Contents

1 Foreword

2 Advising
   General notes
   Forms
   Meeting with your advisor

4 The political science major
   Core requirements
   Special courses
   Restrictions on courses
   Supporting coursework
   Major plans of study
   Finishing your degree

7 The political science minor
   Restrictions on courses

8 Course planning
   General advice
   The first four terms
   Choosing field courses
   The second four terms

10 Transfer students

11 Other study options
   Individual study
   Internships
   Study abroad
   Restrictions

13 Probation and progress
   Probation
   Progress toward your degree

14 After you graduate
   Post-graduate study
   Careers

18 Senior theses, honors, and distinction
   The senior thesis
   The Political Science Honors Program
   Departmental distinction

20 Political science scholarships and awards

21 Student groups

22 Contacts and resources

24 Appendix:
The political science curriculum
This handbook summarizes and explains departmental requirements, policies, and resources, and offers a distillation of the best advice our office can offer students. If you still have questions about or need more details concerning any of the topics discussed here, contact the people or offices noted in the text. And please let us know right away about anything you discover here that is incorrect, conflicting, ambiguous, or incomplete.
General points
We recommend that you take advantage of all the services the university and college provide to keep track of your degree requirements and monitor your academic progress. As a matter of university policy, you are finally responsible for knowing and observing all the academic rules and requirements that pertain to your degree and programs.

Besides our department’s undergraduate website (where you found this handbook), you’ll find the following websites especially helpful. Whenever you have a question, your first step should be to consult these websites to see if you can find the answer there.

**Las Student Pages**
www.las.uiuc.edu/students

**Registration information**
www.registrar.illinois.edu/registration/index.html

**Degree audit reporting system (DARS) for students**
(This report shows which of your campus, college, and major requirements are complete and which ones remain)
www.registrar.illinois.edu/dars/generate.html

**my.Illinois Course Explorer**
(Includes current course catalogs, course schedules and real-time enrollment information, general education requirement course lists, and major, minor, and program information)
my.illinois.edu

**Student Code**
admin.illinois.edu/policy/code

Pay immediate and careful attention to mail or messages from any university office or official. School officials and professors will use the email and physical addresses you have on record with the school for official communications, so make sure you have registered your email address properly with the school and keep your contact information up to date through UI Integrate.

You may wish to read Dr. Hinchliffe’s psadvisor weblog (wiki.cites.uiuc.edu/wiki/display/psadvisor/Home) or become a fan of the department’s Facebook page (follow the link on the department’s website). Also, our office regularly sends news and announcements to the ps-advisor-l email listserver; you can subscribe by sending an email from your illinois.edu account to "listserv@listserv.illinois.edu" with a blank subject line and “subscribe PS-ADVISOR-L” in the body, with no other text or signature included. You will receive an email reply with further instructions.

**Forms**
Most departmental forms—individual study, scholarship and essay award applications, honors thesis forms and information, Pi Sigma Alpha applications, and so on—are available online (www.pol.illinois.edu/undergraduate/forms.html). LAS has put its forms online as well (www.las.illinois.edu/students/forms).

**Meeting with your advisor**
For quick or purely informational matters, emailing your advisor will usually do. But for more involved questions or problems, you will need to meet with your advisor in person. You should also contact or meet with your advisor once every term sometime before registration begins for the following term, especially if you are interested in transferring credit from other institutions, applying
for internships or study abroad, or working through any probation or registration problems.

Advisors are assigned to students by last name as follows:

A–I       Dr. Maurice Meilleur
F–L       Chera LaForge
M–R       Leslie Caughell
S–Z       Dr. Joseph Hinchliffe

Call 333.7491 from 9.00–12.00 and 1.00–5.00, Monday through Friday, to make an appointment. You can always ask to meet with a different advisor, if you have a preference. There are limited walk-in hours available (these will be noted on the department’s undergraduate page when available), but generally students must make appointments in advance by contacting the undergraduate office.

Come to your meeting prepared. Bring all material relevant to what you need to discuss with your advisor, including your own academic records and any pertinent letters, forms, brochures, messages, and so forth. Write your questions down if you have more than one or two issues to address, and plan to take notes. Because advisors have many responsibilities, if you need an advisor’s guidance, feedback, or signature, you should plan your meeting far enough in advance of the relevant deadlines to allow for the time he or she needs to review any materials and complete any forms required.
At the University of Illinois, the undergraduate study of political science is divided into five fields: American Politics, Public Policy, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, and International Relations. A full list of political science courses is at the end of this handbook.

**ps 101 (US Government and Politics)** is a mandatory course for majors and a prerequisite (a course you must complete beforehand) for almost every other political science course. Each field contains a 200-level introductory field course, other intermediate courses, and advanced-level (300- and 400-level) courses. You should take the field course (or, in American politics, **ps 101**) before you take any advanced courses in that field.

A political science major requires 50 hours of coursework. 30 of these hours come from political science classes; these are your core requirements. The remaining 20 hours are your supporting coursework.

**Core requirements**
You must complete 30 political science hours, distributed according to the following requirements:

- **ps 101 (Intro to American Government & Politics): 3 hours**
- Three field courses, from **ps 100 (Study of Politics), 220 (Public Policy), 230 (Political Science Research), 240 (Comparative Politics), 270 (Political Theory), or 280/281 (International Relations): 9 hours**
- Advanced-level (300/400-level) **ps courses: 12 hours**
- **ps courses at any level: 6 hours**

A related requirement is that you complete 12 hours of advanced-level political science courses on the Urbana-Champaign campus. For students who only take 12 hours of advanced-level political science, this means that you must complete all of your advanced-level hours in political science on campus. We make a limited exception for students studying abroad: You may apply 3 advanced-level hours per term, up to a total of 6 hours, from courses you take abroad toward your major, and the college will treat them as being “on-campus” for the purposes of this requirement. **ps 490 (individual study) and ps 491 (government internship) hours (described below), no matter where you do your internship, are considered “on-campus” for the purposes of this requirement. Exceptions to departmental advanced-level course requirements do not change the college and campus advanced-hour and residency requirements. These requirements can be complicated to apply; you should speak with your advisor, or with your admissions and records officer in the LAS Student Academic Affairs Office, if you have any questions, or if you plan to use advanced-level credit you did not earn on this campus towards your major or degree.

**Special courses**
Some courses are not associated with any specific field.

- **ps 100** is a survey course designed to introduce students to the discipline of political science. It is an excellent course if you want an overview of the study of politics. For some political science majors with advanced-placement credit for **ps 101**, it may be a good first course in political science, but your advisor usually will recommend another.

- **ps 199** is an open undergraduate seminar. Topics for the course can vary from term to term.

- **ps 200**, Foundations of Political Science, is similar to **ps 100**—in fact, you cannot get credit for both courses. Presently, if you take **ps 200**, you can ask an advisor for a major modification form to
allow it to serve as a field course.

