

**TRENT UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS**

**POLITICS 1000Y
DEMOCRACY, POWER AND RESISTANCE IN THE GLOBAL AGE
2010 - 2011**

COURSE INSTRUCTORS

Fall Term: Professor Feyzi Baban

Winter Term: TBA

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

The ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle, defined human beings as “political animals” since he believed that there was no area of human life free of politics. Asked why he was interested in politics, the late French philosopher, Michel Foucault, gave the answer that he could not afford not to be interested in politics, the most crucial subject of our existence: that is how we live together, how we organize our societies, what role power plays in our relationships with one another, and how and why we form institutions to regulate and govern our lives. Bob Weir, the guitarist and lead singer of the Grateful Dead, once said, “Democracy is much like a muscle. If you use it, it gets stronger. If you don’t use it, you lose it.” Recently, Bob Geldof led rock singers to organize concerts in eight industrialized countries to force leaders of these countries to deal with chronic poverty in Africa. In recent years, widespread protests have emerged around the world against globalization, many of the protesters arguing that national cultures are under threat by global forces. In Canada, we witnessed a lively debate as to we should participate in the U.S.-led war in Iraq and, as a result of strong public reaction, the Canadian government decided against sending troops. These are a small number of examples of political events and acts we can observe in our everyday life.

The main purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the central concepts of politics and the main fields of political studies. While the course will provide students with the foundations of studying politics, it will also allow students to understand and analyze the everyday role that politics plays in their lives. The first term of the course will concentrate on the central concepts of politics such as power, democracy, justice, community and ideology. In addition, we will discuss various aspects of international politics such as state sovereignty, humanitarian intervention, peace and conflict, and the impact of cultural and economic globalization on national cultures. In the second half of the course, we will explore central concepts in comparative political development including states, markets and civil society. These concepts are applied through a consideration of authoritarianism, democratization and development. Then, we will relate these concepts to the North American experience, focussing on Canadian and American political development and contemporary Canadian and American politics.

FORMAT

- lecture, Wednesdays, 15:00-16:50 in Wenjack Theatre
- required weekly tutorials, as scheduled in the timetable
- optional weekly workshop with the instructors, Wednesdays, 12:00-1:00 in CCG1

TUTORIALS

Tutorials will be held weekly. Students will be assigned to tutorial groups by the registration system. Please check MYTRENT to find out time and location of your tutorial. Students will be evaluated based on attendance and participation, which may include presentations or other short assignments.

WORKSHOPS

Optional workshops with the professor will be held on Wednesdays from 12:00 – 1:00. The purpose is to allow interested students to interact with the instructor in a small group setting and to have the opportunity to discuss the course material. There will be an in-depth discussion of specific discussion questions and informal discussion of course materials or current events, depending on student preferences.

EVALUATION

Each term is worth 50% of the final mark in the course. In the fall term, the marks will be allocated as follows:

- annotated bibliography 10% **(DUE OCTOBER 6)**
- critical reading assignment 10% **(DUE NOVEMBER 10)**
- tutorial participation 10%
- December exam 20 %

In the interest of fairness to all in grading, please note that no extensions can be granted by the instructor without a written medical explanation or other supporting documentation. Late papers without a documented reason will be penalized 5% for each day including weekends. No papers will be accepted two weeks after the due date.

“NO ESSAYS SHOULD BE PUT UNDER DOORS OR MAILED. Essays MUST BE DIRECTLY HANDED TO the course instructor/teaching assistant or placed in the Drop Box outside the Politics Department Office. The box is emptied each day at 4:30 pm and contents date stamped.”

In the winter term, marks will be allocated as follows:

- Research Essay 20%
- Tutorial Participation 10%
- April exam 20%

REQUIRED TEXTS

The following texts have been ordered at the bookstore:

- Global Politics : New Introduction
- George Ritzer, *The McDonaldization of Society*
- Additional readings will be posted on Web CT.
- Winter term text will be announced later.

WEB CT

This course is registered on Web CT. This will be used for posting copies of this outline, course readings and other materials. You may log into Web CT at <http://www.trentu.ca/webct/>

EXAMS AND ASSIGNMENTS

The exams in the course will be held during the University's scheduled examination periods in December and April. The other three assignments in the course – the library assignment, the critical reading assignment and the term paper – are designed as an integrated series of tasks. Students may choose a term paper topic at the start of the year and the library and critical reading assignments for the fall term will be geared toward preparing to write the term paper in the second term.

