## BYU Hawaii Curriculum Proposal Number 12-25

### Section 1 - Approvals

#### Approvals

**Name of Proposal:** Political Science POSC 420 Course Add

**Submitted by:** Michael G. Murdock

**Signature:**

**Date:** October 17, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Recommendation/Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Vote: For 5, Against 0, Abstain 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Approved by Department [separate block for each dept]</td>
<td>Signature: Michael G. Murdock</td>
<td>10/23/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Approved by College [separate block for each college]</td>
<td>Signature: Glade Tew</td>
<td>10/30/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reviewed by LAS (if new resources are requested)</td>
<td>Signature: N/A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Approved by General Education (if any GE course is affected)</td>
<td>Signature: N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Approved by University Curriculum Committee</td>
<td>Signature: Jennifer Lane</td>
<td>11/2/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Approved by Academic Council</td>
<td>Signature: Max Checketts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Approved by the President's Council (for new programs)</td>
<td>Signature: Steven Wheelwright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2 – Overview (Support)

Summary: The Political Science Department faces the imminent retirement of Dr. Jon Jonassen. For the next year or so his FTE will be given to the Communications Department to fill gaps left there by Chad Compton’s assignment to administrative duties. We should recover the lost FTE by 2014 or so when POSC should be allowed to conduct a search to replace Jon. In the meantime, the program will cover courses using the invaluable assistance of temporary instructors Jennifer Kajiyama, Christina Akanoa, and James Stiefvater. For the foreseeable near future, the Political Science Department will need to adjust.

One area of our major requiring immediate attention is our Capstone requirement. At present we have three capstone classes. Greg Gibson, who now belongs to the Business School, teaches POSC 410 Constitution of the US during summer semester. Jonassen teaches POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism during summer semester. And Blimes teaches 470 International Relations Theory during winter semester. (Houghton also teaches a capstone Public Management 499 class but it is for Public Management minors, not the general POSC majors.)

With Jon’s retirement one of our capstone classes will disappear. Given Greg’s health issues, which could potentially jeopardize a second course, our curriculum is in danger of a bottleneck. To forestall a crisis Dr. Smith has advanced the idea of creating a capstone course of his own called POSC 420 Complexity and Public Policy. It will fill the gap when Jon’s class is no longer offered. (We will not offer POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism but would like to keep the class on the books until we hire a new Pacific Islands expert and assess his/her teaching interests.)

To make room in his teaching schedule for the new class, Troy has determined to combine two of his 300-level courses. POSC 312 US Legislatures and POSC 316 Executives and Political Leadership will be combined into a new course called POSC 310 Congress and the Presidency. It will be taught in the summer semester.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Capstone Options</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 410 Constitution of US</td>
<td>Greg Gibson Health Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism</td>
<td>Jon Jonassen Retiring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 470 International Relations</td>
<td>Rand Blimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 499 Public Management</td>
<td>Brian Houghton For Minors only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Troy Smith POSC 420 Complexity and Public Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 312 US Legislatures</td>
<td>Combine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 316 Exec &amp; Pol Leadership</td>
<td>Combine</td>
<td>POSC 310 Congress &amp; Presidency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upon approval, the information presented on this course proposal sheet will become binding on the department and the university. Any material changes require a new program proposal.

Effective Date: N/A

College: College of Business, Computing, and Government

Abbreviation: N/A

Immediately following this page, attach the revised Major Requirements Sheet.

Following the MRS, attach PDF copies of the online catalog web pages that should change as a result of this proposal. Indicate the location of changes that should be made.
### I. Required courses for admission to the major

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Prerequisites</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Politics (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 110</td>
<td>U.S. Political System (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 150</td>
<td>Comparative Government &amp; Politics (GenEd)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 170</td>
<td>International Relations (GenEd)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>Political Inquiry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 202</td>
<td>History of Political Philosophy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 204</td>
<td>Quantitative Political Research (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>F,W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 230</td>
<td>Governance &amp; Public Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To be accepted into this major, you have a cumulative GPA of 2.0 or higher.

### II. Advanced Content

**Required – Choose one:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 322</td>
<td>Oceanic Governments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 325R</td>
<td>Pacific National Politics</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 340</td>
<td>Asian Governments</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 342</td>
<td>International Relations of Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td>W,S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electives – Choose four:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 310</td>
<td>Congress &amp; The Presidency</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 314</td>
<td>State &amp; Local Government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 318</td>
<td>Federalism &amp; Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 330</td>
<td>Introduction to Public Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 331</td>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 332</td>
<td>Public Personnel Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 335</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 338</td>
<td>War and Peace</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 352</td>
<td>Ethics and the Legal Environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 362</td>
<td>Int'l Political Economy and Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 364</td>
<td>Conflict Bargaining and Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 390R</td>
<td>Special Topics in Political Science</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Varied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 480</td>
<td>Political Future Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electives may include any two of the following:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMM 252</td>
<td>Groups, Leadership and Culture</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>COMM 110</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMM 454</td>
<td>Culture and Conflict</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ICS 251 and COMM 110</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 350</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ECON 200, 201, and MATH 221</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIST 423</td>
<td>Nationalism and Globalization</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMGT 300</td>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jr. standing or instructor approval</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMGT 350</td>
<td>Crisis Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMGT 360</td>
<td>Disaster Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### III. Capstone & Internship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 410</td>
<td>The Constitution of the United States</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 420</td>
<td>Complexity &amp; Public Policy</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 460R</td>
<td>Pacific Regionalism</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 470</td>
<td>International Relations Theory</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or PMGT 499</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 498R</td>
<td>Internship</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200, POSC 202</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or POSC 499</td>
<td>Research &amp; Writing</td>
<td></td>
<td>POSC 200, POSC 202</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CREDITS:**

Based on completion of remaining classes as indicated on this MRS, this student is authorized to graduate with this major.