PS 300 is the number used for courses on topics or problems not covered by courses in our regular catalog. The topics covered by these courses vary from term to term. You may earn no more than 3 hours of credit in PS 300.

PS 490 is a variable-hour independent study course for juniors and seniors. The “Other study options” chapter below explains when and how to arrange independent study courses. You cannot count more than 6 hours of PS 490, or more than 9 combined hours of PS 490 and PS 491, toward your major requirements.

PS 491 is for students earning credit for work in approved government internships. The “Other study options” chapter explains internship credit in more detail. You cannot count more than 6 hours of PS 491 toward your major, or more than 9 combined hours of PS 491 and PS 490.

PS 494 is the department’s junior honors seminar. The topic of the course varies from section to section, and topics may overlap or duplicate those of other courses. You can repeat PS 494 for a total of 6 hours if the topics of the courses you take are different, but you cannot receive credit for both an honors seminar and another course on the same topic. Only students in the political science honors program may take this course.

PS 495 is the department’s senior honors seminar for students intending to write an honors thesis. It includes an advanced overview of methodological issues in political science and culminates in a substantial research proposal for the thesis. You may earn no more than 6 combined hours of credit in PS 495 and PS 496. Also, hours in PS 495 do not count toward the 30 required hours for political science majors, but they do count as on-campus advanced hours for the LAS college requirement. Only students in the political science honors program, or who have the permission of the instructor, may take this course.

PS 496 is a variable-credit course for political science majors writing honors theses. Hours in PS 496 do not count toward the 30 required hours for political science majors, but they do count as on-campus advanced hours for the LAS college requirement. You can take up to 6 credit hours total of PS 496, but you may earn no more than 6 combined hours of credit in PS 495 and PS 496. Only senior political science majors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher and written approval from a faculty member (the thesis supervisor) and the department may take this course. We describe honors theses in more detail in the “Departmental Honors” chapter.

Restricted on courses

By agreement with the college and with some other departments and programs, some seats in certain political science courses are reserved for students with other majors. When the seats set aside for political science are full, political science majors will not be able to add those courses to their schedules. Generally, unclaimed seats set aside for other majors will be open to political science majors around the time that registration opens to freshmen, about three weeks into the registration period. Ask an advisor if you have any questions or if you would like an override for a course.

A few courses are restricted by class standing. Only seniors may participate in the senior thesis course, PS 496. Only juniors and seniors may enroll in PS 301, 302, and 386. Other courses may have similar restrictions. Any of these restrictions will be specified in the course descriptions in the online schedule.

Supporting coursework

Completing a political science major also requires you to take 20 hours of thematically-related courses outside political science that support your study in the major. At least 12 of these hours must be at the 200-level or higher. The department has interpreted the rules regarding supporting coursework broadly, but we recommend that you choose a program that complements the courses you choose for your political science major.

There are three ways to complete your supporting coursework.

Option 1. You may complete the requirements for a second major or a minor. The college explains the procedures for declaring second majors and minors on its student pages.

Several political science courses are “cross-listed” as courses in other departments. For example, PS 312, Politics and the Media, is cross-listed as CMN 325 and MS 322. The rules regarding cross-listed advanced-level courses and how they apply to students who are double-majoring are complicated; the best advice, if you are a double major and want to be certain that you can complete both majors, is to assume that any advanced-level course you take that is listed in the catalogs of both your departments will not count toward the advanced-level course requirement of either major. Make sure you consult an advisor if you are taking any courses from other programs cross-listed with political science courses.

If you add a minor that does not require at least 20 hours, you must take additional courses in that department or program to reach 20 hours to use it for supporting coursework.
Option 2. You may complete 20 credit hours of courses from any one or two academic departments outside political science. (This is a good option for students interested in taking multiple courses from departments, such as economics and psychology, that do not offer minors.)

Option 3. You may complete 20 hours from three or more departments according to a “topical plan of study.” You must write a short memo to your political science advisor that outlines the program you wish to use, lists the courses you’d like to take and explains why they fit together. Once the plan is approved you may plan to use these courses for supporting coursework.

You may not use any of the following courses for supporting coursework under any of the above options: political science courses, courses cross-listed with political science, basic composition proficiency courses, courses you use to complete your campus nonprimary language proficiency requirement, and any courses you take credit/no credit. Note that because of these restrictions, you might complete the requirements for a second major or minor, but not be able to use all those courses for your supporting coursework. Ask an advisor if you have any questions.

Major plans of study
Before you graduate, you and your political science advisor must complete a major plan of study, a document that notes your progress on your general education and major requirements and lists the courses you intend to use for your supporting coursework. You must submit the completed major plan of study to your admissions and records officer in the college. Typically we ask students to complete this form once they have enrolled in the last course(s) they are using for supporting coursework, hence at the latest after they register for their last term on campus.

Finishing your degree and graduating
When you register for your final semester of classes, you must declare your intent to graduate. Until the tenth day of classes, you can do this online from the same suite of applications you use to register for courses. Your admissions and records officer can add your name to the graduation list if you miss the deadline. Declaring your intent to graduate is one important step in the process of completing your degree; it prompts your admissions and records officer to conduct an official audit of your courses to confirm that you have completed or will have completed all the requirements for your degree, major(s), and any minor(s). Under the supervision of a dean, your college admissions and records officer—not your political science advisor—is the person who decides or confirms finally whether you have satisfied the requirements for your degree. Note finally that participating in a commencement or convocation ceremony is distinct from actually graduating; you will need to register for those ceremonies separately, and being allowed to participate in such a ceremony does not mean you have completed your degree.
A political science minor requires you to complete 18 hours of coursework, distributed as follows:

**PS 100 or 101 (101 recommended): 3 hours**
Two field courses, from PS 201 (US Racial & Ethnic Politics; counts as an American Politics field course for minors only), 220 (Public Policy), 230 (Political Science Research), 240 (Comparative Politics), 270 (Political Theory), or 280/281 (International Relations): **6 hours**
Any three advanced-level (300/400-level) courses from the fields represented by the chosen field courses above only: **9 hours**

The fields from which you may choose your advanced-level political science courses depend on your choice of 100 or 101 and the field courses you take. Assume, for example, that you take PS 101 (an American politics course), PS 240 (comparative politics), and PS 270 (political theory). If you then take PS 304 (The Presidency), you may use the course for your minor, because it is an American politics course, and you are using PS 101. If you take PS 384 (The Politics of Globalization), however, you may not count it towards your minor, because it is an international relations course, and not in the fields represented by PS 101, 240, or 270. The PS curriculum list in the appendix to this handbook will help you match courses with their subfields.