FALL TERM COURSE SCHEDULE

PART 1 : IDEAS AND CONCEPTS OF POWER, POLITICS AND DEMOCRACY

You will notice that after the weekly readings there are two sets of questions. The first set of questions, *reading questions*, is provided to help you understand the readings. Try answering these questions when doing the readings. They will help you to concentrate on the main points of the readings and enable you to make connections between the readings. The second set of questions, *discussion questions*, are provided to facilitate further discussion and application of some of the abstract ideas to concrete situations. You will concentrate on some of these questions in tutorial groups.

WEEK I - INTRODUCTION: WHAT IS POLITICS (Sept. 15)

In this introductory lecture we will concentrate on various definitions of politics and try to establish the ways in which we experience politics in everyday life. In the next five weeks we will concentrate on the main issues and concepts of power and politics. The material in each week will be built on the material discussed in the previous week. Our main purpose will be to develop a comprehensive understanding of politics and its related concepts within the next six weeks. This is why you should not only read and understand the material each week but you

should also make sure that you have a good grasp of how the readings and lectures in each week are related to the material in other weeks.

Readings:

- Aristotle - Politics Book 1, pp. 186-195 **(WEBCT)**
- Global Politics – Chapter 2, pp.22-43
- George Ritzer, The McDonalidization of Society, Chapter 1: An Introduction to McDonalidization, pp.1-24

READING QUESTIONS:

- What does Aristotle mean by the following statement: “human beings are political animals”
- How does Aristotle define politics?
- What is the relationship between thinking and politics?
- How do we make sense of ticking time bomb scenario by looking at communitarian and cosmopolitan responses?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Do you agree with Aristotle that politics is the fundamental activity of being human?
- Give some examples of being political from your own experience. How does your own experience compare with Aristotle’s definition of politics?
- Identify different aspects of politics in the process of McDonalidization?
- How would you decide when you are faced with a ticking time bomb scnario?

WEEK II – WHERE IS POWER IN POLITICS AND RESISTANCE? (Sept. 22)

If living with difference is a fundamental condition of politics, then power is the main ingredient by which differences are resolved, negotiated and in some cases exploited and oppressed. This week we will concentrate on different ways in which power operates in society. We will also look at different forms of power and its uses by different groups in society

Readings:

- Global Politics : Chapter 6 : pp. 123-146
- Plato – Book VII : Allegory of the Cave, **(WEBCT)**
- George Ritzer, The McDonalidization of Society, Chapter 2 : Past, Present and the Future of MacDonalidization

READING QUESTIONS:

- Who has the power in Plato’s “Allegory of the Cave”? Who are they and how do they maintain power?
- How many different forms of power can you identify in Plato writings?
- What is the relationship between authority and legitimacy?
- What are different forms of power?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Is Plato's "Allegory of Cave" applicable to our contemporary society? Give some examples
- Think about your everyday life – home, school, work and neighborhoods- and identify different forms of power. How do these different forms of power operate? How do you respond to them?
- Does power always corrupt? Why or why not? Can you think of examples where power becomes a positive force for change?
- Identify different forms of power embedded into the process of McDonaldization.

WEEK III – DO YOU BELIEVE WHAT YOU SEE? : POWER AND IDEOLOGY IN DEMOCRACY? (Sept. 29)

This week we will continue exploring Plato's Allegory of the Cave in relation to contemporary society. The movie we will watch argues that in contemporary societies people's consent to be ruled is manufactured by a powerful elite and that this undermines the legitimacy of democratic regimes.

Movie: Manufacturing Consent

Readings:

- Global Politics : Chapter 7 : pp. 147-169
- George Ritzer, The McDonalidization of Society, Chapter 6 : Control: Human and Nonhuman Robots., pp.106-134

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Are there similarities between Plato's Allegory of Cave and Manufacturing Consent?
- Do you agree with main assumptions of Manufacturing Consent?
- What role does the media play in functioning democracy?

PART 2 : HOW DO WE LIVE TOGETHER IN DEMOCRACIES?: IMAGINATIONS OF POLITICAL SOCIETY**WEEK IV – HOBBS AND LIBERALISM: DOES SOCIETY EXIST BEYOND INDIVIDUAL INTEREST? (Oct. 6)**

Hobbes and Rousseau are two modern philosophers who try to explain the origins of political societies. While Hobbes firmly believed that individuals existed prior to society, Rousseau argued that individuals could not exist outside of society. This central difference between these philosophers gave way to two opposing visions of society that are still visible in contemporary politics. Following two weeks we will explore these competing visions of society and their impact on our understanding of politics.

