

COLLEGE *of* CHARLESTON

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Handbook for Majors

Department of Political Science
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<http://polisci.cofc.edu>

Congratulations...

And welcome to Political Science! Now what? This Handbook for Majors is designed to provide you with information about the Political Science major, advice on course selection and schedule planning, guidance on how to get the most out of your major and from your education overall, and insight on careers and post-graduate options. Regardless of what led you to Political Science, the faculty is eager to see you excel in the classroom and beyond. You have been assigned a faculty advisor with whom you will meet regularly, but any of the faculty in Political Science are available to assist you.

Students describe Political Science as the ultimate liberal arts major because of its compatibility with a variety of interests and related areas of study. As a Political Science major, you have the flexibility to double major or to choose from among the many interdisciplinary minors intersecting with Political Science. Our graduates are currently enjoying successful careers in law, government, international affairs, campaign politics, policy and non-profit organizations as well as in business and the private sector. The department regularly sponsors career panels, information sessions about graduate school and law school, and hosts a variety of events around our annual theme each year.

While you are at the College, we hope you will take advantage of all of the resources and opportunities available to you. This Handbook can serve as a guide to getting the most out of your experience as a Political Science major. If we can help you at any point along the way, don't hesitate to let us know.

Department of Political Science

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The Department of Political Science

The department of political science is made up of 21 full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty, all with terminal degrees in their field. The department also offers a Political Science Minor and a Geography Minor. We are supported by several visiting professors and adjuncts, many of whom are professionals in the community. Political Science faculties support two graduate programs-the Master of Public Administration and the interdisciplinary Master of Environmental Studies.

The department is committed to providing undergraduates at the College with a challenging major in political science that emphasizes knowledge as well as the progressive development of skills essential to the practice of public citizenship and vital to any individual career choice. There are currently approximately 385 undergraduate political science majors. Our pedagogy facilitates students' ability to communicate effectively, write and think analytically, conduct independent research, work in a diverse environment, engage in the interplay of ideas, and participate in public life. Programming beyond the classroom, like the annual Convocation of Majors, emphasizes political currency and political information literacy, as well as career exploration. Students have the opportunity to work with an individual faculty member on independent research or to collaborate with faculty on research of mutual interest. An annual highlight is the William V. Moore Student Research Conference. Internships and study abroad opportunities round out the experience for students in political science.

Mission: The Department of Political Science is committed to the rigorous study of politics, power, and place, expanding opportunities for learning and service, career preparation and civic participation locally and globally.

Political Science learning outcomes

As a result of completing a program of study in political science, you should be able to:

Knowledge: Students are able to identify and explain theories, institutions and processes related to power, place and politics

Skills: Students are able to critically analyze texts, communicate effectively, critically assess the views of others, defend their own views and apply appropriate methodological and theoretical approaches

Engagement: Students demonstrate a habit of engagement with the world and an understanding of the value of civic participation, locally, nationally and globally

Approved by the department in April 2013.

Political Science Beyond the Classroom

In fostering intellectual curiosity and civic engagement, we believe important learning takes place beyond the classroom. To that end, each year the department adopts a theme and organizes a fall lecture and a spring convocation of majors as well as numerous other panels, discussions, films, etc. We strive to introduce students to new ideas and ways of engaging the world around them.

Recent themes have included:

2017: The Unprincipled Use of Power: Democracy, Corruption and Global Security (Spring 2017)
Convocation of Majors: Ms. Sarah Chayes,
senior fellow in the Democracy and Rule of Law program at the Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace

Money in Politics (Fall 2016)
Convocation of Majors: Mr. Trevor Potter,
former Chairman of the Federal Election Committee (FEC)

2016: Refugees and Humanitarian Space (Spring 2016)
Convocation of Majors: Dr. Unni Krishnan Karunakara,
humanitarian worker, public health professional,

previous medical director of Doctors Without Borders, and Senior Fellow at Jackson Institute for Global Affairs at Yale University.

2015: Voting Rights and Race in American Politics (Fall 2015)
Convocation of Majors: Lecia Brooks, outreach director at Southern Poverty Law Center

2014: Civil Liberties and the “War on Terror”
Convocation of Majors: Susan Herman, president of the ACLU, an esteemed professor at Brooklyn School of Law, and author of *Taking Liberties: the War on Terror and the Erosion of American Democracy*.

2013: Global Engagement
Convocation of Majors: John Prendergast, a human rights activist and best-selling author who has worked for peace in Africa for over 25 years. He spoke about “10 Building Blocks for Making a Difference: In Africa and in Your Own Neighborhood”

2012: Political Mobilization: Past, Present and Future
Convocation of Majors: Joe Trippi, a nationally known political strategist spoke about the 2012 presidential election cycle.

2011: Cultural Change, Politics, and the Law
Convocation of Majors: Lisa Gilinger, lawyer from Santa Barbara, California, presented “Gender and the Human Experience” exploring the role of gender and its implications for the interplay between sex, identity, society and culture.

Experiential Learning opportunities abound, including the South Carolina Student Legislature, as well as credit bearing courses like the Field Internship course and courses that culminate with student delegates attending mock African Union, Model U.N, and Organization of American States sessions. The department also offers a for credit mock trial course.

In addition, the department is committed to helping students think about appropriate post-graduate paths, whether in the form of the working world, law school, graduate school, or volunteer opportunities here or abroad. To that end, we sponsor regular sessions on career choices and panels on preparing to apply to law school and graduate school. Throughout the year, we feature a number of panels or lectures on internships, study abroad, career choices and more. Many of these events combine substantive information with the experiences and insights of recent alumni and current students.

In every case, we encourage students to take advantage of the many opportunities to interact with one another and engage ideas in the public forum beyond the classroom.

What Can I do with a Political Science Degree?