You may count up to 6 hours of PS 300 and PS 499 courses in appropriate fields toward your minor. (PS 499 is the designation for special topics courses used through spring 2010.) To use these courses requires you to have a minor modification form signed by a political science advisor that you deliver to your admissions and records officer in your college. The form is needed because these courses vary in topic and are not automatically assigned to any fields in the political science catalog. A political science advisor can tell you the fields to which different sections of PS 300 and PS 499 belong.

You may count hours from PS 490 and PS 491 towards your minor, if the topic of the research you completed for your independent study or internship was in an appropriate field. You may have to present documentation or ask the supervising political science faculty member to contact the undergraduate studies office to confirm the field in which your independent study or internship research belongs. Using these courses also requires a minor modification form signed by a political science advisor that you deliver to your admissions and records officer.

No other courses count towards a political science minor. There are no exceptions.

**Restrictions on courses**
Many political science courses are partially or fully reserved for political science majors. Also, by agreement with the college and with some other departments and programs, some seats in certain courses are reserved for students with other majors. Students who do not have political science as their primary major may only register for these courses or seats when the department lifts the restrictions, or when a political science advisor overrides them. Restrictions are generally lifted around the time that enrolled freshmen are permitted to pre-register, or about three weeks into the registration period. For open seats in courses where seats are allotted to different majors, you will need to call or come in to the undergraduate studies office for a course restriction override.
General advice
Plan a flexible schedule as far as two or three terms ahead. If you plan carefully and take advantage of advanced-placement credit, summer courses, and online courses, you may be able to graduate one term or even a full year "early." Complete your LAS general education, non-primary language, basic composition, quantitative reasoning, and political science core requirements by the end of your junior year, so you can be flexible in your later terms of study and have room for study abroad or an internship.

Try to spread your courses in a given term around different subjects and areas of knowledge. Continue required subjects you started in high school, like non-primary languages or math, as soon as possible—especially if they are not your favorites. Don’t make your coursework harder than it has to be by waiting.

Many 100- and 200-level political science courses are social science general education courses, so you will probably not have to go out of your way to meet this general education requirement. Some political science courses meet additional or other requirements. PS 201 (US Racial and Ethnic Politics) is a social science and a US-minority cultural studies course, PS 241 (Comparative Politics in Developing Nations) is a social science and a non-Western cultural studies course, and PS 270 (Introduction to Political Theory) is a historical and philosophical perspectives course.

You should choose your supporting coursework no later than the second semester of your sophomore year. It is important to plan your supporting coursework, because many 200-level and higher courses have prerequisites. Use your general education and elective courses to try out programs or subjects you think you would be interested in using for supporting coursework.

If you are transferring from another school, or have credit from advanced placement tests, or plan to take courses during summer sessions, you may need to adapt these suggestions to meet your own needs. Some graduate and professional schools—medical schools, for example—may ask you to complete specific requirements in order to apply as well. Ask your advisor for help.

The first four terms
You should consult your degree audit report and campus and college general education requirements, along with these suggestions, in order to tailor them to suit your specific needs.

The list below is a recommended plan of courses. Scheduling and seat availability may force you to adjust when you take some of your general education or elective courses. Consult your advisor if you have any questions or concerns about your schedule.

First term
PS 101 or other introductory political science course
Basic composition or elective/discovery course (a)
Non-primary language (if needed) or elective (b)
Quantitative reasoning or natural science general ed course (c)
Arts and Humanities general ed course or elective
LAS 101 (LAS 122 for James Scholars)

Second term
PS field course
PS field or other 200-level course
Basic composition or elective/discovery course
Non-primary language (if needed) or general ed course
General ed course or elective
Third term
PS field or other 200-level course
PS 200-level or general ed course
Non-primary language (if needed) or general ed course
General ed course or elective
General ed course or elective

Fourth term
PS advanced-level course
PS field or other 200-level course
Non-primary language (if needed) or general ed course
General ed course or elective
Elective

Notes
a. Discovery courses are courses set aside by departments only for first-year freshmen. Some meet general education requirements, while others are for elective hours only. The Provost’s office keeps current lists of discovery courses at www.provost.edu/programs/Discovery.courses.html.
b. The college requires proficiency in a non-primary language equivalent to two years' worth (or four semester courses) of college study. If you plan to start a language from the beginning and take all the courses to reach this level, make sure to leave room in your schedule for all the courses you’ll need to complete the requirement.
c. The department recommends STAT 100 or an equivalent course, like ECON 202, PSYC 238, or SOC 235.

Choosing field courses
Pick your field courses according to your intellectual interests and goals. Keep in mind the field course prerequisites for advanced-level political science courses. Technically, once you have completed 6 hours of PS courses, you may take any advanced-level political science courses you wish. But professors who teach advanced classes assume you have a certain grasp of foundational knowledge and experience in the field. You are not likely to do well in a course for which you are not prepared.

If you plan to study abroad, you should take PS 240 (Introduction to Comparative Politics) and/or PS 280 (Introduction to International Relations), to prepare for advanced-level comparative and international politics courses you may want to take before you go. If you plan to apply for internships or independent study, or to complete an honors thesis, consider PS 230 (Introduction to Political Research). Some professors will not supervise internships or individual study with students who have not taken this course.

The second four terms
As an incoming freshman, you may not have a clear idea yet what all your abilities, preferences, and shortcomings are, or what you want to do when you finish your undergraduate degree. It is thus more helpful to think about your junior and senior years in terms of your goals, rather than what specific courses you should take.

By the end of your junior year, you should have:
—completed all your general education, major, and supporting coursework requirements;
—studied abroad, or made plans to do so, if that is what you want to do;
—completed an internship, or made plans to do so, if that is what you want to do;
—chosen the areas you would like to study outside your general education, major, and supporting coursework requirements during your senior year;
—taken part in other activities or projects, or developed skills, that will make you a more attractive professional or graduate school applicant or job candidate, according to your preferences;
—and begun specific post-graduate planning: picking a post-graduate career, meeting with a career counselor or with faculty and staff mentors to discuss your prospects and options, arranging to take any examinations for graduate or professional schools (GRE, LSAT, GMAT, etc.), and creating a timeline with due dates for gathering materials and submitting applications.

By the end of the first term of your senior year, you should have:
—completed all your general education, major, and supporting coursework requirements for a BA in political science;
—successfully concluded any study abroad programs or internships;
—successfully concluded any other activities or studies you took on connected to your postgraduate career; and
—put into action the postgraduate plan you created after your junior year (or before).
Our department does not impose any of its own requirements upon students transferring from other departments in the college, from other colleges at the University of Illinois to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, or from other schools to the University of Illinois. But we do have recommendations for students coming to the department from another department, program, or school.

**Transfer students from other uiuc colleges or las majors (intercollege and intercurricular transfers):** Before you declare a political science major, you should read this handbook carefully. If you have any questions or are still not sure if the major is an appropriate choice, you may meet with a political science advisor to review your transcript and answer your questions. Most successful transfer students have completed (and done well in) at least two political science courses before they declare the major.