Dept. Chair (Printed)  Signature  Date

The terms of this MRS will be honored by the Department and University within the next 8 years. If courses cease to be offered, options for substitution will be provided.

10/18/2012
### I. Required courses for admission to the major

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hr.</th>
<th>Prerequisites</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Sem.</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Politics (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 110 or</td>
<td>U.S. Political System (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 150 or</td>
<td>Comparative Government &amp; Politics (GenEd)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>F,W,S</td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 170</td>
<td>International Relations (GenEd)</td>
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<td>F,W,S</td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>Political Inquiry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 202</td>
<td>History of Political Philosophy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 204</td>
<td>Quantitative Political Research</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 230</td>
<td>Governance &amp; Public Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>W</td>
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</table>

To be accepted into this major, you must have a cumulative GPA of 2.0 or higher.

### II. Advanced Content

*(12 Credit hours must be at the 400 level or higher.)*

**Choose one:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hr.</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Sem.</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 322 or</td>
<td>Oceanic Governments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 325R or</td>
<td>Pacific National Politics</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 340 or</td>
<td>Asian Governments</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 342</td>
<td>International Relations of Asia</td>
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<td>W,S</td>
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</table>

**Political Science Electives**

Choose any additional four courses from any list above or below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hr.</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Sem.</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 312</td>
<td>U.S. Legislatures</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 314</td>
<td>State &amp; Local Government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 316</td>
<td>Executive and Political Leadership</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 318</td>
<td>Federalism &amp; Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 330</td>
<td>Introduction to Public Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 331</td>
<td>Public Policy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 332</td>
<td>Public Personnel Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>POSC 335</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 338</td>
<td>War and Peace</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 352</td>
<td>Ethics and the Legal Environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 362</td>
<td>Int'l Political Economy and Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 364</td>
<td>Conflict Bargaining and Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 390K</td>
<td>Special Topics in Political Science</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Varied</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 480</td>
<td>Political Future Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F,S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, electives may include two of any of the following:

- COMM 252 | Groups, Leadership and Culture            | 3   | COMM 119 | F     | |
- COMM 454 | Culture and Conflict                      | 3   | ICS 251 and COMM 119 | W | |
- ECON 350 | Economic Development                      | 3   | ECON 200, 201, and MATH 221 | W | |
- HIST 423 | Nationalism and Globalization             | 3   | S       |      | |
- PMGT 300 | Public Policy                             | 3   | Jr. standing or approval of instructor | W | |
- PMGT 350 | Crisis Management                         | 3   | S       |      | |
- PMGT 360 | Disaster Management                       | 3   | F       |      | |

### III. Capstone & Internship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hr.</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Sem.</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSC 410 or</td>
<td>The Constitution of the United States</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W - even</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 460R or</td>
<td>Pacific Regionalism</td>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 460R or</td>
<td>International Relations Theory</td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 499</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 499R or</td>
<td>Internship</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>POSC 200, POSC 202</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSC 499</td>
<td>Research &amp; Writing</td>
<td></td>
<td>POSC 200, POSC 202</td>
<td>F,W,S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CREDITS:**

Based on completion of remaining classes as indicated on this MRS, this student is authorized to graduate with this major.

Dept. Chair (Printed)  
Signature  
Date

The terms of this MRS will be honored by the Department and University within the next 8 years. If courses cease to be offered, options for substitution will be provided.
Section 4 - Course Proposal (core)

Upon approval, the information presented on this course proposal sheet will become binding on the department and the university. Any material changes require a new course proposal.

Effective Date: the beginning of Winter Semester 2013

College: College of Business, Computing, and Government

Course Prefix: POSC

Course Number: 310

NEW COURSE.

Full Title: Congress and the Presidency

Short Title (for Transcript, 30-char max): Congress & the Presidency

Catalog Entry (one sentence recommended maximum): Examines theories of power, institutional organization, leadership style, and interest group interests to reveal the structure, organization, and evolution of the U.S. Congress and the presidency and how both interact to create public policy.

Prerequisites: None

Credit Hours: 3

Grading Method: A-B-C

Course Fees: None

Learning Objectives: Each student who passes this course will be able to do the following: understand the structure and function of the U.S. Congress—both Senate and House of Representatives, recognize various concerns, issues, and debates that have shaped legislative politics, comprehend the structure and function of the U.S. Presidency, appreciate the various roles of the U.S. president’s office and its related branch of government, recognize principles of leadership.

Assessment Methods: Students will be assessed based on in class discussions, a final exams, short essays, and original-research papers.

Immediately following this page, attach a sample syllabus if needed.

Following this page, attach PDF copies of the online catalog web pages that should change as a result of this proposal. Indicate the location of changes that should be made.
Course Objective:
This course examines how the institutions of Congress and the presidency have evolved over time, and how they operate and interact today to create public policy. Particular attention is given to theories of power, institutional organization, leadership styles and interest group influence.