Lobbyist, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Attorney; Project Manager, Department of Homeland Security; Hospital administrator; Director of Economic Development, at Infinity Global Solutions; Project Assistant, AMIDEAST (Beirut), Project Assistant, Republican Policy Committee; Nonprofit Fundraiser and grant writer; Human Resources Director; Government relations specialist, BenefitFocus; Cryptanalyst for the FBI; Economist for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Deputy Program Director, Covenant House NY; Assistant Public Defender; Legislative Correspondent, Senator Lindsey Graham; Business Development Manager, Datamyne; Production Coordinator, Boeing Company; Officer, Charleston Police Department; Policy Coordinator, Bureau of Water and Wastewater, City of Baltimore; Campaign Consultant, Lisella Public Affairs, LLC; Analyst, Florida Department of Education; Damage Control Assistant, US Navy; Administrative manager, Carl Vinson Institute of Government, UGA; Producer for Fox News at 10 for WBTW, Myrtle Beach. Investor and Community Relations, Charleston

Regional Development Alliance; Deputy U.S. Marshal; Agent-In-Charge, Charleston County Probation and Parole Office; Law Clerk; Executive Director, Sustainability Institute; Foreign Service Officer, Department of State.....

These are just a small sample of jobs held by political science graduates. The diversity is amazing! Political Science, like other social science majors, prepares you for a number of different career options. Traditional career paths—academe and law—are still popular, but they are not for everybody and increasingly crowded. Today's graduates are just as likely to consider employment in the private sector as they are the public sector or nonprofit sector. Many pursue options like the Peace Corps, Teach for America, Food Corps or Critical Language Programs before seeking permanent employment. Upon graduating with a political science major, you will have a base of knowledge about government, domestic and international politics, processes, and policy, but even more importantly you will have gained valuable skills.

The department's shared teaching philosophy is to teach content through skill development. Surveys of the nation's top employers consistently report that the most successful job candidates are individuals who possess critical thinking and effective communication skills, are comfortable using technology, have the ability to make sound judgments, and who can work productively with others in a group. The assignments you will encounter in Political Science classes will work to progressively develop these skills while introducing you to the scholarship and issues relevant to the discipline of political science. It is your responsibility to continually assess how you are doing relative to gaining the skills you will need to be successful. Faculty will give you feedback in the form of comments on papers and exams, grades, and in discussions during office hours, but you need to become an advocate for your own learning. If you are weak in a certain area, look for ways to improve. If you know that your writing could be clearer (and whose couldn't?), then ask faculty to help you on that particular aspect of your writing. We are here to facilitate your learning, but you are the one that has to do most of the work!

Majoring in political science can qualify you for many different careers in the private and public sector including careers in business, law, consulting, state, local, and federal government, journalism, communications, international organizations, finance, political campaigns, interest groups, community service and non-government organizations (NGO's) and pre-college and college teaching. Political Science also provides preparation for participating in community organizations, electoral politics, or interest group movements on behalf of specific policies. The American Political Science Association publishes a short book, *Careers and the Study of Political Science*. The publication is available for you to borrow in the main political science office or you can order your own copy at <http://www.apsanet.org>.

You should also make use of the College's Career Center. The Center has extensive resources and services available to help with all aspects of career planning and job searches. Consult the Career Center's website at <http://careercenter.cofc.edu> for details.

If you think you might be interested in a specific area or job type, look for a job posting to read the qualifications and then assess your own skills and preparation. Now is the time to get internships, part-time summer employment, experience with student organizations or a Student Government Association (SGA) leadership post. Below find a sampling of a few of the many career options available, although you will also find the most current information on the departmental website: <http://polisci.cofc.edu/>

Graduate School If you are considering graduate school in Political Science or a related discipline, consult with Dr. LaTasha Chaffin and Dr. Matt Nowlin who serve as the department's Graduate School Advisors.

In addition to graduate programs offered at other institutions, students may wish to consider the Master of Public Administration or the Master of Environmental Studies affiliated with the Department of Political Science.

Master of Science in Environmental Studies (MES) The MES is an interdisciplinary program linking preparation in science and policy studies. Students may focus their program of study in either an Environmental Policy or Environmental Science track. For information on this program, visit the website at <http://mes.cofc.edu/> or call Dr. Annette Watson, Director, at 953-2000.

Master of Public Administration (MPA) The MPA program prepares students for public sector management in a variety of settings. Students may choose to emphasize Nonprofit Administration, Arts Management, Municipal Government and Urban Planning, or Environmental Planning and Administration. Interested students can access more information on the website: <http://puba.cofc.edu/> or contact Dr. Phil Jos, Interim Director at 953-6690.

Law School Many political science majors attend law school. Be sure to discuss your plans with your political science advisor. In addition, Dr. Richard Nunan, Professor of Philosophy, serves as the College of Charleston Pre-Law Advisor. In this capacity, Dr. Nunan can assist you in deciding whether law school is right for you, where you might apply, and how to prepare for the LSAT and a career in law. To get started review the information posted on the Pre-Law Advising web page at: <http://prelawadv.cofc.edu/>. You can also contact Dr. Nunan via email at nunanr@cofc.edu.

Federal Government There are a number of ways to access jobs with the federal government and an endless variety of occupations tied to the three branches (executive, legislative, judicial) and the multitude of agencies associated with each. A majority of federal jobs are located outside Washington, DC. Of the estimated 2.7 million federal employees, only 11% live and work in DC. With more than a third of the federal workforce retiring soon, opportunities in this area are very promising. You can browse the types of government jobs available at the Office of Personnel Management (<http://www.opm.gov/>). Other opportunities are available with the Intelligence Community, Defense Agencies, Foreign Service (<http://www.state.gov>), US Congress (<http://www.senate.gov/> or <http://www.house.gov/>), or the courts. OPM also catalogs a number of summer job opportunities that can be identified by searching for “summer” on the OPM website listed above. Additional links of interest: www.federaljobs.net or www.govtjobs.com

You may also be interested in programs like AmeriCorps, a national service program that provides educational benefits upon completion of one or two years of domestic service: <https://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/ameri-corps>

State/Local Government As the federal government shifts more responsibilities to the states, there will undoubtedly be more job opportunities at this level of government. Issues related to housing, zoning, public safety, welfare, transportation, community development, industry, the environment and conservation, labor, education, consumer protection, and trade are handled at the state and local levels. Internships with the City of Charleston or any of the surrounding counties offer one way to access jobs in this area. For local jobs: www.sciway.net/jobs/charleston.html#charleston-government-jobs and jobs in South Carolina www.jobs.sc.gov/OHR/OHR-jobs-portal-index.phtm

Nonprofits Nonprofits operate at all levels in the US and internationally. They range from citizen and community-based organizations to nationally recognized groups like the American Red Cross. Interest groups serving a membership or a policy area are also considered nonprofits, sometimes called Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs). Whether you are interested in working on local water quality, world hunger, or on issues related to a specific industry, there are jobs available. Look at: www.ngo.org and www.idealists.org to get started.