**Transfer students from other colleges and universities in the us:** Any student considering a transfer to the University of Illinois from another school should review this handbook and the College of Liberal Arts and Science’s Transfer Handbook, available online (admissions.illinois.edu/pdf/transfer/handbook/las2.pdf).

The college requires that you complete at least one transferrable political science course before you arrive in order to declare political science as your major. We recommend strongly that you complete a three-hour course that would transfer to the University of Illinois as PS 101 (Introduction to American Government and Politics) and at least one more three-hour course that would transfer as a field course (PS 100, 220, 230, 240, 270, or 280)—two more, if possible. You can take more political science courses before you come to the university, but be advised that specific political science major requirements may keep hours from some courses from counting towards your major requirements.

Transfer students new to the university with strong academic records should self-nominate for the University of Illinois’s James Scholars honors program. In order to be eligible, you must have a transfer GPA of 3.5, and you must have successfully participated in an honors program at your previous institution. Also, you must apply during your first term at the University of Illinois to be considered for the program.

**International transfer students:** If you are interested in coming from an institution abroad to complete a degree at the University of Illinois, you should review the admissions application information for international students at the Office of Admissions website (admissions.illinois.edu/apply/requirements_international.html). Otherwise, advice for transfer students coming to Illinois from other institutions in the US applies to you also.
You may want to pursue some topic in political science more thoroughly than you can in the courses the department regularly offers, or you may wish to study political science in a different institution, or even in a different country. There are a number of options you might consider in your junior or senior year.

**Individual study**

Individual study courses (PS 490) allow you to work closely with a political science faculty member to explore a topic in greater depth than our catalog courses allow, or to pursue a topic that is not in the catalog. The department considers these courses to be extensions of, not replacements for, courses in the PS catalog.

Individual study typically involves preparing a substantial research paper or project. You can enroll in from 1 to 4 credit hours for each individual study class; the amount of work you will do depends on the amount of credit you hope to earn. The content of an individual study is up to your faculty sponsor, but you can expect to complete about 10 pages of written work for every credit hour.

Not every faculty member is willing to take on individual projects—at least, not with just any student. These courses are uncompensated extra work for faculty, and they take time away from course preparation and research. It is more likely that a professor will agree to supervise an individual study course with you if one or more of the following conditions are true:

1. You have completed (and done well in) an advanced-level course in the field in which you want the independent study, preferably a course with the professor with whom you’d like to work.
2. You contact the professor well ahead of time—one or even two terms before the independent study course would happen.
3. You have a well-thought out question or project in mind to propose to the faculty member. (PS 230, Introduction to Political Research, can help you develop sound research proposals.)
4. Your proposal concerns research on a topic of particular interest to the faculty member.

Generally, only juniors and seniors are likely to be prepared sufficiently for individual study. Enrolling in an individual study course requires you and the sponsoring faculty member to complete a form (available on the political science undergraduate web page) describing the project and the nature of the work you will do. The Director of Undergraduate Studies must then approve the project.

**Internships**

The University of Illinois does not typically give academic credit for internships. There are six exceptions to this rule.

1. **The Illinois in Washington Program.** Program details are on the IIW website (engagement.illinois.edu/iiw/index.html).
2. **The Vienna Diplomatic Program.** Details are on the program’s website (euc.illinois.edu/Vienna), or you can contact political science professor Robert Pahre (pahre@illinois.edu).
3. **The Internships in Francophone Europe (IFE) Paris Field Study and Internships Program.** Details are on the program’s website (www.ifeparis.org) and in the University of Illinois’s Study Abroad Office’s program database (search for “Internships in Francophone Europe/Paris, France”).
4. **The Civic Leadership Program.** Details are on the program’s webpage (www.civicleadership.uiuc.edu).
5. **The Champaign County Public Defender Program.** Details are available by contacting Dr Hinchliffe (hinchliffe@illinois.edu) or the Director of Pre-Law Advising Services, Jamie Thomas-Ward (thomas99@illinois.edu).
6. Individual study credit associated with internships.
An internship can be the basis for an individual study. You must work these projects out as you would for any other individual study arrangement. You cannot earn credit directly for job-related work at an internship site. Also, written work you complete on the job does not in itself constitute academic work; your faculty sponsor must supervise and direct any work you do for academic credit. Students must have at least sophomore status and be in good academic standing to choose this option. Note that if you choose this option, you will not have the benefit of placement assistance, site review, or other faculty supervision and aid that students on approved internship programs have.

Study abroad
The University of Illinois’s Study Abroad Office coordinates a variety of academic programs and internship/service learning opportunities for both summer and regular academic terms. There are programs on all seven continents—some in English, some in the host countries’ languages. The department recommends strongly that you study abroad for at least one term, especially if you are interested in comparative politics or international relations.

Generally, coursework abroad counts towards LAS degrees; depending on the amount and level of credit, it can count toward political science major requirements as well. Some courses available on these programs have been pre-approved for specific credit by the college and the department; for others, you will need to ask for course approvals before you leave or after you return.

If you are interested in studying abroad, visit the SAO’s website at www.studyabroad.illinois.edu/earlyplanning/where_to_start.aspx and watch the First Steps series of videos. The website explains further steps for researching and applying for programs.

Outstanding students may wish to pursue international study after they graduate. The National and International Scholarships Program coordinates programs for international scholars like the Churchill, Fulbright, Gates Cambridge, Luce, Marshall, Mitchell, and Rhodes Scholars programs.

The university is also a partner in the Good Governance Consortium, which offers exchange and internship programs to schools in the US, Austria, Belgium, Finland, and Italy. Program details are available at the University of Illinois’s European Union Center website (euc.illinois.edu/goodgov), or from political science professor Robert Pahre (pahre@illinois.edu). The European Union Center at UIUC administers the grant that supports the program, but the Study Abroad Office processes applications and manages student contacts. Limited scholarship assistance is available.

Restrictions
Review the political science major requirements chapter above for information about restrictions on the number of hours you can apply to your major and degree from individual study, government internship, and study abroad courses.
Probation

Students sometimes stumble academically. This often happens after a significant change or event—your first term in college, or your first term after transferring to UIUC from another school; a death, illness, or divorce in your family or among your close friends; or a physical or emotional problem of your own. If your campus or major GPA drops below 2.0 (a C average), the college will place you on academic probation. You will receive a letter from the college explaining why you have been placed on probation and the conditions under which you can return to good standing. The letter will also explain the consequences of continued poor performance.

The campus and college have a number of resources for students on probation, which you can use depending on the reasons for the trouble you’re having. Students with chronic physical, cognitive, or psychological conditions should visit Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES) to discuss accommodations in your courses or living conditions that might improve your performance in classes.

The Campus Counseling Center is useful for students who need to address emotional or psychological issues, and students who need to develop important skills and habits for succeeding in college, like studying, test preparation, or time management.