Readings:

- Hobbes – Leviathan : Chapters 13, 14, 17, 18 and 21 (**WEBCT**)
- Global Politics : Chapter 13, pp. 294 - 319

READING QUESTIONS:

- How do Liberalism formulate challenges of living with others in society?
- How and why do differences emerge in society according to Hobbes?
- How is power conceptualized in Liberalism?
- What is the basis of society according to Hobbes and why does he think that society is a necessary evil?
- What are some of the sources of inequality on a global scale?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Hobbes thinks that difference, in the form of personality, beliefs and value systems, inevitably leads to a conflict in society? Do you agree with his view? Give examples from your own experience?
- The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher once said that “there is no society but individuals with different interests” Is there a similarity between her statement and Hobbes understanding of society?
- Would you agree with the argument that the US society displays a great deal of inequality as a result of its more Hobbesian orientation?

WEEK V – ROUSSEAU AND POLITICS OF COMMUNITY: CAN THE INDIVIDUAL EXIST WITHOUT SOCIETY? (Oct. 13)

Readings:

- Rousseau – Second Discourse, pp.255-278 (**WEBCT**)
- Global Politics : Chapter 14, pp. 320-343

READING QUESTIONS:

- How and why do differences emerge in society according to Rousseau?
- How is power conceptualized in Rousseau’s version of Communitarianism?
- How does Rousseau think that we should resolve our differences in society?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- In Canada some argue that we should have private health care and that education should be the responsibility of individuals not the duty of the public. Imagine that Hobbes and Rousseau were having a debate about this subject. What would be their position?
- In a society how do we balance the interests of individuals with the general good of society? In other words if there is a conflict between what is good for you and what is good for the society, what should be done? Why?

**WEEK VI – MARX AND SOCIALISM : IS POLITICS SIMPLY CLASS STRUGGLE?
(Oct. 20)**

This week we will discuss Communist Manifesto written by Marx and Engels. According to Marx and Engels history of politics has been a long, protracted struggle between an exploiting class, the capitalists in the present age, and an exploited class, the workers, or the Proletariat. This historical struggle enters its critical stage in the period of capitalism and its highest achievement, which is industrialization. The effect of industrialization is to heighten and intensify the internal contradictions in capitalism. After reading the manifesto we will reflect on its relevance to contemporary politics and on its portrayal of politics.

Readings:

- Marx and Engels : Communist Manifesto, **(WEBCT)**
- George Ritzer, The McDonaldization of Society, Chapter 10 : Dealing with McDonaldization, pp.213-245

READING QUESTIONS:

- Why do Marx and Engels think that the essence of politics is class struggle?
- What is the difference between capitalism and earlier forms of economic systems?
- How does Marx and Engels define power and how does power work in a capitalist society?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Think about situations where there are great differences among individuals in terms of wealth and socio-cultural differences. How do (should) we deal with questions of equality and justice in democracies in the presence of such significant differences?
- Is socialism more effective than democracy in providing equality and social justice among members of society? Why or why not?
- Chapter 10 of the Ritzer book discusses some alternatives to McDonaldization? Do we need to have alternatives to McDonaldization? Why or why not?

PART II : POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEEK VI - What is International Politics? (Nov. 3)

This week we will start discussing international politics. While, international politics differs from national politics in many respects, the central concepts of politics such as power, ideology

and justice are also an integral part of the politics among nations. The movie we will watch this week addresses some of these issues by focusing on a key issue of international politics: war.

Movie : Why Do We Fight?

Readings:

- Global Politics: Chapter 16, pp. 370-396

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Based on what is depicted on the movie, how do you define international politics?
- Who are the main players in international politics?
- What are the linkages between domestic and international politics?
- How does power operate in international politics?

WEEK VIII - GLOBALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (Nov. 10)

In recent years there has been a great deal of discussion on globalization, with the word globalization almost coming to replace the phrase "International Relations". This week we will discuss the differences between International Relations and Globalization and try to identify the changing trends in international politics.