Journalism Whether news writing or production, political science grads have found themselves well-prepared for journalism careers. However, most have gained experience through an internship or a part-time job with a local newspaper or television station prior to graduation. Don't neglect the variety of blogging, webzine, or webpage job opportunities in this field. Public relations or corporate communication positions are also relevant for those with good written and oral communication skills and a working knowledge of public affairs. Check out www.journalismjobs.com for some ideas about specific job titles and qualifications.

Business and the Private Sector A number of political science graduates have sought and found rewarding careers in the private sector. Sharp analytical skills and the ability to work well in teams puts you at an advantage when entering business. Taking some courses in the School of Business and even minoring in Business Administration is also helpful. Consider pursuing an internship in your area of interest. The Career Center will have information on corporations recruiting on campus. You might also look sites like: www.careerbuilder.com or <http://www.careeronestop.org/> to get an idea about the type of positions available.

Campaigns and Polling Candidates Political parties and consulting firms offer exciting work for political science graduates. The best way to access jobs in this area is to go directly to the person, party or organization for whom you want to work, e.g.: www.dccc.org, www.nrcc.org

Capitol Hill Jobs with legislators or committees usually, but not always, begin with an internship, a friend who knows someone working for a member, or a family contact. This does not mean, however, that you'll never get the job you've always dreamed about! Take a look at these websites for some insider job news: <http://hillzoo.com/>, <http://www.rcjobs.com> or www.politico.com

Education and Teaching Through the Teacher Certification program on campus you can graduate certified to teach in South Carolina. High schools and middle schools offer teaching opportunities in social studies that will allow you to use your knowledge of politics, and to take advantage of your broad liberal arts education. Teaching at the collegiate level normally requires a Ph.D. or relevant terminal. Ask your advisor about certification requirements.

There are also opportunities to teach in under-served communities in urban and rural America through Teach for America (www.teachforamerica.org). International teaching offers another avenue: www.projects-abroad.co.uk/

As the sample list of jobs held by Political Science graduates suggests, Political Science alumni can also be a helpful resource to draw upon during your time in college. Check out the [College of Charleston Alumni & Student Career Network](#) group on LinkedIn and the [College of Charleston Political Science](#) group on LinkedIn. Talk with your political science professors about your career plans and ideas. It may well be the case that they can help connect you with a political science alumnus who you could correspond with to help you think about career plans and options.

Requirements for the Political Science Major

A total of 36 hours in Political Science are required to complete the major. A minimum of 15 credit hours at the 300- level or above is required. The major is designed to have a beginning, a middle, and an end.

The beginning is a core of 12 hours of courses designed to provide all majors with a common foundation and introduction to political science. This core should be completed within the first 15 hours in the major:

POLI 101 American Government (3)
POLI 103 World Politics (3) **or** POLI 104 World Geography (3)
POLI 150 Introduction to Political Thought (3)
POLI 205 Doing Research in Politics (3)

The core course requirements introduce students to important concepts, theories and methodologies in Political Science and prepare them for advanced study at the 300-level.

The middle of the major is where students explore the three subfields: American Politics and Process, Global Politics and Spaces and the Politics of Ideas. Students are required to take at least one course from each subfield. Courses within each subfield include both 200 and 300 level courses. The distinction between the 200 level and 300 level is not an indication of how much work is required for the course. Rather, 200 level courses anticipate that students may not have particular background in a subject matter -- the courses might be experiential or might start from a broad perspective or include a survey of an area of study; 300 level courses, by contrast, focus on issues in greater depth and may include a research requirement. Students should consult with their advisors on the appropriate courses to take in any semester.

The end of the major is fulfilled by completing a Capstone Seminar (POLI 405). This seminar is explicitly designed to emphasize the application of written and oral communication, critical analysis, and independent research. These are all skills that were introduced at the beginning of the major and developed as you moved through the major requirements. Although seminar topics vary by semester, all capstone seminars are designed to serve as a culminating experience in the major and should enable you to put into practice the knowledge, values and skills you have developed as political science majors.

Political Science Major Requirements (36 hours)

Core POLI 101 American Government
POLI 103 World Politics **or** POLI 104 World Regional Geography
POLI 150 Introduction to Political Thought
POLI 205 Doing Research in Politics
POLI 405 Capstone Seminar *PR: POLI 205; Take in the last 9 credit hours of POLI courses* **or** PPLW 400* Seminar in Politics, Philosophy and Law
PR: Declared PHIL or POLI major; instructor permission.

NOTE: At least 15 credit hours at the 300 level or above is required of this major.

Subfields Select a minimum of 3 credit hours in each of the three subfields:

American Politics and Process

POLI 210 Introduction to Public Administration
POLI 211 Introduction to Public Policy
POLI 213 American State and Local Politics
POLI 214 LGBT Politics
POLI 301 Bureaucratic Politics and Policy *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 304 American Foreign Policy Process
POLI 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography
POLI 306 Urban Policy
POLI 307 Environmental Policy
POLI 308 Education Policy
POLI 309 Health Policy
POLI 310 Urban Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
POLI 311 Policymaking in State Legislatures
POLI 319 Special Topics in Public Admin.& Public Policy
POLI 320 Constitutional Law *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 321 Civil Liberties
POLI 322 Urban Government and Politics *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 323 The Congress *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 324 The Judiciary *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 325 The Presidency *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 326 Am. Politics and Mass Media *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 327 Political Parties *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 328 Campaigns and Elections *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 329 Public Opinion in Am. Politics *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 330 Southern Politics
POLI 331 Geography of Native Lands/Indian Law
POLI 332 Women and Politics
POLI 333 Suburbia: People, Places, and Politics
POLI 334 Pol. Campaign Communications *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 335 Religion in American Politics *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
POLI 339 Special Topics in American Politics

