***PSC 321 and PSC 421 Courses, Spring 2022***

***INTERIM 2021***

**PSC 321 Diplomatic Simulations, Dr. DeRouen, online**An introduction to diplomacy and international relations using an interactive computer simulation. The simulation facilitates active learning as students are broken into teams, create their own countries, and make foreign policy decisions that characterize real world politics. THIS COURSE REQUIRES A DAILY, RELIABLE INTERNET CONNECTION.

***Spring 2022***

**PSC 321-008 Ancient Political Theory (Dr. Hughston) MWF 2 pm  
PSC 321-010 Ancient Political Theory (Dr. Hughston) MWF 4 pm**

A contemporary look at some of the oldest works in the canon of Western Political Theory. By studying the works of the Ancient Greek and Roman thinkers, we will have a new lens through which we can evaluate today’s politics and examine millennia old political questions alike.

**PSC 421-001  (W)  Theories of National  Identity (Hughston)** TR 2pm-3:15pm

**PSC 421-002  (W)  Theories of National  Identity (Hughston)** TR 11:00am-12:15pm

What is a nation?  What does it mean to be a member of one?  What do you owe your nation and your co-nationals?  This course is an exploration of the idea of “nation” through the lens of different political theory works over the last century.

**PSC 421-003 The Politics of Voting Rights MWF 10:00pm-10:50pm (Fording)**

In this course we will study the contemporary history of voting rights in the United States and the

impact that election laws have had (and continue to have) on inequalities in voter participation and

representation. In part 1 we begin with an overview of the history of voting rights in America, including

an in-depth analysis of the political struggles that led to the enfranchisement of women through the 19th Amendment, racial and language minorities through the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and young people

through the passage of the 26th Amendment. In part 2 of the course, we focus our attention on the

major voting rights laws that evolved out of these struggles, focusing most of our attention on the

Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965 and the subsequent evolution of voting rights law that has occurred

through federal court decisions as well as revisions to the VRA made by Congress. In part 3 of the

course, we examine the impact of various election laws (including the VRA) on voter turnout, as well as

their effects on both descriptive and substantive representation. We will examine political science

research on the effects of a variety of election laws, including: state registration laws, various laws and

practices that lead to vote dilution (e.g. single vs. multimember districts), racial gerrymandering, voter

identification laws, felon disenfranchisement, various “voter suppression” practices, the role of local

election administration, and claims of voter fraud. The course should be especially useful for students

interested in careers in politics (especially voter mobilization), election administration, voting rights/civil

rights legal advocacy, and more generally, students interested in strategies to achieve social justice.

Writing proficiency is required for a passing grade in this course. A student who does not write with

the skill normally required of an upper-division student will not earn a passing grade, no matter how

well the student performs in other areas of the course.

**PSC 421-004 Humanitarianism TR 12:30pm-1:45pm (Kalaycioglu)**

Humanitarianism has been defined, most broadly, as saving strangers. And yet, the caravans of migrants trying to cross Latin America towards safety and the boats carrying asylum seekers from the Middle East to Europe are intercepted and turned away, often before they even make it to the borders. Those who cross borders regularly find themselves in under-resourced refugee camps. What is the duty of humanitarianism to strangers fleeing war, violence and other extreme hardship? And why is the international community failing that duty? In seeking to answer these questions, the class will begin with the history of humanitarianism, its moral and ethical grounds, and its codification in international law. It will analyze concrete practices of humanitarianism, focusing on cases of failed and successful interventions and the efforts of humanitarian actors such as Doctors without Borders.