If you are having academic problems, your advisor can help you evaluate your current schedule and devise a plan for your probationary and subsequent semesters that will help you complete your degree successfully.

If you are placed on academic probation, you must see a political science advisor to discuss your status and future plans. We may contact you if you do not approach us first. You may need to complete an informational survey about your probation, or arrange meetings with one or more of the campus or college student life units mentioned above, in connection with this meeting. To prevent further academic missteps, we may place an advising hold on your registration if you fail to meet with us as required.

Progress toward your degree

Students must make regular and satisfactory progress toward their degree by enrolling in and passing appropriate courses. LAS policy requires students in a major to take the required courses to complete a degree in that major and maintain an acceptable GPA (2.0) in courses for that major. Generally, taking one PS course per semester and maintaining a GPA of 2.0 in PS courses until you are finished or nearly finished with your degree constitutes minimal progress toward a degree in political science (but note that it may not allow you to graduate in four years). Absent special circumstances (like a recent transfer) students who have completed six or fewer hours of PS courses by the start of their junior year are not making satisfactory academic progress. These “shadow majors” risk academic dismissal from the university. Students with a PS GPA below 2.0 who cannot raise their GPA to 2.0 or higher with two three-hour PS courses before completing their fourth year of college are also not making satisfactory academic progress, and risk academic dismissal.
Post-graduate study

Many political science majors seek postgraduate degrees in law, business, public administration, public policy, international affairs, social work, and even in political science. One way to think about your undergraduate studies is to plan them to support your aspirations for graduate school. For example, if you plan to complete a graduate degree in business or public policy, you might take one or two semesters of calculus, statistics, or economics. If you plan graduate study in an area program (like the Middle East or Southeast Asia) you might develop advanced language proficiency in a relevant language. Your advisor can suggest courses that would be appropriate for you based on your plans.

But resist the temptation to turn your undergraduate degree into a miniature version of a professional program, such as law or business, or to reduce your choices of courses to what you think will look good to admissions officers in those schools. A degree in LAS at the University of Illinois offers you the chance to grow as a thinker and a human being. Not only are more broadly educated and thoughtful students better candidates for professional schools, but many students report that their careers are more fulfilling for the time they spent in school learning about subjects beyond what their professional careers required.

It often takes one to two years to prepare for graduate study. The best general preparation is to be an outstanding undergraduate student and to think ahead. Specifically, there are four things any interested student should do:

1. **Investigate programs.** Collect applications and promotional materials no later than the fall prior to the term for which you seek admission to the programs in which you are interested. You should start even sooner than that, though, since collecting materials and considering careers can take a long time. The staff at the University of Illinois’s Career Center have plenty of information and advice to help you find the programs, schools, and careers in which you are interested and how to decide among them. Professors in your desired fields of study are good sources of help if you are considering an academic career. You can talk with your advisor about graduate programs that political science majors frequently pursue.

2. **Take the required examinations.** Most graduate and professional schools require you to take at least one standardized examination and submit your scores with your application. Program application materials will include this information, and the Career Center can help you figure out when to schedule those exam(s) and how to prepare for them. Typically, if you want to start post-graduate study immediately after finishing your BA, you will take these exams in the summer or fall after your junior year.

3. **Collect recommendations.** Graduate schools usually require two or more letters of academic reference. (Some schools also require professional references.) The best way to get good academic references is to cultivate strong working relationships with your professors. You need these referees to speak to your abilities and accomplishments with authority, experience, and detail; graduate programs discount heavily letters written by professors who obviously do not know you very well, who have not known you for very long, or who cannot offer more than vague praise for you. (Most professors simply will not write letters for students they do not know, or about whom they can say only very little.) Independent study projects and senior theses are good ways to develop the kinds of relationships with faculty that make letters of reference much easier to write.

After you graduate
It takes time to write a good letter of reference, the more so the busier the professor is who is writing, so you must contact your referees well in advance of when the letters are due. It is best to provide them with at least a curriculum vitae or résumé, and a short note highlighting the skills or experiences they should stress in their letters, or the particular questions or issues they should address. More and more programs are moving to online application procedures, but many still require printed applications; make sure your referees have any forms the schools or programs to which you are applying require them to complete. Unless schools provide or require otherwise, it is best to give your referees stamped, pre-addressed envelopes so they can mail recommendation letters themselves.

4. Complete applications. Organizing and keeping track of deadlines and materials lists is critical. Also, keep in mind that completing applications almost always means more than filling out forms. Students often find the personal statement or essay that many programs require to be the most difficult part of an application. The University of Illinois Writers’ Workshop can coach you on personal statements and résumés.

Different kinds of graduate programs have different requirements and expectations. The summaries below of the most common options for political science students should be enough to start you reflecting, but for resolving confusion or uncertainty or making a final decision, you will have to gather detailed information about the goals, principles, and application processes for each kind of graduate school. Again, the staff in the Career Center will be an immense help.

**Law school.** If you are considering law school seriously, you should contact the Pre-Law Advising Services office (www.prelaw.illinois.edu). There is no such thing as a “pre-law major”; political science is a fine major, but it is only one of many that students might choose who intend later to go on to law school. The American Bar Association recommends that students take courses that help develop skills and habits of thinking important to a successful career in law. Accounting, cultural and global studies, economics, finance, history (especially American history), logical reasoning and ethics, mathematics, political institutions, political theory, psychology, public policy, and sociology are all topics in which students interested in law should consider taking courses while they are undergraduates.

**Business School.** Some political science students seek a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree after they finish their BA. Business school requires quantitative analytical skills, including calculus and statistics, and some schools prefer applicants who can show a year or more's worth of coursework in these courses. Some political science courses, especially those in research design, mass political behavior, and election analysis, can help you develop these skills, but you would do well also to take at least one semester each of calculus and statistics while you are completing your BA.

**Public administration and public policy.** The National Academy of Public Administration has found that governments at all levels are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit well-educated people for professional and administrative positions. If you are interested in a career in government, you should consider pursuing one of two relevant professional degrees after you complete your political science BA: the Master of Public Administration (MPA), or the Master of Public Policy (MPP).

An MPA degree is a professional public sector management degree, similar to a business management degree, but designed to prepare you for work in service in federal, state, regional, and local government, and in public-service nonprofit and not-for-profit organizations, as an administrator or manager. By contrast, an MPP degree is an applied research degree, one that emphasizes policymaking, policy analysis, and evaluation, again all in the context of public service in government or private-sector organizations. If you are interested in an MPA or MPP, you should consult the website of the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) for further information (www.naspaa.org).

**Political science.** A few students may be interested in becoming political scientists themselves. The best people to consult about this career choice are political science faculty. How best to prepare for graduate study in political science depends on your interests; you should talk to faculty and graduate students in the subjects or courses that most interest you to learn more. You can find more information about graduate study and professional life as a political scientist at the website for the American Political Science Association (APSA) (www.apsanet.org).