Global Politics and Spaces

POLI 240 Introduction to Comparative Politics
POLI 245 Cuban Revolution
POLI 260 International Relations Theory
POLI 265 International Political Economy
POLI 266 International Diplomacy Studies
POLI 340 Politics of Latin America
POLI 342 Politics of Africa
POLI 343 Politics of East Asia
POLI 344 Politics of the Middle East
POLI 345 Politics of China
POLI 346 Southeast Asian Politics
POLI 347 International Development: Theories and Practices
POLI 348 Politics of Protest and Revolution
POLI 350 Comparative Gender Politics
POLI 351 Politics of Contemporary Brazil
POLI 352 Geographies and Politics of the European Union
POLI 353 Geographies and Politics of Food
POLI 359 Special Topics in Comparative Politics
POLI 360 International Human Rights Law
POLI 361 Topics in Foreign Policy
POLI 363 International Law and Organization
POLI 364 International Environmental Politics
POLI 365 International Relations in the Middle East
POLI 367 Geography of International Conflict

POLI 368 Political Geography
POLI 369 Politics of Globalization
POLI 379 Special Topics in International Relations

Politics of Ideas

POLI 292 Topics in Gender, Theory and Law
POLI 293 Ethics and Politics
POLI 294 Sustainability
POLI 295 Law and Society
POLI 380 Jurisprudence
POLI 387 American Political Thought
POLI 390 Contemporary Liberalism
POLI 391 Utopia/Dystopia
POLI 395 Global Political Theory
POLI 397 Environmental Geography
POLI 399 Special Topics in Politics of Ideas

Select 12 additional credit hours. Choose from any of the above subfield courses or the following:

POLI 102 Contemporary Political Issues
POLI 119 Special Topics in Politics
POLI 203 Criminal Justice
POLI 400 Tutorial *PR: Junior standing; tutor and department chair permission*
POLI 401 Independent Study *PR: Instructor permission*
POLI 402 Field Internship *PR: POLI 205; junior or senior standing; department permission, completion of 18 credit hours in POLI; Normally, a minimum cumulative GPA of 2.50 and a POLI major GPA of a 2.8.*
POLI 499 Bachelor's Essay *PR: A project proposal must be submitted in writing and approved by department prior to registration for the course.*

Charting Your Progress

In consultation with your faculty advisor, you should keep track of your progress in meeting the general degree requirements as well as the requirements for Political Science and any minors you may have declared.

General Education Degree Requirements for Catalog Year 2017-2018

For all undergraduate degrees, the total number of credit hours must include the following requirements. A minimum of 122 credit hours is required for graduation.

For a listing of approved courses in each requirement area, please visit the General Education Requirements link on the Office of the Registrar's website (<http://registrar.cofc.edu/general-edu/index.php>).

First-Year Writing ENGL 110 **OR** Approved course credit combination (see below)

- English (ENGL) 110 is required unless credit is awarded for AP, IB and/or Transfer English credit.
- Students with credit for English 101 and English 102 satisfy the First-Year Writing requirement.
- Students with English 101 credit must complete English 215 or 110.
- Students with English 101 credit or an International Baccalaureate (IB) exam score of 6 or higher have the option of completing an approved portfolio to satisfy this requirement. Please visit [Portfolio Exemption Process](#) for details.

Foreign Language _____

- Complete the 202-level or its equivalent or demonstrate proficiency at that level of an approved course satisfying the foreign language general education requirement. Arabic (ARBC), Chinese (CHNS), French (FREN), Ancient Greek (GREK), German (GRMN), Hebrew (HBRW), Hindi (HNDI), Italian (ITAL), Japanese (JPNS), Latin (LATN), Portuguese (PORT), Russian (RUSS), or Spanish (SPAN).
- Native speakers of languages other than English may be exempt from further language study, contact the School of Languages, Cultures and World Affairs for more information.

History Pre-Modern History _____

Modern History _____

- Complete one course in pre-modern history and one course in modern history from the list of approved courses satisfying the history general education requirement (6 credit hours). The two courses do not have to be taken from the same department or in sequence.
- For a complete listing of approved courses, please consult your degree audit.

Humanities _____ _____
 _____ _____

- Complete 12 credit hours from the list of approved courses satisfying the humanities general education requirement with no more than 6 credit hours with the same course acronym.

Mathematics/Logic _____ _____

- Complete 6 credit hours from the list of approved courses satisfying the math or logic general education requirement.

Natural Science Science _____ Lab _____ Science
_____ Lab _____

- Complete 8 credit hours of an introductory or higher sequence (of which 2 credit hours must be earned in the accompanying laboratories) from the list of approved course sequences satisfying the natural science general education requirement.

Social Sciences _____ _____

- Complete 6 credit hours from the list of approved courses satisfying the social science general education requirement.

Progressing through the Political Science Major

Although students can declare a major in Political Science at any point, we recommend that you do so as early as possible. Your schedule may look slightly different depending on when you declare.

You can review the detailed roadmap at this link:

[POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJOR ROADMAP](#)

- The Department strongly recommends that POLI 101, POLI 103 or 104, POLI 150, and POLI 205 are completed in the first 15 hours of coursework.
- Consider studying abroad and pursuing an internship during your college experience.

Other Considerations in Planning your College Experience

Double Majors Students may choose to complete majors in more than one field of study. Political Science pairs well with a variety of other majors depending on your long-term career goals. For example, students interested in public relations or journalism might choose to combine Political Science and Communication. If you are interested in business, Economics and Political Science make a good combination. Students who plan a career in international relations or diplomacy will benefit from advanced language study. Students who pursue a double major who want to pursue a second degree (B.S.) in that other major must also take an additional 31 hours to graduate from the College of Charleston. For additional information concerning this requirement, see the undergraduate catalog.

Teacher Certification Program Political Science majors interested in teaching at the secondary level may combine a political science degree with additional education courses and a semester-long practicum. This is a rigorous program of study that requires careful planning. Additional courses in English, Natural

and Social Sciences are required. The School of Education has information and a course worksheet. Students should discuss this option with their faculty advisor.

Study Abroad The College has significantly increased opportunities to study abroad in recent years. The Center for International Education has information on full-year, semester-length, and summer programs of study in countries around the world as well as information about the numerous scholarships available to study abroad. The College of Charleston sponsors programs in several countries. Students can also enroll in a number of programs through the National Student Exchange Program which allows study in over 155 countries. Political Science majors in particular will benefit from an international experience and may have the opportunity to improve their foreign language skills. Professor Andrew Sobiesuo, Director of the Center for International Education can provide information on individual programs. Students choosing to study abroad normally maintain a full load of courses and do not “lose time” in completing their degree. Contact the CIE office at: 953-7661 or visit their webpage at: <http://international.cofc.edu/>. See Dr. Claire Curtis, Associate Chair (953-6510) for information about the applicability of courses taken overseas to the Political Science major.