Course Texts:
*The Washington Post: National Weekly Edition.* (See me for subscription information.)
Electronic Reserve – password: Congress
Subscribe to the Congressional Quarterly Midday Update list by sending a message to:
<midayupdate-subscribe@lists.cq.com>

Course Requirements and Grading:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Assignment</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two five-page essays</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Paper</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final-Examination</td>
<td>25%</td>
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</table>

1. **Attendance:** Because the success of the class depends on your participation in the class, regular attendance is required. I reserve the right to drop by ten percent (10\%) the final grade of those who do not regularly attend. I define regular attendance as punctual arrival in class and no more than three unexcused absences during the semester.

2. **Participation:** Class discussions help develop your knowledge of the course subject, and your critical thinking, reading, and oral communication skills. I expect, therefore, that you prepare for each class period by reading the assigned material and by staying informed of current events related to Congress and the president. To receive full credit for this grade you must demonstrate, through your participation in the classroom, that you have read the assigned materials on a regular basis and given them careful thought. I encourage you to e-mail me any questions you have regarding the topic or reading assignment before class begins. This preparation outside of class will improve the quality of participation inside class.

Your participation grade includes a classroom presentation. A different pair of students will be assigned to give a presentation at the beginning of each class on current events related to Congress and/or the president. The presentation includes two parts: 1) overview of major topics in the news related to Congress and the president; 2) a five to ten minute in-depth presentation on a specific topic. The in-depth presentation should begin with an overview of the topic with the objective to inform the audience of the facts of the issue—
informing the audience includes applying concepts learned from the class relevant to the subject. Next, present the major questions raised by the issue and draw on theories from the class to provide different perspectives and explanations for what is happening, and the potential consequences. Remember, the objective of the presentation is to inform not to persuade; therefore, park your partisan ideologies, forego persuasion, and seek first to understand and communicate that understanding to others. If after explaining the issue you wish to consider values, you may do so as long as you are clear about the values you think are relevant to assessing the specific issue/topic.

3. **Congressional Research Paper.** This is a series of short-answer questions that require use of the Olin Library and Internet to answer. Students should begin early and work consistently to complete this assignment, as it will require a considerable amount of work.

4. **Two Five-page Essays.** In place of mid-term examinations, I will hand out an essay question. You are to write an essay on the assigned topic (not to exceed five pages). The question will relate to the material covered in the course. Additional instructions will be given with the essay. The essay will be graded using the same criteria for the research paper.

5. **Research Paper.** Write a research paper on some issue relating to Congress and/or the president seven to twelve pages in length. Your research paper must cite at a minimum: four books and four journal articles. I will grade the paper on your ability to clearly and concisely state a thesis, and defend that thesis—this includes grammar, spelling, organization, content, and persuasiveness (e.g., logic and evidence). You must include books (at least two) and articles (at least five) from scholarly journals, and attach a bibliography properly citing your information sources. A one-page paper explaining your paper topic is due September 24. The paper is due November 21.

   **Topic Statement.** A one-page topic statement introduces your topic, presents your research question, explains why your research question is important (that is, what insight will be gained by researching your questions), and lists at least two theories that may explain your question. Please also include a bibliography of at least five entries.

   **Paper grading criteria:**
   
   A Papers: Clear thesis; well structured; includes a conclusion; free of grammatical and typographical errors; the answer explains “why” not just “what”; essay clearly conveys knowledge of the subject by covering the main arguments, but does so with detailed facts and original analysis (this analysis draws connections between facts and arguments that were not developed in the readings or the lectures—this demonstrates the student has studied, and pondered the material and tried to understand it from many different angles and contexts).

   B Papers: Thesis lacks clear development, but one is present; structure present but needs help; paragraphs contain disparate ideas, arguments; some grammatical or typographical errors. Arguments are mostly rote, some originality may be present but not clearly developed. Answers the question of “what” but does not clearly address the question of “why”.

   C Papers: Essay lacks a thesis; structurally challenged; paragraphs lack order; many grammatical or typographical errors; attempts to answer question of “what” but is incomplete, inaccurate, or composed merely of things that could be thought out in a few minutes.
6. **Final Examination.** There will be a sit down final exam. Exam questions will be identification, short answer, and essay. Examination questions will cover material from the readings, lectures, and discussions. Essay questions will be graded using the same criteria as used for grading your papers, although less attention will be given to grammar and spelling.

7. **Late Policy.** I will accept late papers. However, I will reduce one grade point from the earned grade for each day the assignment is turned in after the announced deadline date (e.g., from a "B" to a "C").

**Course Schedule:**

**Aug 22**  
**Introduction**

“What’s a Constitution between friends.” — Congressman from New York

Read: Constitution, Articles I & II  
Question: What powers belong to Congress and what powers belong to the president?  
Additional resources: Warshaw, chptr. 1; Video: Bill Moyers’ Interview with Forrest McDonald

**Aug 27**  
**The Constitutional Convention**

“Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes.” — Benjamin Franklin

Read: Milikis, Chptr. 1 & 2  
Question: What are the powers and limitations of the Executive branch of government? Why did the founders organize the presidency in this manner?

**Aug 29**  
**Congress and the Constitutional Convention**

“It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress.” — Mark Twain

Read: Bessette, ch. 1-2  

**Sept 3**  
**Liberty and the Rule of Law**

“I think that in the dawning centuries of democracy individual independence and local liberties will always be the products of art. Centralized government will be the natural thing.” — Alexis de Tocqueville


Question: Why did the founders limit the power of the national government? How does (did) federalism shape the character of individuals and society? What have we gained and lost as American government has become more nationalized and centered in the presidency?

