout modern U.S. history. In this class, students will learn about those arguments and engage in debate over both the goals of U.S. foreign policy and the means of achieving them. This course will situate current events in the historical context of grand strategy during and after the Cold War, as well as a wider understanding of how countries determine their goals and seek to pursue them through a combination of diplomatic, economic, military, and political means.

84-382 Conflicts in the Middle East: Iran, Iraq, and Proxy Warfare
Fall: 9 units
This class will focus on Iran in the post-1979 era, the rise of Lebanese Hezbollah, and various militia groups in Iraq as the face of new modes of warfare. Military institutions were traditionally built on the Clausewitzian theory of state-on-state conflict; the post-Westphalian world produced new forms of conflict that could not have been predicted. This class will discuss the transformation of warfare in the Middle East with an emphasis on Iran and Iraq. Since the Islamic Revolution in 1979, Iran has changed the nature of conventional warfare and ushered in an era of proxy warfare. These lessons learned from the Iran-Iraq war and decades of living under sanctions has cultivated a regime rooted in survivability at all costs. The last four decades demonstrated Iranian endurance while challenging US interests in the Middle East.
Prerequisite: 84-326

84-386 The Privatization of Force
Fall: 9 units
This course considers different forms of privatized force and security over time and across various strategic contexts, from historical mercenarism up to modern-day private military and security contractors. While going through the historical and modern material chronologically, the course considers the various issues that arise with each form of privatized force, including questions that arise regarding the state’s monopoly on violence, legal and humanitarian issues, and civil-military relations. These range from theoretical concerns regarding modern definitions of the state, to practical operational-level concerns pertaining to field coordination issues between the military and private contractors in modern conflicts.
This course examines underlying and emerging technologies and policies associated with cyber war and cyber threats. The technological concepts reviewed in this course include but are not limited to the internet, networks and sensors, and trends associated with "hyperconnectivity" (e.g., The Internet of Things). The course will review history, international policy, military doctrine, and lessons learned from the use of cyber operations and cyberspace in conflicts. The principle objective of this course is to introduce students to the technological and policy variables that affect the ability to manage cyber conflicts.

This course examines conventional theories, concepts, and practices in international relations and warfare--conventional, unconventional, and modern--and relates them to the emerging dynamics of cyber war. The principle concepts examined in this course reflect, have shaped, and continue to shape state and non-state actor behaviors and their calculations of how to prepare for and prosecute warfare. These include, among others, conventional and nuclear deterrence, offense-defense dynamics, first strike capabilities, and irregular warfare. The course will focus on theory but will leverage history, military doctrine, and cases to highlight the challenges of integrating cyber war into defense planning and practice. Students will be challenged to consider how the 2009 introduction of cyberspace as a warfighting domain--in addition to land, maritime, air, and space--affects the ways that scholars and practitioners operating with force structures and strategic operations and tactical calculations that are decades, if not centuries old--conceive of and practice warfare in the 21st Century. The principle objective of this course is to introduce students to cyber war within the context of traditional, and emerging, concepts of armed and unarmed warfare. This course will focus on two core areas: 1) a discussion of traditional concepts of warfare in the physical domains; and, 2) a discussion of cyber war and its intersection with these traditional concepts.

There are many forms of political violence but not all are created equal. Some, like terrorism, are a tactic while others, like insurgency, are a strategy. How important is it to define terrorism and insurgency? What are the differences and similarities between them? This course will go into depth to analyze both terrorism and insurgency and their various manifestations. The course will provide a historical overview of how terrorism and insurgency have evolved over time, while also focusing on groups, methods, ideologies and organizational structure. This course will also address methods to counter-terrorism and discuss US foreign policy towards terrorism.

This course will examine the role that social media and technology have had on conflict and governance over the past decade. Interconnectedness has expanded dramatically and continues to expand, not only within coastal cities but also between them and their hinterlands, from city to city, and between home populations and global networks, including diaspora populations. The Arab Spring uprisings were significantly influenced by the use of cell phones, social media, and text-messaging as organizing tools. But it is not only protesters that are harnessing the power of social media and emerging technologies--insurgent groups like the Islamic State have been able to use Twitter, YouTube, Telegram and other social media platforms to their advantage. Apps have been used to both recruit and fundraise for terrorist groups, while individuals living on the other side of the world are radicalized by virulent ideologies spread through the Internet. The proliferation of so-called "fake news" and the ubiquity of social media has introduced an entirely new variable into the study of conflict and relations between individuals, small groups, non-state actors, and nation-states.

The course analyzes decision-making by the United States Congress. The course examines legislative behavior by focusing on the way Congress is organized (institutional structure) and the way legislators, voters, and various other parties interact (strategic constraints). Students will both learn the legislative process and explore the influence of norms, rules, expectations, incentives and, perhaps most important of all, the power of the electorate in influencing legislative outcomes and policy. Elections, voting decisions, committee assignments, political party power, and intra-party relations across the Federal government are some of the topics into which we will delve. This course does not require any prior knowledge of the U.S. Congress, and there are no prerequisites for the course.