Model OAS or AU Upon selection by the faculty sponsor, students may enroll in POLI 266 for three academic credits during each spring semester provided they have an overall GPA of 2.5 or higher. As a part of the College delegation to the Organization of American States or the African Union, students gain experience in international diplomacy, negotiation, and policy-making. Students prepare their roles during the first part of the semester and participate in an international model in Washington, DC. Spanish skills are useful, but not required for the Model OAS experience. See Dr. Douglas Friedman if you are interested in the Model OAS (953-5701) and Dr. Chris Day if you are interested in the Model AU.

Restrictions: No more than six hours of independent study and/or six hours of internship and/or six hours of experiential courses (POLI 266) may be applied to the major requirement, for a maximum of 12 hours.

Mock Trial Students who are interested and qualify have the opportunity to participate in a Mock trial course, POLI 119.01 ST: Advanced Mock Trial. This course gives students a chance to learn first hand about the work of trial attorneys, understand the judicial system, develop critical thinking skills, and enhance their communication skills. The course is open to all majors.

- Course is offered every fall and interviews are required for consideration which are conducted in the Spring prior to Fall enrollment; a minimum 2.5 GPA in overall coursework is required for consideration.
- Course is for students with previous mock trial or debate experience
- Travel is involved in both Fall and Spring semesters
 - (2-4 competitions)

If interested in participating in a Mock Trial course, please contact Kristin Wichmann at wichmannkm@cofc.edu for more information.

William V. Moore Student Research Conference This annual spring conference is an opportunity for advanced high school and undergraduate students to present research on a variety of topics, including Southern and South Carolina politics, civil rights, political extremism, educational opportunity and economic development, political communication and human geographies.

For more information, please visit <http://polisci.cofc.edu/student-ops/student-research-conf.php> or contact Dr. Mark Long at LongM@cofc.edu or Dr. Chris Day at DayC@cofc.edu.

Opportunities for Independent Work in Political Science

Tutorial (POLI 400) Tutorials offer an opportunity for one-on-one instruction with a faculty member in a content area of mutual interest. This is available for juniors and seniors only. Students should contact individual faculty with whom they are interested in studying. Registration is through the Chair only.

Reading and Independent Study (POLI 401) Independent study courses can be taken for 1-3 credits and offer students a way to design an independent reading/research project in consultation with a faculty member. The amount of reading or research proposed will determine the credit awarded. No more than 6 hours of Independent Study can be applied to the major. Registration is through the Chair only.

Internships (POLI 402) Internships are an excellent way to gain practical experience in a field you are interested in pursuing and can be completed during the regular academic semester for credit. Internships for credit in political science are designed to provide the advanced student with the opportunity to pursue a research topic in the context of an experiential learning setting. Eligibility for POLI 402 includes: junior or senior standing, completion of 18-semester hours in political science coursework (including POLI 205 with a passing grade), and normally a 2.8 GPA in the major and a 2.5 GPA overall. Students will be enrolled in and complete the internship course as well as work a minimum of 140 hours at their internship placement to earn 3 academic credits. Students interested in an internship for credit in political science should see Ms. Kristin Wichmann in the main office for more information. No more than six hours of internship credit may be applied to the major. NOTE: Students are also encouraged to pursue non-credit internships. Speak with your advisor or the Career Center to learn more.

Bachelor's Essay (POLI 499) The Bachelor's Essay is a 6 credit independent research and writing project completed during the senior year under the close supervision of an advisor from the department. The student must take the initiative in seeking an advisor to help in both the design and the supervision of the project. A project proposal must be submitted in writing and approved by the department prior to registration for the course. Students present the results of their research each spring at the William V. Moore Student Research Conference. More information on Bachelor's Essay policies is available in the main office.

Restrictions: No more than six hours of independent study and/or six hours of internship and/or six hours of experiential courses (*POLI 266*) may be applied to the major requirement, for a maximum of 12 hours.

Optional: Concentration in Politics, Philosophy and Law (18 credit hours)

A concentration in Politics, Philosophy, and the Law allows focused attention on theoretical issues related to the law. The concentration is jointly administered by the departments of philosophy and political science.

Required courses

PHIL 209 Political Philosophy **OR** POLI 150 Introduction to Political Thought

POLI 320 Constitutional Law *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*
OR POLI 321 Civil Liberties

PHIL 270 Philosophy of Law **OR** POLI 380 Jurisprudence

PPLW 400* Seminar in Politics, Philosophy and Law *PR: Declared Philosophy or Political Science major; instructor permission*

Note:* This course will substitute for PHIL 450 or POLI 405 as major requirement.

Select an additional two courses from the following:

PHIL 206 Topics in Law and Morality

PHIL 210 Philosophy, Law and the Arts

PHIL 315 Topics in Political and Social Philosophy *PR: 6 hours in PHIL*

POLI 292 Topics in Gender, Theory, and Law

POLI 295 Law and Society

POLI 320 Constitutional Law *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*

POLI 321 Civil Liberties

POLI 324 The Judiciary *PR: POLI 101 or instructor permission*

POLI 331 Geography of Native Lands/Indian Law

POLI 360 International Human Rights Law

POLI 363 International Law and Organization

POLI 390 Contemporary Liberalism

Note: Additional courses on suitable topics may be approved for credit by the director. POLI majors must take at least one course in PHIL.

Optional: Concentration in Public Policy (18 credit hours)

A concentration in Public Policy allows focused attention on issues related to public policy.

Required courses

POLI 101 American Government

POLI 211 Introduction to Public Policy

ECON 200 Principles of Microeconomics

Select at least 3 credit hours from each of the two following areas:

Policymaking Institutions and Processes

POLI 210 Introduction to Public Administration

POLI 213 State and Local Politics

POLI 301 Bureaucratic Politics and Policy

POLI 304 American Foreign Policy Process

POLI 311 Policymaking in the State Legislatures

POLI 323 The Congress

POLI 324 The Judiciary

POLI 325 The Presidency

Issues in Domestic and International Policy

ECON 201 Principles in Microeconomics

POLI 312 Social Welfare Policy and Sustainability

POLI 306 Urban Policy

POLI 307 Environmental; Policy

POLI 308 Education Policy

POLI 309 Health Policy

POLI 361 Topics in Foreign Policy

Elective List

Choose 3 credit hours from the following courses or chooses from the two categories above.