**Sept 5**  
**The Historical Development of the Presidency: George Washington**

Read: Milikis, chptr. 3

**Sept 10**  
**The Age of Democracy: Jefferson & Jackson**

“Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!” — Daniel Webster

“Liberty, next to our union, most dear.” — Senator Calhoun

Read: Milikis, chptrs. 4, 5
Sept 12 The Rise of Republicans: Lincoln
"There is but one way for a newspaperman to look at a politician, and that is down." – Frank Simonds
Topic: the Cabinet

Sept 17 Congress and the Courts: Johnson to Taft
"I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on the canal does too.” – Teddy Roosevelt
Read: Milkis, chptrs. 7 & 8
Topic: the presidency and the Supreme Court

Sept 19 Democracy vs. Republicanism: Wilson - Hoover
"When I was boy I was told that anybody could become President; I'm beginning to believe it.” –Clarence Darrow
Read: Milkis, chptr. 9, 10
Topic: foreign policy

Sept 24 Imperial Presidency: FDR, Eisenhower
"There some folks standing behind the President that ought to get around where he can watch 'em.” – Frank McKinney Hubbard
Read: Milkis, chptr. 11; Richard E. Neustadt, “The Power to Persuade.”
Topic: the bureaucracy
Due: Research Paper Topic Statement
First five-page essay assigned, due Oct. 3

Sept 26 JFK to Carter
"There is no city in the United States in which I get a warmer welcome and fewer votes than Columbus, Ohio.” – President John F. Kennedy
Read: Milkis, chptr. 12
Topic: presidential elections, public opinion

Oct 1 Reagan and Bush
"I haven’t had Jimmy Carter’s experience. I wouldn’t be caught dead with it.” – Ronald Reagan while campaigning in 1980
"In America, the president reigns for four years, and journalism governs forever and ever.” – Oscar Wilde
Read: Milkis, chptr. 13

Oct 3 Clinton
"There should be more in American liberty than the privilege we enjoy of insulting the President with impunity.” – Austin O'Malley
Read: Milkis, chptr. 14
Due: five-page essay

Oct 8 The Vice Presidency
"The voters have spoken--the bastards!” –Morris Udall after losing in the 1976 presidential primaries,
Read: Milkis, chptr. 15

Oct 15 Congress
“To my mind Judas Iscariot was nothing but a low, mean, premature Congressman.”
–Mark Twain

Read: Davidson, ch. 1 & 2;
Library: look at sources for researching Congress
Congressional Research Assigned, Due Oct. 22

Oct 17  Elections
“An Election is coming. Universal peace is declared, and the foxes have a sincere interest in prolonging the lives of the poultry.” – George Eliot
Read: Davidson, ch. 3 & 4

Oct 22  Elections (cont’d)
“Some members of Congress would best promote the country’s peace by holding their own.” George Prentice
Read: Davidson, ch. 5

Due: Congressional Research Assignment

Oct 24  Leaders and Chairs
“Hey, we’ve got the votes. Let’s vote. Screw you.” –Rep. Joe Moakley (D-MA), on the “old style” of legislating.

Oct 29  Leaders and Chairs (cont’d)
“You can always get the truth from an American statesman after he has turned seventy, or given up all hope of the presidency.” –Wendell Phillips
Read: Rowland Evans, Lyndon Johnson

Oct 31  Committees
“In public policy it matters less who has the best arguments and more who gets heard – and by whom” (Ralph Reed in a memo to Enron Corp).
Read: Davidson, ch. 7
Second five-page essay assigned; due Nov. 7

Nov 5  Procedures
“If you let me write procedure and I let you write substance, I’ll screw you every time.” –Rep. John Dingell (D-MI)
Read: Davidson, ch. 8

Nov 7  Decisions and Procedure
“With Congress, every time they make a joke it’s a law; and every time they make a law it’s a joke.” – Will Rogers
Read: Davidson, ch. 9
Due: Second five-page essay

Nov 12  Congress, the president, and the Judiciary
“I’m against any deal I’m not in on.” –House Speaker Tip O’Neill
Read: Davidson, ch. 10 & 11

Nov 14  Budgets and Policy Making
“In political arithmetic, two and two do not always make four.” –Alexander Hamilton

5
Read: Davidson, ch. 13

**Nov 19**  **Deliberative Democracy**  
“The true democracy, living and growing and inspiring, puts its faith in the people . . . faith that the people will not condemn those whose devotion to principle leads them to unpopular courses, but will reward courage, respect honor, and recognize right.” – John F. Kennedy  
Read: Bessette, ch. 3, 4

**Nov 21**  **Deliberative Democracy (cont’d)**  
“If you think too much about being reelected, it is very difficult to be worth reelecting.” – Woodrow Wilson  
Read: Bessette, ch. 5, 6  
**Due: Research Paper**

**Nov 26**  **Deliberative Democracy (cont’d)**  
“Voc populi, vox humbug.” – William Tecumseh Sherman  
Read: Bessette, ch. 7-8

**Nov 28** No Class: Thanksgiving Break

**Dec 3**  
“The things Congress does best are nothing and overreacting.” – Tom Korologos, former Nixon White House aide  
Read: Davidson, ch. 15

**Dec 5**  
“Washington is like Salem. If we’re not lynching somebody twenty-four hours a day in this wretched town, we’re not happy.” – Tom Korologos  
Review
Section 4 - Course Proposal (core)

Upon approval, the information presented on this course proposal sheet will become binding on the department and the university. Any material changes require a new course proposal.