This course is a survey of research and insight into one of the most unique American government institutions: the judiciary. Rather than exclusively reading case law as one would do in a Constitutional Law class, this course examines court structure, rules of law and, most importantly, judges as actors within an institutional setting. We will focus on how rules, norms, and expectations guide the decisions, actions, and range of options available to judges. Here we will study the nature of judicial decision-making and its antecedents, the organization of the judicial branch and its implications for behavior, and the strategic interactions both within courts and between the courts and the more "political" branches of government. The course will look at state and federal courts within the United States, supplemented with examples from international jurisdictions. Material from law, history, economics, political science, sociology, and psychology will be introduced throughout the semester. Although some of the literature uses empirical and/or game theoretical models, students are not expected to have mastered these tools prior to taking the course.

Warfare is constantly evolving. In the contemporary conflict environment, irregular actors and tactics are prominent within an overarching context of great power strategic competition that is in many ways reminiscent of the Cold War. Hybrid actors and proxy groups wage war in an asymmetric and irregular manner, relying on ambiguity, strategic surprise and deception to accomplish their objectives. These activities often occur within the so-called "gray zone," an area of neither declared nor undeclared hostilities where U.S. adversaries like Russia, China, Iran and others are gradually allocating resources. This course will examine and historically contextualize various "new" trends in warfare, including operations in the information environment, the development of violent non-state actors with conventional military capabilities, and state support of mercenary forces to achieve strategic gains without attribution. Case studies examined in this course will include Russian mercenary activities across the Middle East and Africa, Chinese cyberwarfare and information operations, Iranian sponsorship of proxy militias in Syria and Lebanon, and a range of other emerging trends in areas such as technology, demographics, and social media, all of which are combining to characterize the way wars are fought today.

Why do states fight wars? Why do some wars last for years while others end in days? How is it possible that powerful states may lose wars to under-resourced non-state actors? Why are some peace settlements stable, while other ceasefires crumble precipitously? Why do some states get challenged by subnational groups? By surveying the most recent quantitative research in political science, this course explores various security challenges that contemporary states face at the international level and in the intrastate political environment. We will focus in depth on the bargaining explanations for war, democratic/regime similarity/capitalist peace, deterrence, interdependence through trade, cooperation through international organizations, and civil wars. The goal of this course is to demonstrate how theoretical and empirical approaches in social sciences can be used to answer questions about war and peace. Students will acquire training in graphical literacy as well.

This upper-level course examines prominent classical and contemporary works in the two major subfields in American politics, political institutions and political behavior. This means the seminar will address topics such as Congress, presidency, bureaucracy, and courts, but also public opinion, elections, campaigns, political parties, and the importance of geography, wealth, ethnicity, gender, and religion in politics. There will be an emphasis on analyzing and appraising the theory, methodology, and contributions of the selected readings, and on discussing their complementarity. Intensive discussions and written essays are key components of the course.

This course analyzes decision-making by the United States Congress. The course examines legislative behavior by focusing on the way Congress is organized (institutional structure) and the ways legislators, voters, and various other parties interact (strategic constraints). The course examines legislative behavior by focusing on the way Congress is organized (institutional structure) and the ways legislators, voters, and various other parties interact (strategic constraints). The course examines legislative behavior by focusing on the way Congress is organized (institutional structure) and the ways legislators, voters, and various other parties interact (strategic constraints).
84-450 Policy Seminar
Fall and Spring: 6 units
The Policy Seminar course takes a critical look at decision making in domestic politics and US foreign policy. It does so through weekly roundtable discussions with a diverse set of thought leaders. Based on intellectually significant essays that students are expected to read in advance of each class, these discussions give students an opportunity to ask probing questions about the three branches of the US government, media, embassies, advocacy groups, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations. This course seeks to help students understand the responsibilities and activities that leaders and decision makers carry out on behalf of their organizations. Students are instructed in how to confidently and respectfully ask critical questions of those shaping policy. The term "roundtabling" is used to describe submitting an issue for critical discussion among relevant stakeholders. Knowing how to direct a roundtable is a significant element in the professional development of anyone interested in taking part in the policy arena, and this course helps students hone this important skill. In requiring students to read important essays related to each class session and then step back from discussions with leaders to write analytical essays, this course teaches students how to develop strong arguments based on solid logic and credible evidence, an essential component in making democracy work.

84-498 Undergraduate Research
Fall and Spring
Students conduct research under the supervision of an Institute for Politics and Strategy faculty member. Students who wish to engage in research should seek out a faculty member whose interests are appropriate to the research. Prerequisite: Students must also complete an "Independent Study/Research for Credit" form, available from the Deputy Director or on the IPS website. Permission of a faculty sponsor.

84-499 Independent Study
Fall and Spring
Students conduct independent academic study under the supervision of an Institute for Politics and Strategy faculty member. Students who wish to engage in an independent study should seek out a faculty member whose interests are appropriate to the topic. Students must also complete an "Independent Study/Research for Credit" form, available from the Deputy Director or on the IPS website. Prerequisite: Permission of a faculty sponsor.

84-505 Undergraduate Internship
Fall and Spring
An internship is an approved and monitored work experience that can be related to an academic field of study through active reflection and specific learning goals. Students will be in regular contact with a faculty member in the Institute for Politics and Strategy, who will assign and evaluate academic work. Internships are available for 3, 6, or 9 units, depending on the type and amount of academic work produced. Students are responsible for finding their own internships and faculty sponsors, although assistance is available through the Deputy Director.