ECON 340 Public Finance

HEAL 230 Global Health

HEAL 350 Epidemiology

POLI 265 International Political Economy

POLI 294 Introduction to Sustainability

POLI 310 Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

POLI 347 International Development Theories and Practices

POLI 369 Politics of Globalization

POLI 402 Field Internship

PBHL 495 Internship in Public Health

POLI 405 Capstone Seminar

*Students are encouraged to use a field internship as their elective

**If the topic is policy focused

Reflective Essay Requirement

Students in the final year of their concentration will submit a reflective essay to the PLCY coordinator within Political Science (students who complete POLI 402 can submit the essay written for that class). Specific instructions about the essay can be found through the political science department.

Requirements for the Political Science Minor

The minor consists of 18 hours of coursework. The core requirements for the minor include:

POLI 101 American Government

POLI 103 World Politics **or** POLI 104 World Geography

POLI 150 Introduction to Political Thought

At least six of the nine remaining hours must be selected from the 300 level or above. At least nine hours in the minor at the 200 level or above must be earned at the College of Charleston.

Political Science is a Flexible Major that combines well with a variety of Interdisciplinary Minors

Faculty in Political Science actively participate in and contribute to a majority of the interdisciplinary minors and majors* offered at the College. Since Political Science courses may satisfy requirements for both the major and minor (courses “double count”), it is relatively easy to complete a political science major and at least one related minor or major. Many students find that completing a minor brings coherence to their elective coursework required for the degree. In each case, you should consult the most recent version of the College Catalog for specific requirements. You will need to officially declare any minors you plan to complete.

African Studies, Dr. Simon Lewis, 953-7738
African American Studies, Dr. Simon Lewis, 953-1920
Asian Studies, Dr. Ghazi Abuhakema, 953-3988
Crime, Law & Society, Dr. Ann Stein, 953-6547
Environmental and Sustainability Studies, Dr. Allison Welch, 953-5451
European Studies, Dr. William Olejniczak, 953-5930
German Studies, Dr. Nancy Nenno, 953-5464
*International Studies, Dr. Doug Friedman, 953-5701
Japanese Studies, Dr. Yoshiki Chikuma, 953-7821
Jewish Studies, Dr. Martin Perlmutter, 953-5682
*Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Dr. Lola Colomina-Garrigós, 953-7128
Russian Studies, Dr. Irina Erman, 953-1994
*Urban Studies, Dr. Kevin Keenan, 953- 5679
*Women’s and Gender Studies, Dr. Cara Delay, 953-7597

Minor in Geography

There is a growing awareness that understanding places and comprehending the dynamic processes that create, connect, and change places is central to understanding our globalizing world. We need the intellectual tools that allow us to analyze the ways in which different peoples and places interact and impact one another. For example, understanding how Europe was made, connects to the wider world, and continues to change, or seeing AIDS or global environmental change through a geographic lens will allow you to appreciate the connectedness of all places worldwide such that you can better play the role of global public citizen that the liberal arts tradition embodies.

A minor in Geography requires detailed study of particular places at different scales, from the Lowcountry to Africa, and teaches students to understand and appreciate the physical and social processes that shape the world we live in. Students are introduced to the discipline of geography through World Regional Geography, a required course. All declared minors also take Reading the Lowcountry Landscape, which is a field-intensive methods course that builds geographic skills by analyzing the various processes that have shaped the Lowcountry. The minor is offered by the Department of Political Science and administered by a steering committee of faculty. Additional geography electives and cognate courses may be proposed by other departments for inclusion at any time.

Students are required to take at least one systematic course in geography: environmental, political, or urban geography. From there students choose geography and cognate electives for a total of 18 hours in the discipline. It is a great choice for Political Science majors.

- Geography faculty: Kevin Keenan, Mark Long, and Annette Watson.
- Geography website: <http://im-geography.cofc.edu/>
- Stay connected by becoming a fan of Geography at CofC on Facebook. Search for “Geography at CofC”

Requirements for the Geography Minor

The core of the minor includes:

- POLI 104 World Regional Geography
- GEOG 219 Reading the Lowcountry Landscape

Plus, any one of the following:

- POLI 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography
- POLI 368 Political Geography
- POLI 397 Environmental Geography

Students must also take 9 hours of electives.

One elective must be drawn from the following list of Geography courses:

- POLI 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography
- POLI 306 Urban Policy
- POLI 331 Geography of Native Lands/Indian Laws
- POLI 333 Suburbia: People, Places and Politics
- POLI 352 Geographies and politics of the European Union
- POLI 353 Geographies and Politics of Food
- POLI 367 The Geography of International Conflict
- POLI 368 Political Geography
- POLI 397 Environmental Geography
- GEOG 119 Special Topics in Geography
- GEOG 301 Special Topics in Geography
- GEOG 401 Reading and Independent Study in Geography

The remaining 2 electives can be selected from the above list of Geography courses and/ or these Cognate courses:

- POLI 245 Cuban Revolution
- POLI 340 Politics of Latin America
- POLI 342 Politics of Africa
- POLI 343 Politics of East Asia
- POLI 344 Politics of the Middle East
- POLI 345 Politics of China
- POLI 346 Politics of Southeast Asia
- POLI 351 Politics of Contemporary Brazil

* NOTE: a maximum of 9 hours of coursework in the Geography Minor may be applied to the requirements for the major in Political Science.

Student Organizations and Clubs

Political Science Club The Political Science Club is an active, multi-partisan organization for students interested in politics. Many are majors or minors, but not all. The Club is dedicated to promoting dialogue and debate about important political issues, encouraging students to become active in local and national politics, sponsoring speakers, community service activities, and faculty-student socials. The Club is sanctioned by the SGA, receives an annual budget and is run by students elected by the Club. This is an excellent way to gain some leadership experience and meet other people interested in politics! For more information, contact the club's faculty advisor, Dr. Kendra Stewart at StewartK@cofc.edu.