Readings:

- R. Jackson, "The Evolution of International Society", *The Globalization of World Politics*, pp.35-50 (On WEBCT)

READING QUESTIONS:

- In the first half of the course we discuss some key terms such as power, justice and community. How do these terms apply to international politics as described in these readings?
- Jackson describes four different political outcomes of post-Cold War international politics. What are they and what are their main premises? Which approach of international politics explains these political outcomes better?
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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Explain the rationale behind the Iraq War by using realist, liberal and radical approaches to international politics. Discuss the reasons why each approach leads to a significantly different explanation of the war.
- Some argue that the foreign policy of the Bush administration is a textbook example of a realist approach while others argue that the Bush administration's policies are far from being realist. What do you think? Could the Bush administration's foreign policy be considered as realist? Why or why not?

WEEK IX – GLOBALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS II (Nov. 17)

Readings

- Global Politics : Chapter 10, pp. 220-243

READING QUESTIONS:

- What impact does globalization have on the domestic politics of nation states?
- What are the different sources of power and authority in the international realm?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Do you agree with the argument that human communities are more connected than ever before as a result of globalization? Give examples to support your argument.
- Some argue that globalization seriously undermines the ability of national governments to formulate policies responding to the demands of their populations. Do you agree with this argument? Why or why not?
- Can you identify examples from your own experience where forces outside Canada have an impact on your everyday life?
- Are non-governmental organizations such as Greenpeace or Doctors Without Borders effective in dealing with global issues such as the environment or disease?
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WEEK X – POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GLOBAL POLITICS (Nov 24)

This week we will conclude our discussion of international politics by concentrating on how the global economy works. This week's readings put a particular emphasis on the impact of the global economy on national economies. Very often we hear that our finance minister in Canada listens to Wall Street more carefully than Canadians before he decides the budget priorities. This week's readings will help us to understand why some people argue that Wall Street has more influence over the Canadian economy than Canadians.

Readings:

- Global Politics: Chapter 12, pp. 271-293

READING QUESTIONS:

- Chapter 20 in Critical Concepts argues that poverty has risen dramatically on a global level within the last twenty years. In the meantime it has been argued that the rise of the global

economy has created a new wealth that is unprecedented. If there is a drastic rise in the overall wealth, how should we explain the dramatic rise in poverty?

- Why does Rodrik think that globalization has gone too far?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- By providing access to the rich markets, free trade would be an efficient strategy to deal with poverty in many parts of the world. Do you agree with this argument? Why or why not?
- Should governments protect domestic industries from the impact of multinational corporations? Why or why not?

WEEK XI – POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GLOBAL POLITICS II (Dec. 1)

Readings

- George Ritzer, *The McDonaldization of Society*, Chapter 9 : McDonaldization in a Changing World, pp.185-213
- Rodrik, "Has Globalization Gone Too Far?", in *The Global Transformations Reader*, pp. 379-384 (**ON WEBCT**)

READING QUESTIONS:

- Why does Rodrik think that globalization has gone too far?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Who has the power in the global economy? Identify different actors that play a role in the global economy and explain their influence

WEEK XII – CULTURE AND GLOBAL POLITICS (Dec. 9)

This week we will focus on a distinctive area of international politics and try to understand the role culture plays in international relations. For a long time culture was neglected as an important variable of international politics. As the globalization process has been bringing peoples and cultures closer together, the concept of culture has gained a new importance in analyzing the relations among countries. This week's readings will present alternative perspectives on the role of culture in international politics.

Readings:

- Global Politics : Chapter 15, pp. 344-369
- George Ritzer, *The McDonaldization of Society*, Chapter 8 : Globalization and McDonaldization, pp.159-185

Supplemental Readings

- Kevin Robbins, “ Encountering Globalization”, in *The Global Transformations Reader*, pp. 239-245 (**ON WEBCT**)
- Robert McChesney, “ The New Global Media”, in *The Global Transformations Reader*, pp. 260-268 (**ON WEBCT**)
- John Tomlinson, “ Globalization and Cultural Identity”, in *The Global Transformations Reader*, pp. 269-277 (**ON WEBCT**)

READING QUESTIONS:

- What is the impact of globalization on local cultural identities?
- What are the assumptions behind Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations”
- What are some of the local reactions to the rise of global culture?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- Do you agree with the argument that as a result of the emerging global culture, local and national cultures will eventually disappear and we will all become part of the same global culture?
- What is the role of McDonaldization in fostering a homogenous world culture?
- Should governments restrict global cultural products such as Hollywood movies, pop music or international media to protect national cultures? Why?
- How often do you consume products of global cultural industries such as movies, TV series, music, news or magazines in your daily life? What impact do they have on the way you define yourself?

UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENT POLICIES

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY (PLAGIARISM)

Academic Dishonesty (plagiarism) is an extremely serious academic offense and carries penalties varying from failure in an assignment to debarment from the University. Definitions, procedures and penalties for dealing with academic dishonesty are set out in Trent University's *Policy on Academic Dishonesty* to be found in the academic calendar and on the university website at [http://www.trentu.ca/deansoffice/academic dishonesty. html](http://www.trentu.ca/deansoffice/academic%20dishonesty.html). It is the student's responsibility to be familiar with this policy.

REFERENCING

The Department of Political Studies does not accept written work from students that is not original in conception, organization, and phrasing. The borrowing of material from other sources, whether in the form of direct quotation or paraphrasing must be acknowledged. Direct quotations must be identified with quotation marks and properly referenced. When you follow someone else's ideas closely, or when you use specific information from a primary source (e.g., a newspaper) or a secondary source (e.g., a book or article), the source must be referenced. Failure to make such acknowledgement will make written work ineligible for grading. Serious offenses will result in a grade of zero, and the student's name will be recorded in departmental files. Identical essays or portions thereof may not be submitted to instructors in different courses without prior permission of the instructors.

DEPARTMENTAL DEADLINE

“Departmental deadline: It is the strictly enforced policy of the Politics Department that all essays in this course must be properly submitted prior to 4:00 p.m. on April 22nd unless a prior arrangement for Incomplete Standing has been made and approved by both the Course Coordinator and the Department Chair. Essays submitted after that time without Incomplete Standing may be accepted for marking, but may not receive a passing grade (they will be graded on a scale of 0-49%). Any such submission after the deadline requires arrangement with, and approval by, the Course Instructor and the Department Chair prior to the deadline. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DEPARTMENTAL DEADLINE IS NOT A DUE DATE. Due dates are set by the Course Instructors, but no due date may be later than the departmental deadline.”

ACCESS TO INSTRUCTION

It is Trent University's intent to create an inclusive learning environment. If a student has a disability and/or health consideration and feels that he/she may need accommodations to succeed in this course, the student should contact the Disability Services Office (BL Suite 109, 748-1281, disabilityservices@trentu.ca) as soon as possible. Complete text can be found under Access to Instruction in the Academic Calendar.”

LIBRARY ASSIGNMENT: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1) Annotated Bibliography

Pick one of the research paper topics attached to the course outline and conduct a library search to write an annotated bibliography. Your annotated bibliography should contain:

Three books from the library’s collection.

Four articles from **scholarly** journals. (Journal articles can be located either in the library’s hardcopy journal collections or from electronic databases)

2) Research Log :

Write a research log. The research log will contain the following:

- Sources consulted (online data bases, hardcopy citation indexes etc.)
- Keywords used (which keywords you used and what results you received)

The annotated bibliography is due on the week of October 6rd in class.

In preparing your annotated bibliography you should keep in mind that in preparing your bibliography, you should use only those sources relevant to your essay topic rather than simply noting any source you find. Your grade will depend both on the format of your bibliography and the relevance of the sources to your topic. Remember that librarians are ready to help you when you need help.

How to Write an Annotated Bibliography

An annotation is a brief description of a work such as an article, chapter of a book, book, Web site, or movie. An annotation attempts to give enough information to make a decision as to whether or not to read the complete work. Annotations may be descriptive or critical.

What an annotation should include:

- Complete bibliographic information.
- Scope and main purpose of the work.
- Relevance to your essay topic
- A summary comment, e.g., "A popular account directed at educated adults."
- The annotation should be about 100 to 200 words.

CRITICAL READING SUMMARIES

Critical readings summaries are supposed to be on readings which have been assigned with each research paper topic. Please consult the research paper instructions and topics section of this outline to pick one of the readings assigned with each topic. You are advised to pick the reading related to your essay topic. However, if you decide to change your essay topic after you hand in your critical reading summary, you are free to do so. Keep in mind that writing your critical reading summary on the subject of your research paper will help you to organize your thoughts in advance and contribute to the timely completion of your term paper in the second term.

DUE: NOVEMBER 9 Hand in class.