Graduate study toward a PhD in political science is to prepare you to teach and conduct research. If you are interested in a career in public affairs or policy, you would be better advised to pursue an MPA or MPP (see above).
Careers

The Career Center (www.careercenter.illinois.edu) can be extremely helpful as you plan your career. The Center has resources and staff available to help you through every stage of preparing for post-graduate life: identifying professions and vocations most appropriate for your abilities and interests, planning courses to get important skills or experience, locating job openings or programs, preparing application materials, gathering letters of recommendation, interviews and much more. Here we include information only about a few of the careers political science majors often choose.

Government.

For students interested in a career with the federal government, a good place to start exploring jobs is the Making the Difference website (makingthedifference.org). The ranges of jobs available, and the process of applying for them, make careers in the federal government different from careers elsewhere. The USAJobs website (www.usajobs.gov) and the federal Office of Personnel Management website (www.opm.gov) both list a number of positions—such as budget analyst, program analyst, foreign affairs specialist, public affairs specialist, or social scientist, with agencies like the Government Accounting Office or the Congressional Research Service—suitable for political science majors. To be hired for one of these positions, you need to have and be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of a federal hiring officer the appropriate knowledge, skills and abilities. The USAJobs Information website has tips for writing up your qualifications.

And, of course, don’t overlook opportunities with state, county or municipal governments.

If you are interested in working with an international agency, or with a US agency dealing with international affairs, you may also find a professionally-oriented masters degree in international affairs or diplomacy helpful. These degrees are generally distinct from academic degrees in political science and professional degrees in public administration.

Health administration/public health. Students interested in careers in public health may find that a medical degree, or an MPP or MPA with a concentration in public health issues and policies/practices, is the best preparation (see graduate study information above). There are a number of professional associations in the US for health administrators, like the American College of Healthcare Executives (ache.org), the Healthcare Financial Management Association (hfma.org), and the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society (himss.org). The names of these groups should give you a sense of the range of careers there are in health management.

Human resources. Many schools, like the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, offer graduate courses and degrees in human resource management (HRM), some with a general focus and others specialized for different aspects of HRM or for different industries. The main professional organization for HRM in the United States is the Society for Human Resource Management (shrm.org).

Media and journalism. Political science courses are popular with journalism majors, and it’s not surprising in turn that some political science majors’ interests lead them to journalism after school.

Keep in mind that political science students interested in a career in journalism will be competing with candidates with undergraduate degrees in journalism or advertising. You should try to take whatever journalism and related courses you can (like JOUR 200, ART 250, or INFO/WRIT 303), and you should also try to gain as much practical experience as you can—especially through internships, but also through activities like working for student and local newspapers and radio or TV stations—and to hone your communication skills. You might also consider developing your analytical and writing/speaking/production skills around your specific areas of interest in politics (for example, religion and politics, foreign policy, campaigns and elections) into an area of expertise you can offer to media employers.

One good place online to begin searching for information about journalism as a career is the website for the Society of Professional Journalists (spj) and the Sigma Delta Chi foundation for journalism (www.spj.org/sdx.asp).

Nonprofit careers. Some political science students seek to work with non-profit or not-for-profit organizations at home and abroad. Students looking for employment in these sectors can visit the websites for the National Council of Nonprofit Associations (www.ncna.org), the Chronicle of Philanthropy (www.philanthropy.com), and Idealist.org (www.idealist.org).

Two prominent choices for political science graduates headed for the nonprofit world are the United States Peace Corps and the organization Teach for America. The mission of the Peace Corps, as the organization sees it, is to help interested countries educate and train their citizens and to promote better crosscultural understanding between Americans and the people the Corps serves. You can find out more about the Peace Corps, including about the
qualifications and experiences they are looking for in their volunteers, at their website (www.peacecorps.gov).

Teach for America is a volunteer organization that recruits teachers and professional and vocational trainers to serve in urban and rural areas in the United States where a lack of resources hurts the life chances and prospects of citizens. The organization is looking for people “from all backgrounds and career interests” with leadership experience, perseverance, and critical thinking, motivational, and organizational skills. You can find out more about the mission of Teach for America and how you can become eligible to apply to serve at their website (www.teachforamerica.org).
Senior theses, honors, and distinction

The senior thesis
The senior thesis is a project that serves as a capstone to your undergraduate studies. You can complete a thesis as part of the political science honors program (described below), or as part of an independent study project. If you choose the latter track, you should review the guidelines for independent studies in this handbook. You will need to identify and get the approval of a faculty advisor willing to supervise your thesis, and you will need to complete an application form detailing your planned project. You should plan to meet with your faculty supervisor regularly while you are writing the thesis, and submit multiple drafts of your project to him or her for comments and approval.

Completing a senior thesis as an independent project requires you to complete a minimum of 4 hours of PS 496; enrolling in those hours requires an approved thesis application form. Any senior political science major with a campus GPA of 3.0 or higher with departmental approval can register in PS 496 for 2 to 5 hours. (Note that PS 496 hours do not count towards your total or advanced-level PS hour requirements.) The department requires you to submit a completed preliminary draft of the thesis to your supervisor at least one month before the end of classes in the term in which you intend to graduate. You must submit 3 copies of the final version of your thesis to the Director of Undergraduate Studies on or before the last day of classes in that term: one loose-leaf copy with a certificate signed by your faculty supervisor, one bound copy, and one digital copy in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format.

The Political Science Honors Program
The Political Science Honors Program is designed to prepare excellent students to complete a senior-year research experience culminating in the production of a senior thesis. The department solicits motivated students to apply for the program and selects the most outstanding applicants, who then complete a series of supervised research projects in honors courses, design original research in a senior thesis seminar, and complete a senior thesis based on that design as the program’s capstone.

Students apply to the program after the first or second term of their sophomore year. To be eligible to apply to the department’s honors program, you must be a political science major and have completed two terms of classes in residence on the UIUC campus, including 9 total hours of political science on campus, PS 230 or 231, and at least 3 advanced-level (300-level or higher) PS hours. You can ask the department to approve a substitute methods course for PS 230 or 231, but you must still have completed 9 hours of political science total to be eligible to apply. Your campus political science GPA must be 3.5 or higher.

To apply for the honors program, download and complete the form available online on the department’s undergraduate forms page (pol.illinois.edu/undergraduate/forms.html). You must include a resume, a transcript, and a writing sample with your application. The department’s awards and honors committee will evaluate applications according to whether applicants demonstrate sufficient interest and capacity to complete a senior thesis successfully. No more than fifty students will be admitted to the program in any given year.