South Carolina Student Legislature Delegations from colleges and universities across the state convene in Columbia to participate in a mock state legislative session held in the House Chambers of the SC Capitol each November. Students write, sponsor, and debate bills and then vote on passage. A committee structure, chamber leadership positions, and staff roles give students an opportunity to experience the legislative process first-hand. There is also a mock trial giving students the opportunity to argue a case before the state Supreme Court. The College of Charleston consistently sends one of the strongest, most successful delegations in the state and has won numerous awards. This is an SGA sanctioned organization, with a budget and elected officers. For more information, contact the club's faculty advisor, Dr. Jordan Ragusa at RagusaJM@cofc.edu

College Republicans and Young Democrats These two organizations involve students directly in local, state, and national political party activities. In providing a forum for educational activities related to the role of political parties, the organization also affords students the opportunity to work on the campaigns of party candidates and in the party organizations.

Examples of Organizations of Interest to POLI Students

Students interested in any of these organizations or one of the others sponsored by the College should seek information from Student Life website: <http://studentlife.cofc.edu/>

Alliance for Planet Earth	Charleston 40
Atheist-Humanist Alliance	Cougars Activities Board
Black Student Union	Green CofC
Center for Civic Engagement	Habitat for Humanity

Political Science Awards and Student Honors

The following awards and honors are available to Political Science majors. A faculty committee recommends candidates for the Department's consideration and the awards are presented at the College of Charleston Awards ceremony held each April. In some cases there are specific deadlines for applications, while in others eligibility is based purely on grades and therefore do not require applications. Talk with your advisor about your eligibility.

Dengate Scholarships

Freshman Dengate Award This award is made to an incoming freshman with a superior high school record, high test scores, who shows academic and intellectual promise, and who has indicated an interest in pursuing a career in public service at the national or local level. The award, normally \$1,225 annually, is renewable for up to four years assuming the recipient maintains a 3.6 overall grade point average. Applications are available in the main office in years when the award is available.

Sophomore/Junior Award Monies earned in excess of the principal in the Dengate fund are awarded to an outstanding Sophomore or Junior Political Science major. Award sums are variable and non-renewable.

Harper Keeler Award

A \$100 award given to an outstanding rising senior in Political Science in recognition of her/his academic excellence. This award is non-renewable.

William V. Moore Endowed Scholarship in Political Science

This renewable award is made to a rising sophomore that has great potential to promote understanding among diverse groups of people and to improve the political, economic, social and/or cultural life of South Carolina. The award, normally \$1,000 annually is renewable up to three years assuming the recipient meets the grade point average requirement. Applications are available in the main office in years when the award is available.

Burnett Rhett Maybank Award

A non-renewable award given to an outstanding rising junior or rising senior from South Carolina. First preference is given to students who are not receiving other College of Charleston scholarships. Award sums are variable.

Outstanding Student Award

A recognition normally awarded to the top two graduating seniors in the major. Recognition is based on grade point average in the major and overall grades earned at the College of Charleston as well as extra-curricular activities that distinguish the award recipient.

Departmental Honors

To be eligible for departmental honors in political science, students must have a minimum grade point average of 3.5 in the major and 12 hours of exceptionally fine independent work in the major (400, 401, and/or 402) including a Bachelor's Essay. The Capstone Seminar (405) may not be included in the required 12 hours of independent work. Faculty in Political Science determine the award each spring from among those who are eligible.

Departmental Honor Roll

Each semester the department calculates and posts the Political Science Honor Roll. Students completing at least 12 credits at the College and earning a grade point average of 3.5 or higher will be listed on the Political Science Honor Roll. Students are recognized at the annual political science award reception and the Honor Roll is posted in the department and on the website.

Pi Sigma Alpha, National Honor Society in Political Science

Students are invited to join Pi Sigma Alpha on the basis of their overall grade point average (a minimum of 3.0) and their grade point average in the major (a minimum of 3.25) after 18 earned hours in political science.

College Academic Honor Criteria

Students who earn a grade point average of 3.90 to 4.0 will graduate *summa cum laude*. Students who earn a grade point average of 3.75 to 3.899 graduate *magna cum laude*. Students who earn a grade point average 3.5 to 3.749 graduate *cum laude*. To be eligible for graduation with honors, at least 62 hours of course work must be completed at the College of Charleston (see the Undergraduate Catalog for other details).

How to get the most out of your education

Now that you've chosen a major, there are a number of steps you can take to get the most out of your total educational experience at the College of Charleston. The faculty is here to help you, but most important to the entire enterprise is that you become the primary architect of your education. Below you will find a few tips related to your overall educational experience, and more specifically to making the most out of your relationship with your academic advisor.

Making the most of your college experience includes:

1. **Getting to know one faculty member well each term and getting that faculty member to know you**– if you do this over the course of a standard four year undergraduate experience, you'll have eight faculty members minimum who can write you letters of recommendation, serve as job references and help you in other ways;
2. **Not trying to hide your academic weaknesses** – asking for help outside of class can improve your in-class performance and grades;
3. **Taking a mixture of courses throughout your years in college** – don't just take introductory or required courses your first year but rather select a mixture of survey courses as well as specialized courses that pique your particular interest – save some introductory-type courses for later in your program of study when they will connect with and broaden your areas of specialization;
4. **Studying in groups** – students who talk about their work with others (even just once a week) understand and retain more;
5. **Writing as much as you can** – courses with several short paper assignments can really improve your writing (a critical skill to have developed for the world outside of college) and help you engage material more deeply;
6. **Learning to speak another language** – not only do you acquire another significant skill but language training combines many of the elements of best learning practices, including regular engagement with material, group work, lots of writing and quizzes;
7. **Studying over the course of hours, not minutes** – grades and understanding are enhanced by sustained engagement with material, not the scattershot approach pursued by many in high school of 25 minutes here, 30 minutes there; For every hour in class, you should study 2-3 hours outside of class.

8. **Getting involved in extra-curricular activities** – you learn diverse organizational and social skills in extra-curricular settings and you can often connect what you are learning in the classroom to what you are doing on the outside in surprising and rewarding ways. Being involved also helps you discover what you have a passion for and makes you a more well-rounded college graduate;
9. **Taking advantage of every opportunity you can** – there are a myriad of opportunities to learn and experience what’s new and challenging in college – the more you say “yes” to, the more rewarding your time in college will be.

Source: Derived from Richard Light, Making the Most of College: Students Speak Their Minds (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2001).