Effective Date: the beginning of Winter Semester 2013
College: College of Business, Computing, and Government
Course Prefix: POSC
Course Number: 420

NEW COURSE.

Full Title: Complexity and Public Policy
Short Title (for Transcript, 30-char max): Complexity & Public Policy

Catalog Entry (one sentence recommended maximum): Examines and employs complexity theory to assess public policy and examine how governments and societies can be better ordered.

Prerequisites: None
Credit Hours: 3
Grading Method: A-B-C
Course Fees: None

Learning Objectives: Each student who passes this course will be able to do the following: master the major features of complexity theory; read deeply in complexity theory literature, use complexity theory to assess the successes and failures of various examples of public policy; posit improvements to public policy based on complexity findings, produce a research paper that employs complexity theory.

Assessment Methods: Students will be assessed by completing two exams (mid-term and final) and by writing an intensive and significant research paper.

Immediately following this page, attach a sample syllabus if needed.

Following this page, attach PDF copies of the online catalog web pages that should change as a result of this proposal. Indicate the location of changes that should be made.
COURSE PROPOSAL
POSC 420: COMPLEXITY & PUBLIC POLICY

Course Description: This course explores the new science of complexity, then uses that science to examine public policies (e.g., development, health care) and how governments and societies can be ordered and organized. The emphasis is on understanding how political relationships and policies work and how they can be organized to foster healthy, productive, sustainable societies.

Course Overview: This course explores an important new science, complexity science, and applies it to public policy and political research. At its heart, this course provides an important new model to understand politics and policy, thus providing valuable, new insights into how governments and societies can be ordered and organized.

This course is a capstone course because it combines the study of philosophy, political science methodology, and public policy to advance a dynamic understanding of political systems. Students will need to draw on their previous political science courses and apply the material in this course to complete a required research paper.

The classical model of science, derived from Newton and Descartes, is linear, reductive, and causal with the intent to understand, master, and control the natural world. Conclusions from this model usually proffer techno-managerial solutions that emphasize human relationships based on command-and-control. The classical model can explain phenomena that behave in a predictable and repeatable manner, but its explanatory power suffers considerably in non-linear environments with complex interactions, variability, and choice, i.e., most political environments.

Complexity science offers a new model and methodology for understanding political phenomenon (complexity science, however, is not limited to human environments; for example, it is a fundamental part of quantum mechanics). Complexity posits that causation may be endogenous, the sum greater than the parts, and mastery and control impossible. Complexity theory explains how order comes to be in a universe ruled by entropy (the third law of thermodynamics), suggests methods of governance that allow variability and diversity, and suggests the value of creating institutions that foster human relationships based on persuasion.

When applied to public policy, complexity theory helps explain how political systems are able to organize and operate with minimal hierarchical command and control. Complexity theory has been used to explain health policy in the United States, intergovernmental relations, international relations, economic development, and terrorism. My own research combines complexity theory and covenant theory, which Protestant reformers in the 17th century developed (from reading the Old Testament) and carried to North America where it influenced the development of most communities from Plymouth up to, and including, the U.S. Constitution.

Complexity theory can be seen as a new iteration of a millennia old debate between Plato, who believed that society should be organized and directed by a hierarchy according to universal principles, and Aristotle, who thought order and organization could emerge from within a society. While complexity science is relatively new, its practice is actually consistent with such renowned political thinkers as Althusius, Montesquieu, and Tocqueville. Complexity theory is a new theory that is profoundly reshaping how science understands the physical world and how political science understands political organization and function to ensure order, security, liberty,
development and foster genuine and productive human relationships.

**Course Books:**

Selections from the following:


**Course Outline**

**Week One – Complexity Science: Linear vs. Dynamic**
Plato vs. Aristotle – the science of government has long been dominated by Plato’s theory of absolutes or universals. Contemporary political science draws from this tradition with its ideas of sovereignty (from Jean Bodin and Thomas Hobbes) and Descartes’ ideas of causation. Aristotle provides an alternative view which has been important through history but less influential. It is not a big stretch to show that Plato represents contemporary political science and Aristotle resembles complexity science.

Paul Starobin, *Plato Anyone*

Scientific Inquiry – compares and contrasts the classical scientific model (Newton and Descartes) with general systems theory and complexity science. Included in this discussion would be a discussion on scientism (the ideology of science) and scientific revolutions (Kuhn and Popper).


**Week Two – Command (Linear) vs. Covenant (Complexity)**
Hobbes vs. Althusius – examines the ideas of government from Hobbes, Rousseau and Kant that justify command-and-control political organizations and contrasts those ideas with the political ideas of Althusius who emphasized ordering political sciences according to participation and persuasion, ala covenants. The covenant idea of political organization profoundly shaped America’s founders, and is enjoying a bit of a renewal today in the form of federalism.


**Weeks Three and Four – Complexity Science Explained**
Complexity science posits that on the edge of chaos is a region where order can spontaneously emerge; it posits that the sum can be greater than its parts. Complexity theory applied to politics and public policy explains the need for diversity and liberty to uphold order and creativity and the problems of hierarchy and rules and the means to create order and opportunity. Readings for this section are from Geyer and Rihani’s *Complexity and Public Policy* (2010) and Morcol’s *A Complexity Theory for Public Policy* (2012).