Honors students must complete at least one section of PS 494 (the junior honors seminar). The department will offer three or four sections of 494 on different topics every year, each one requiring students to complete a substantial written research project. Faculty teaching these sections will recommend for or against students.
continuing in the honors program based on their performance on that project and in the course overall. If you participate in year-long off-campus programs, like study abroad or an Illinois in Washington internship, or if you were otherwise unable to take a section of PS 494, you may apply to the awards and honors committee for a waiver of this requirement. This waiver would require you to submit an acceptable written research project in lieu of the seminar.

The department’s awards and honors committee will review all honors students after their junior years to ensure they are in good standing in the honors program. To maintain good standing, your campus GPA must be at or above a 2.0 and your major GPA must be at or above 3.25, and you must still be a political science major making satisfactory progress towards your major and your degree. If you are dismissed from the university for any reason, you may not continue in the honors program. The awards and honors committee reserves the right to dismiss students from the program for other reasons they deem appropriate, as they weigh the goal of encouraging motivated students to pursue advanced research projects against the likelihood that a given student will successfully complete the honors program.

Seniors in the honors program must complete PS 495, usually in the fall term of their senior year. Since PS 495 is an empirical methods course, if you wish to complete a thesis in political philosophy, you may request a waiver from this requirement. Such a waiver requires you to have completed PS 270, PS 371, PS 372, and at least one further advanced-level course in political philosophy or another appropriate topic (according to the judgment of the awards and honors committee). You must also have the approval of a faculty member willing to supervise your thesis and have registered for his or her section of PS 496 before requesting a waiver.

**Departmental distinction and college honors**

There are two tracks toward earning departmental distinction, each requiring you to complete a senior thesis.

**The independent thesis track:** If you (1) complete a senior thesis, (2) earn an overall political science GPA of 3.25 or higher, and (3) earn a GPA in your PS 496 thesis hours of 3.67 or higher, you will earn distinction.

**The honors track:** If you (1) are admitted to and remain in good standing in the political science honors program, (2) complete a senior thesis, (3) earn an overall political science GPA of 3.25 or higher, and (4) earn a GPA in your PS 496 thesis hours of 2.67–3.66, you will earn distinction. If you earn a GPA of 3.67 or higher in your PS 496 thesis hours, you will earn high distinction. Note that only political science honors students are eligible for high distinction.

Earning departmental distinction and having a sufficiently high campus GPA is one way to qualify for Latin honors awarded by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences: *cum laude, magna cum laude, and summa cum laude*. 
Several benefactors have endowed the Department of Political Science to fund scholarships and prizes for political science majors. Most of these awards and scholarships are modest; they will help with tuition and fees but not cover their full cost. Note that scholarships may affect other financial aid awards. As a rule, eligible students must apply for these awards before the last day of classes in the fall term. Awards are announced the following spring.

**The William Jennings Bryan Prize.** Bryan was the Democratic Party’s candidate for President three times, the Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, and the prosecutor of John Scopes in the famous Tennessee court case on evolution. Bryan left a small bequest to the university to fund a prize for the best essay on the topic of government. This prize is awarded every five years; the next offering will be in 2013.

**The Dean S. Dorman Award.** Dean S. Dorman graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in 1909. He and his employer, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, created a fund to allow undergraduate students to travel as departmental delegates to conferences and symposia in which they are participants. There are several awards annually.

**The Ronald H. Filler Political Science Scholarship.** Ronald H. Filler is a commodities attorney who funds a scholarship to be awarded to sophomores based on their academic merit. He will also mentor any interested recipients.

**The Charles E. Merriam Scholarship.** Merriam was one of the most important political scientists in the early and mid-twentieth century. His son, Charles J. Merriam, has endowed two scholarships for the department, one to an outstanding sophomore for study during the junior year, and one to an outstanding junior to study during the senior year.

**The Charles E. Merriam Essay Award.** Merriam also endowed an annual scholarship prize for the best essay on local government and politics. (A past head of the department noted that in the global era of the twenty-first century, “local” may be interpreted broadly.) All students are eligible to apply.

**The Rita and Leonard Ogren Award.** A fund honors the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Ogren by giving awards to undergraduates and graduates in political science.

**The Peter F. Rossiter Scholarship.** Peter F. Rossiter, a longtime Democratic Chairman in Sangamon County and the first president of the State Democratic County Chairmen Association, has endowed an award for freshmen, sophomore, and junior political science majors based on academic merit and financial need. There are one or two awards offered annually.

**The Bob Byars Scholarships for First-Generation College Students.** Bob Byars was an assistant professor in the Department of Political Science from 1968 to 1975. He enjoyed the solidarity and support of many students and colleagues at Illinois during his struggle to gain tenure in the Department. Some 25–30 years later, he resumed contact with several former students who had succeeded in a variety of fields, who pooled their resources for a need-based scholarship fund for first-generation college students in political science at the University of Illinois.
The political science department is associated with two registered student organizations at the University of Illinois: Pi Sigma Alpha and the Political Science Club. More information about both groups is available through links on the political science undergraduate web pages.

**Pi Sigma Alpha (PSA).** PSA is the national political science honor society, but it does far more than honor students. Its goal is to be “an integral part of the Political Science Department in the promotion of worthwhile extracurricular activities related to public affairs.” Gamma Mu, the chapter at Illinois, has been a very active chapter. Among other events, it has sponsored a series of brown bag lunches with faculty members to discuss their areas of interest and to explore graduate school options; invited speakers to address the career interests and aspirations of political science students; and helped coordinate public viewings of candidate debates during elections. Members of the chapter help students through peer academic advising during advance enrollment each term. PSA members also choose the faculty recipient for the annual Pi Sigma Alpha/Clarence A. Berdahl Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

You must apply to be invited to join Pi Sigma Alpha. To be eligible, you must have at least junior standing (60 credit hours completed), have a 3.0 university GPA and a 3.25 GPA in political science courses, and have completed at least 10 hours of coursework in political science, of which 3 hours must be at the advanced level (300-level or higher). You must also pay a one-time $50 membership fee.