LENGTH: 3-4 pages (double-spaced). Have a 2nd copy for yourself

STYLE: 12PNT FONT , USE FULL SENTENCES (NOT JUST SINGLE WORDS)

INCLUDES:

Your critical reading summary should include the following sections:

1. Title of reading, author's name

2. Main argument(s)

- Explain them in your own words. If you need to refer to an expression or phrase from the article put quotation marks “ ” around words to show you are not plagiarizing.
- What are the main arguments/ issues? What is the author trying to prove?

3. Theoretical perspective of author

- What are the concepts, buzzwords/ language or values used by the author?
- Does the author have a certain ideological perspective and how this perspective influences main argument(s)?

4. Critical analysis

- Does the argument make sense? Is it supported by evidence?
- What are the strengths of the argument?
- What is missing or overlooked? What are the problems with the article?

- Who is the author writing for (who is the audience?)
- What is the historical or theoretical context or debate that the article is responding to?
- What is the political purpose of writing the article?
- What type of policies does this vision lead to? What are the policy implications of the argument?

5. Your reaction

– Did you like/dislike the article and why? Your reaction should not be based on your subjective evaluation of the reading but on your critical analysis.

GRADING: 10% / SUMMARY

STYLE (1%): TITLE, WRITING STYLE, and ORGANIZATION OF THOUGHTS, CLARITY

ARGUMENT (3%): SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS, CRITICAL READING & UNDERSTANDING OF TEXT

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE (3%)- Good understanding of the author's perspective, argument supported by reference to concepts, values, language used by author to reveal her/his perspective.

REACTION & CRITICAL ANALYSIS (3%) Assessment of strengths/ weaknesses of argument, shows an understanding of how taking a particular perspective shapes:

RESEARCH PAPER TOPICS

Your paper should be 8-10 typed, doubled-spaced pages. You will be penalized for incorrect citations as well as for incorrect grammar and spelling. Use the M.L.A. style for bracket references in the text and for the organization of your bibliography. Consult the *Guide to Research and Writing in Political Science* for information how to use the M.L.A. citation format. The use of references and citations and the organization of the bibliography are discussed beginning on p. 35 of the *Guide*.

I expect that you will use at least four scholarly sources (beyond the required reading) in preparing your paper. If you do not use this number of sources, you will be penalized. For most topics, the most relevant resources will be scholarly journals (in print or in electronic form through the library) or books in the library.

You must answer the question as it is posed in the assignment. Make an argument and marshal evidence to support it. Organize your work carefully. Consider the arguments against your own position and tell me why they are wrong. Write a clear introduction and conclusion. Check your spelling and grammar. Hand in your paper on time. Keep a copy of your paper. If you have problems with your paper, talk to your tutorial leader or to me during my office hours. The objective of your paper should be to present and defend an argument in a clear, logical and organized manner.

In the interest of fairness to all in grading, please note that no extensions can be granted by the instructor without a written medical explanation or other supporting documentation. Late papers without a documented reason will be penalized **5%** for each day including weekends. No papers will be accepted two weeks after the due date.

Topics:

1. How does power operate in the everyday politics of the University? In your paper you should demonstrate how different forms of power, as we discussed in the first term, become visible in different aspects of the university life.

Critical Reading: James B. Twitchell, "Higher Education Inc.," *The Wilson Quarterly*, Summer 2004.

2. Compare and contrast different forms of power that exist in domestic and international politics. In your paper explain why there are such differences between domestic and international politics.

Critical Reading: Robert Kagan "Power and Weakness", *Policy Review*, Vol. 13 June-July 2002, pp. 3-28.

3. Critically discuss the following statement: "Only in a sovereign state can the people's will command without being commanded by others"

Critical Reading: Robert O. Keohane, “Sovereignty in International Society”, in *Global Transformations Reader*, David Held & Anthony McGrew.

4. Discuss whether equality and liberty can co-exist within a just society.

Critical Reading: David Miller, “Justice and Global Inequality” in *Inequality, Globalization, and World Politics*, ed. By Andrew Hurrell and Ngaire Woods

5. Critically discuss the following statement : “Globalization will inevitably lead to the demise of national cultures and will allow individuals from different cultures to unite around common values”. In developing your argument, you should pay attention to economic, political and cultural dimensions of globalization.

Critical Reading: Benjamin Barber, “Jihad vs. McWorld” in *The Globalization Reader*, ed. By Frank Lechner and John Boli