Fundamental Concepts of Complexity Theory; Systems and Systemness; Emergence; Self-Organization; System Dynamics

Week Five - Complexity’s Epistemology
Epistemology of Complexity: Uncertainty and Contextuality; Phenomenology, Hermeneutics, and Post-Structuralism

Weeks Six and Seven – Complexity Methodology
Overview; Macro Methods; Micro Methods

Week Eight, Nine & Ten – Complexity Case Studies
Monetesquieu and Tocqueville as complexity political scientists – these three important political thinkers profoundly shaped or explained American government and society, however, their contributions have been neglected because they do not fit contemporary scientific approaches to politics. Complexity theory provides a means to understand the meaning and importance of these thinkers’ ideas.

Elinor Ostrom – *Governing the Commons* (Ostrom won the Nobel Prize in economics – although she is a political science – for her work which has much in common with complexity science.)

Chapter 1: Reflections on the Commons
Chapter 2: An Institutional Approach to the Study of Self-Organization and Self-Governance in Common Public Resources (CPR) Situations
Chapter 3: Analyzing Long-Enduring, Self-Organized, and Self-Governed CPRs

Health Care, Development, & International Relations

**Assessment:** The primary means of assessment in this course will be a midterm examination, a final examination, and a research paper.
Bibliography


B.S. MATHEMATICS EDUCATION (79 HOURS)

See Secondary Education » Learn more.

MATH 112 Calculus I (5)
MATH 113 Calculus II (5)

Core Courses (10 Hours)

Elective Courses—Choose Three

CIS 201/L Discrete Mathematics I and Lab (3)
CIS 202/L Discrete Mathematics II and Lab (3)
MATH 214 Multivariable Calculus (5)
MATH 221 Principles of Statistics (3)
MATH 301 Foundations of Mathematics (3)
MATH 302 Foundations of Geometry (3)
MATH 321 Mathematical Statistics (3)
MATH 332 Introduction to Complex Variables (3)
MATH 341 Elementary Linear Algebra (3)
MATH 371 Abstract Algebra I (3)
MATH 372 Abstract Algebra II (3)
MATH 434 Differential Equations (3)
MATH 441 Advanced Calculus (3)
MATH 442 Advanced Calculus (3)

Political Science

Michael G. Murdock, Chair (michael.murdock@byuh.edu)
SSC Building 145, (808) 675-3842, Fax (808) 675-3888
Hi'i Campbell, Academic Advisor (ph00z@byuh.edu)
GCB 143, (808) 675-3843, Fax (808) 675-3597

Faculty

Professors

Associate Professor
• Gibson, Gregory (2002) JD 1978, Pepperdine University School of Law; B.A. 1974, Brigham Young University.

Assistant Professor

Adjunct Faculty
• Burroughs, Elizabeth
• Kajiyama, Jennifer (2009) B.A. 2002, Brigham Young University Hawaii; J.D. and MPA, Brigham Young University.
• Stiefvater, James

Emeritus Faculty
• Robertson, Dale (1977)

Admission to All Programs

All undergraduate degree programs in the Department of Political Science are open enrollment.

The Discipline

Political Science is the study of power and how human beings organize their public life. Political Science majors typically leave their undergraduate education prepared to enter graduate study, law school, business careers, and a host of other opportunities. Often times, political science majors serve their nations and the world through government service. They learn valued skills, such as qualitative and quantitative analysis, written and oral communication, and critical thinking and graduate prepared to work and serve in a rapidly changing world.

Politics embraces more than the immediate concerns of politicians or pollsters. It involves fundamental choices concerning life in our communities - whether local, national, or global. Politics also allows humans to build order and
peace from chaos and conflict. Indeed, prosperity and fulfillment require a healthy political life - one that reflects our basic needs and interests, our highest aspirations, and balances the harsh requirements of power.

Political science involves a full range of inquiry, addressing questions such as: "Who gets what?" "What is a just political order?" and "Why is it so often abused?" The discipline utilizes methods ranging from statistical analysis to input historical comparison. To develop skills in these methods, political science students reflect on influential and time-tested texts while also exploring cutting-edge theories. Political science students also examine issues such as campaign finance reform and engage debates and the value of international organizations in the Pacific. Students also study events such as the fall of the Berlin Wall and phenomena such as the rise of global terrorism. Political science students also examine key ethical questions and can thus explain intelligently whether or not the Athenians were justified in condemning Socrates to death.

Since we are all significantly shaped by the assumptions and practices of the institutions we inhabit, political science helps us to understand not only our world but also ourselves. If we choose to ignore politics, it doesn't go away; we just lose the opportunity to influence our communities for the better.

Career Opportunities

The Political Science Department offers an undergraduate degree in political science for students preparing for graduate degrees in related fields, professional degrees (law or business), a wide range of public service occupations (local, state, federal, or Foreign offices), or countless posts in organizations seeking to influence public policy. The degree also serves the liberal arts students interested in an under graduate major that focuses on challenging questions facing modern society.

Students may emphasize the subfields of American government, comparative government, international politics, political philosophy, and public policy.