**Political Science Club.** The mission of the Political Science Club is to inform and foster interest in politics and current events. Although this club is not exclusively for political science majors, and is unaffiliated with the Department of Political Science, many members are political science majors. This registered student organization brings in speakers, hosts debates and has a wide range of social activities.
Contacts and resources

Important websites

Department of Political Science
www.pol.illinois.edu/undergraduate

LAS student website
www.las.illinois.edu/students
www.las.illinois.edu/students/forms

Registration information
www.registrar.illinois.edu/registration/index.html

Degree Audit Reporting System (DARS) for students
(shows your completed and remaining degree requirements)
www.registrar.illinois.edu/dars/generate.html

my.Illinois Course Explorer
(Includes course catalogs and schedules, real-time enrollment information, general education course lists, and program information)
my.illinois.edu

Enrollment verification
registrar.illinois.edu/transcripts/verify_main.html

Transcripts
registrar.illinois.edu/transcripts/apostille.html

Student Code
admin.illinois.edu/policy/code

Departmental contacts

Department of Political Science
420 David Kinley Hall
1407 W Gregory
Urbana, IL 61801
p 217.333.7491
f 217.244.5712
ps-advisor@illinois.edu
www.pol.illinois.edu/undergraduate

Dr. Joseph Hinchliffe
Director of Undergraduate Studies
217.244.1820
jjhinch@illinois.edu

Dr. Maurice Meilleur
Academic Advisor
217.244.7781
meilleur@illinois.edu

Leslie Caughell
Academic Advisor
217.333.4711
lcaughe2@illinois.edu

Chera LaForge
Academic Advisor
217.333.4711
laforge2@illinois.edu

Other useful contacts

The Career Center
715 S Wright St
Urbana, IL 61801
217.333.0820
www.careercenter.illinois.edu

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Student Academic Affairs Office
144 Computing Applications Building
605 E Springfield Ave
Urbana, IL 61820
217.333.1705
www.las.illinois.edu

Office of Continuing Education
Online Course Offerings
302 E John Street Ste 1406
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.1320 / 800.252.1360
icon-info@illinois.edu
www.continuinged.uiuc.edu/oce-sites/outreach/online_courses.cfm

Counseling Center
110 Turner Student Services Building
610 E John Street
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.3704
www.counselingcenter.illinois.edu
Disability Resource and Education Services
1207 S Oak Street
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.1970 (v/tty)
www.disability.illinois.edu

James Scholars Program
217.333.1158
lashonors@illinois.edu
www.las.uiuc.edu/students/honors/types/james

National & International Scholarships Program
Center for Advising & Academic Services
Illini Union Bookstore 5th Floor
807 S Wright St
Champaign, IL 61820
topscholars@illinois.edu
www.topscholars.illinois.edu

Pre-Law Advising Services
Center for Advising & Academic Services
Illini Union Bookstore 5th Floor
807 S Wright St
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.9669 (appointments)
www.prelaw.illinois.edu

Office of Student Financial Aid
Student Services Arcade
620 E John St
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.0100
217.265.5516 (fax)
www.osfa.uiuc.edu

Study Abroad Office
115 International Studies Building
910 S Fifth Street
Champaign, IL 61820
217.333.6322
www.studyabroad.uiuc.edu

The Writers’ Workshop
217.333.8796 (appointments, all locations)
www.cws.illinois.edu/workshop
## Appendix: the political science curriculum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American politics</th>
<th>Public policy</th>
<th>Comparative politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS 101 Intro to Am Pols &amp; Govt</td>
<td>PS 301 The US Constitution I</td>
<td>PS 339 Pol Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 201 US Racial &amp; Ethnic Pols</td>
<td>PS 302 The US Constitution II</td>
<td>PS 340 Pols in Intl Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 202 Religion &amp; Pols in the US</td>
<td>PS 303 The US Congress</td>
<td>PS 341 Govt &amp; Pols of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 272 Women and Pols</td>
<td>PS 304 The US Presidency</td>
<td>PS 343 Govt &amp; Pols of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 305 The US Supreme Court</td>
<td>PS 309 State Govt in the US</td>
<td>PS 345 Govt &amp; Pols of Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 311 Pol Parties in the US</td>
<td>PS 312 Pols &amp; the Media</td>
<td>PS 346 Govt &amp; Pols of South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 313 Congress &amp; Foreign Policy</td>
<td>PS 315 African-Am Pols</td>
<td>PS 347 Govt &amp; Pols of the Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 316 Latina/o Pols</td>
<td>PS 317 Asian-Am Pols</td>
<td>PS 348 Govt &amp; Pols of Western Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 318 Interest Groups &amp; Social Mvts</td>
<td>PS 319 Campaigns &amp; Elections</td>
<td>PS 349 Govt &amp; Pols of Great Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 409 Attitudes, Behavior, &amp; Environment</td>
<td>PS 410 Neighborhoods &amp; Pols</td>
<td>PS 351 Govt &amp; Pols of Post-Soviet States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 411 Campaigning to Win</td>
<td>PS 412 Genetics &amp; Pols</td>
<td>PS 352 Govt &amp; Pols of Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 353 Govt &amp; Pols of Latin Am</td>
<td>PS 354 Latin Am Pol Econ</td>
<td>PS 355 Democratization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 356 Comp Pol Econ</td>
<td>PS 357 Ethnic Conflict</td>
<td>PS 358 Comp Pol Behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 359 Govt &amp; Pols of Southeast Asia</td>
<td>PS 358 Comp Pol Behavior</td>
<td>PS 385 Pols of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 360 Govt &amp; Pols of South Asia</td>
<td>PS 357 Ethnic Conflict</td>
<td>PS 397 Authoritarian Regimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 361 Govt &amp; Pols of the Middle East</td>
<td>PS 361 Comp Pol Behavior</td>
<td>PS 408 Islam &amp; Modern Soc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 362 Govt &amp; Pols of Western Europe</td>
<td>PS 363 Comp Pol Econ</td>
<td>PS 418 Languages &amp; Minorities in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 363 Govt &amp; Pols of Great Britain</td>
<td>PS 364 Authoritarian Regimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Political theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS 270</td>
<td>Intro to Pol Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 371</td>
<td>Classical Pol Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 372</td>
<td>Modern Pol Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 373</td>
<td>Democratic Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 376</td>
<td>American Pol Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 377</td>
<td>Topics in Contemporary Pol Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 378</td>
<td>Topics in Non-Western Pol Thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 413</td>
<td>Sex, Power, &amp; Pols</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### International relations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS 280</td>
<td>Intro to Intl Relations (281 ACP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 379</td>
<td>Intl Relations &amp; Domestic Pols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 380</td>
<td>Intl Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 381</td>
<td>Intl Conflict (ACP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 382</td>
<td>Intl Pol Econ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 383</td>
<td>Intl Organization (ACP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 384</td>
<td>Pols of Globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 386</td>
<td>Intl Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 387</td>
<td>National Security Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 389</td>
<td>Intl Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 390</td>
<td>American Foreign Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 391</td>
<td>Soviet &amp; Post-Soviet Foreign Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 393</td>
<td>Diplomatic Studies Practicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 394</td>
<td>Crisis Diplomacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 395</td>
<td>Intl Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 396</td>
<td>Intl Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 398</td>
<td>Strategic Intl Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 480</td>
<td>Energy &amp; Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other political science courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS 100</td>
<td>Intro to the Study of Pols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 199</td>
<td>Open Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 200</td>
<td>Foundations of Pol Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 299</td>
<td>Study Abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 300</td>
<td>Special Topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 490</td>
<td>Individual Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 491</td>
<td>Govt Internship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 494</td>
<td>Junior Honors Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 495</td>
<td>Senior Honors Seminar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 496</td>
<td>Senior Honors Thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS 497</td>
<td>Senior Honors Thesis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>