Programs and Degrees

- B.A. Political Science
- Political Science Minor
- B.A. Pacific Island Studies
- Polynesian Studies Minor
- B.A. Social Science Education
- Pre-law Advisement
- Public Management Minor
Program Outcomes

Upon completing a major in Political Science, students will:

1. Write an effective research paper using professional formats;
2. Write an effective persuasive/analytical essay/report;
3. Demonstrate competence using logical/analytical skills;
4. Demonstrate an understanding of political philosophy/theory;
5. Demonstrate the critical reading skills needed to engage professional journals/monographs;
6. Demonstrate content mastery in Int Relations, Law, US Government, Asia/Pacific, or Public Management;
7. Conduct an effective oral presentation;
8. Complete a meaningful internship or capstone paper.

Related Course Listings

BUSM | COMM | ECON | HIST | MATH | POSC | PMGT | PSYC

Major and Minor Requirements

The Political Science Program prepares students to understand, analyze, and influence public policy in venues from local to international.

Students may emphasize the subfields of American government, comparative government, international politics, political philosophy, and public policy. The internship experience is an integral part of the Political Science program. An internship may be scheduled after the Junior year when sufficient class work has been completed that will provide the student with information and maturity to substantially contribute to the office assigned. The student will register for POSC 498 (3 credits) and work 180 hours. It is the students responsibility to set up an internship with the assistance of the program director.

Occasionally students will want to extend the internship experience or seek additional experience elsewhere. Those students must keep in mind the following: 1) Only three credits of internship credit may count for Political Science credit. Any other credits will count towards graduation but not as POSC credit, 2) Only three credits will be graded. The rest must be pass/no pass, 3) No internship credit will be given beyond the 180 hours required for graduation.

The department offers the Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Social Science Education. A minor is offered in Political Science. The department does not count "D" credit toward completion of any major or minor.
B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE (40 HOURS)

ADMISSIONS TO MAJOR COURSES (19 hours)

- POSC 101 Introduction to Politics (3)
- POSC 110 US Political System (3) OR POSC 150 Comparative Government and Politics (3) OR POSC 170 International Relations
- POSC 200 Political Inquiry (4)
- POSC 202 History of Political Philosophy (3)
- POSC 204 Quantitative Political Research (3)
- POSC 230 Governance & Public Law (3)

ADVANCED CONTENT (15 hours, 12 hours must be at the 300 level or higher)

Choose One of the Following:

- POSC 322 Oceanic Governments (3)
- POSC 325R Pacific National Politics (3)
- POSC 340 Asian Governments (3)
- POSC 342 International Relations of Asia (3)

Electives (Choose four from the following):

- POSC 312 US Legislatures (3)
- POSC 314 State & Local Governments (3)
- POSC 316 Executive and Political Leadership (3)
- POSC 318 Federalism & Intergovernmental Relations (3)
- POSC 330 Intro. to Public Administration (3)
- POSC 331 Public Policy (3)
- POSC 332 Public Personnel Management (3)
- POSC 335 Terrorism (3)
- POSC 338 War and Peace (3)
- POSC 362 International Political Economy and Development (3)
- POSC 364 Conflict Bargaining and Management (3)
- POSC 410 US Constitution (3)
- POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism (3)
- POSC 470 International Relations Theory (3)
- POSC 480 Political Future Studies (3)
- POSC 390R Special Topics in Political Science (3)
- PMGT 300 Public Policy (3)
- PMGT 350 Crisis Management (3)

POSC 310 Congress and the Presidency (3)

POSC 420 Complexity and Public Policy
- PMGT 360 Disaster Management (3)
- PMGT 499 Public Management (3)

*In addition, electives may include up to two of the following:*

- COMM 252 Groups, Leadership, and Culture (3)
- COMM 454 Culture and Conflict (3)
- ECON 350 Economic Development (3)
- HIST 423 Nationalism (3)
- PMGT 300 Public Policy (3)
- PMGT 350 Crisis Management (3)
- PMGT 360 Disaster Management (3)

It is strongly recommended that all Political Science majors take a minor in a technical field such as accounting, conflict resolution, economics, computer science (with emphasis in database management or web design) or public management.

**CAPSTONE & INTERNSHIP (6 hours)**

- POSC 410 The Constitution of the United States (3) *OR* POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism (3) *OR* POSC 470 International Relations Theory (3) *OR* PMGT 499 Public Management (3)
- POSC 498 Internship OR POSC 499 Research & Writing

**POLITICAL SCIENCE MINOR (15 HOURS)**

Students may earn a political science minor by completing 15 hours from the political science offerings including at least two upper-division (300- and 400-level) classes. Other courses are to be selected in consultation with a member of the political science faculty.

**B.A. SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION (74 HOURS)**

See Secondary Education » Learn more.

**PRE-LAW ADVISEMENT**

There is no one special academic program undergraduate students should take to prepare them for admission to a law school. Most law schools prefer students who have developed good writing and other communication skills and who have a solid general education background. Courses in the social sciences are a good preparation for training in the law, and many lawyers find training in accounting and English to be a very useful adjunct to their legal training.

For specific information regarding particular law schools and law school admission tests and requirements, students may consult the Department of Political Science.
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT MINOR (18 HOURS)

Public management is concerned with how to manage government or non-profit organizations. A public management minor combines the management skills from business and the understanding of government from political science, and should provide students with added skills and knowledge to help them acquire meaningful employment within the public sector. A minor in public management includes a total of 18 semester hours, with no more than 6 used in the student's major. Courses are to be taken from the following:

Core Requirements (9 hours)

- POSC 330 Introduction to Public Administration (3)
- PMGT 300 Public Policy (3)
- PMGT 499 Public Management (3)

3 Electives (9 Hours)—Select One from Each Group:

**Group 1 (3 hours)**

- ECON 200 Principles of Microeconomics (3)
- ECON 201 Principles of Macroeconomics (3)
- MATH 221 Principles of Statistics I (3)
- PSYC 205 Applied Social Statistics (3)

**Group 2 (3 hours)**

- POSC 332 Public Personnel Management (3)
- BUSM 300 Leadership Principles (3)
- BUSM 310 Leadership Principles (Business Majors) (3)
- PMGT 350 Crisis Management (3)
- PMGT 360 Disaster Management (3)

**Group 3 (3 hours)**

- POSC 314 State and Local Government (3)
- POSC 150 Comparative Government and Politics (3)
- POSC 170 International Relations (3)
- POSC 475 Political Futures Studies (3)
- POSC 460R Pacific Regionalism (3)
- HIST 423 Modern Nationalism and Globalization (3)
- *Or other course with Public Management Program approval,
Political Science (POSC)

101. Introduction to Politics (3) (F, W, Term) An introduction to political theories, institutions, and ideologies with instruction in logic and communication.

110. The U.S. Political System (3) (F, W, Term) Systematic inquiry into the national government and politics of the U.S. in the context of American society as a whole.

110H. The U.S. Political System (3) (F, W, Term) Same as above, but for mature and honor students.

150. Comparative Government and Politics (3) (F - Odd years) Patterns of select European, Asian, and Pacific Basin political systems.

170. International Relations (3) (F, W, Term) An analysis of modern international politics.

170H. International Relations (3) (F, W, Term) Same as above, but for mature and honor students.

200. Political Inquiry (4) (W) An examination of the methodology of political science.

202. History of Political Philosophy (3) (F) A survey of the great political philosophies.

204. Quantitative Political Research (3) (W) Explores various quantitative methods and research skills related to the field of political science. (Prerequisites: POSC 200, or approval of the instructor.)

230. Governance and Law (3) (F) Introduces the basic concepts, institutions, and procedures of governance and law designed to foster effective and legitimate uses of power.

312. U.S. Legislatures (3) (F - Odd years) Examines the structure, organization, leadership, strategies, and outputs of the United States Congress and Legislatures.

310. Congress and the Presidency (3) (Term) Examines theories of power, institutional organization, leadership style, and interest group interests to reveal the structure, organization, and evolution of the U.S. Congress and the presidency and how both interact to create public policy.
314. **State and Local Government** (3) (W - Even years) Designed to provide a basic understanding of how local governments function. Federalism, actors, and public policy issues will be examined.

316. **Executives & Political Leadership** (3) (W - Odd years) Examines political leadership from the executive's perspective, including philosophy, history, organization, processes, and outputs.

318. **Federalism & Intergovernmental Relations** (3) (F - Odd years) Examines federal systems of government and intergovernmental relations as they affect governance, citizen participation, and government outputs.

322. **Oceanic Governments** (3) (W) This course examines the governments and politics of the island societies of Oceania.

325R. **Pacific National Politics** (3) (F) The study of culture and politics of a Pacific Island country capitalizing on current elections and campaign activities. Political behavior, economic and social concerns, and historical factors are brought into focus.

330. **Introduction to Public Administration** (3) (W - Odd years) Organization and operation of government. Relationship of administration to other branches of government; type of control over administration; control and local government.

331. **Public Policy** (3) (W) The decision-making processes by which public policies are reached, and steps of analysis of those policies.

332. **Public Personnel Management** (3) (F - Even Years) The nature and development of functions, techniques, and maintenance problems of personnel. Labor relations philosophy and collective bargaining in the public and private sector.

335. **Terrorism** (3) (W) Examines the phenomenon of terrorism with a focus on types, causes, effects, and responses.

338. **War and Peace** (3) (term) Explores the causes, structures, and dynamics of war and peace.
340. Asian Governments (W, Term) An examination of the politics and governments of Asian countries.

342. International Relations of Asia (3) (F) Foreign Policy and International Relations of China, Japan, northeast and southeast Asia. Historical and contemporary review and analysis.

362. International Political Economy and Development (3) (F) Surveys the language, theory, and modern history of international political economy and development.

364. Conflict Bargaining and Management (3) (F) Examines the practices, theories, and culture surrounding conflict bargaining and management.

390R. Special Topics in Political Science (3) (Variable)

410. The Constitution of the United States (3) (W - Even years) This course is a description and analysis of the United States Constitution in its historical and continuing role as the basis of American government and politics.

460R. Pacific Regionalism (3) (W) The study of international and regional organizations based in the Pacific. Provides general understanding of work programs, staffing, procedures, and involvement of Pacific Island governments.

470. International Relations Theory (3) (W, F) Analysis of major theories and theorists of International Relations: systems, conflict, environment, deterrence, integration, decision-making and special topics.

480. Political Futures Studies (3) (Term) This course looks at the various methods of futures forecasting, images of the future, and societal theories of social change.

498. Political Internship (3) (F, W) Under faculty supervision, students will work in a private or government agency. (Prerequisites: POSC 200 and 202, or approval of the instructor.)

499. Political Research and Writing (3) (F) Under faculty supervision, the student will research and write a major paper on a political topic. (Prerequisite: Eng 315 or 316, and approval of the instructor.)

420. Complexity and Public Policy (3) (F) Examines and employs complexity theory to assess public policy and examine how governments and societies can be better ordered.