Getting the Most Out of Academic Advising Includes:

- Finding an advisor who has interests that resemble your own;
- Coming prepared to talk about your intellectual passions, what you think are your academic strengths and weaknesses, what extra-curricular interests you have; what career aspirations you think you hold, what issues of special concern or interest you might harbor – and having that conversation before you talk about classes;
- Seeing an advisor at least once a year outside of normal advising periods;
- Talking to your advisor one or more times a year about ideas or assignments that excite or puzzle you;
- Talking to your advisor regularly about possibilities for study abroad, internships, independent study experiences;
- Consulting with your advisor whenever you add or drop a course;
- Being honest with your advisor about any academic problems or difficulties you are having;
- Changing advisors if your current advisor isn’t giving you the help you need;
- Recognizing that your advisor provides you with “advice” – you can always choose to reject what an advisor suggests if you have a good reason for choosing an alternative;
- Taking a course with your advisor – it allows you both to know one another better and build a more complete academic relationship.

Source: Derived from Glenn Altschuler, “Take This Advice, or Don’t” The New York Times – Education Life Special Section 11 November 2001, p. 17.

If you experience academic struggles, a key office to consult with is the College’s Center for Student Learning. This Center provides comprehensive academic support programs and offers peer education experiences. Visit the Center’s website to see a full list of services:

<http://csl.cofc.edu/>

Department of Political Science Guide to Referencingⁱ

Scholarly sources: A scholarly source is a peer-reviewed article, typically found in academic journals in hardcopy or online, or a book edited by an academic press. These are the sources that best lend themselves to research, although you should feel free to supplement such scholarly sources with newspaper and periodical resources, among others.

Why do we cite?

1. References and citations are important in written work of any kind. They serve to direct the reader to additional and more detailed discussions relevant to your topic. References also provide a way for readers to evaluate for themselves the accuracy of your descriptions, analysis and

conclusions. The most common use of reference citations is to give credit to the original author of work you use. You must always credit both *quotations* and *paraphrasing*. You must cite when drawing on specific facts, statistics or other substantive material directly from another work. It is also important to credit main ideas or particular unique phrasing taken from an original source. A "citation" is the in-text referent to the material you used. The complete bibliographic information for the citation is placed in the list of references.

2. We also cite to distinguish our ideas, language and work from that of others and it is important to be absolutely scrupulous about making this distinction. Citations are the best way to avoid charges of *plagiarism*.
3. A citation requires a detailed accounting of where you found the quote, paraphrase or specific fact you decide to use in your own work. Typically, this requires you to signal author, year of publication and the page number in the original.

Glossary

Quotations: When you repeat a passage of text word for word, you are quoting another's work. Quotations must be designated as such by the use of quotation marks placed around the entire passage. If the section of text you are quoting is longer than about three lines, you should single-space and indent the entire passage. All quotations must be repeated *exactly* and cited as to their source. To avoid plagiarism charges, you must include BOTH the quotation marks and the source citation.

Paraphrasing: When you restate a passage, keeping the essence or central idea of the original text intact but altering its form or substituting other words, you are paraphrasing. When you translate the original idea or concept in order to clarify, you are paraphrasing. If the idea or statement is then presented as your own, or if you do not properly give credit through a source citation, you are plagiarizing. To avoid plagiarism charges, you must use citations to give credit for ideas or statements that are not your own.

Plagiarism: According to the Honor Code in the Student Handbook, plagiarism is defined as:

- ❑ The verbatim repetition, without acknowledgment, of the writings of another author. All significant phrases, clauses or passages taken directly from source material must be enclosed in quotation marks and acknowledged in either the text itself or footnotes
- ❑ Borrowing without acknowledging the source
- ❑ Paraphrasing the thoughts of another writer without acknowledgment; or
- ❑ Allowing any other person or organization to prepare work which one then submits as his/her own.

Penalties for violations of the Honor Code range up to, and include, expulsion from the College of Charleston. **Ignorance is not a defense.**

In-text Citation Format

In Political Science, the preferred format for references is the *in text* citation. This format cues your reader to the source of your information and allows them to check your reference page for the full citation later if they choose to do so. Below you will find some simple guidelines to follow:

- ❑ Identify each source in the text immediately following your quote or paraphrase by the last name of the author or authors, year of publication, and page numbers (if a direct quote, paraphrase, or specific fact). Example: (Zaino, 2005, p. 739)
- ❑ In citations with only two authors, include both names (Murphy and Jones, 2006).
- ❑ In the first in-text citation of items with three or more authors, list all names (Booth, Richard & Smith, 1998). In subsequent citations, use the first author's last name and the words "et al." (Booth, et al., 1998).
- ❑ When two authors in your reference list have the same last name, use the first initials in your citations to distinguish between them, as in (W. Moore, 1990).
- ❑ When citing two different sources by the same author published in the same year, cite the first as (Cohen, 2002a) and the second as (Cohen, 2002b). There must be references for each in your

reference list (see example below).

- ❑ When using information from an entire article printed as a part of an edited volume, simply cite the author of the article (with year of publication, and page number as necessary).
- ❑ When citing an interview you have conducted in your text, include the subject's last name and the year in which the interview was conducted (Washington, 1999).
- ❑ When citing an interview reported in another text, for example George W. Bush who was interviewed in Smith's 2005 book on poverty in America, include the subject's last name, followed by the words "in Smith 2005" and the page number (Bush in Smith 2005, p.175). There must then be a reference for Smith 2005, in your complete reference list.
- ❑ When quoting from an author discussed in another text, for example Stephen Spielberg in Jones' 2006 article on the politics of American cinema, you must use quotation marks (and take care to transcribe the quotation exactly), and you should include the author's last name, followed by the words "in Jones 2006" and the page number (Spielberg in Jones 2006, p.17). There must then be a reference for Jones, 2006, in your complete reference list.
- ❑ When citing sources found online, include the author and year of the work (Jacobson, Mulick & Schwartz, 1995).
- ❑ If an author is not listed, use the first word or two of the title in the parenthetical citation ("Innovations," 1997).
- ❑ For institutional authorship, supply the minimum identifying information from the institution's full title, as in (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1944, p. 123).
- ❑ When the citation falls at the end of a sentence, the end punctuation immediately follows.
- ❑ When you cite more than one source, alphabetize citations within the parentheses and separate the citations with a semi-colon, as in (Jos, 1998; Liu, 1997; Moore, 1999).

Reference List Format

The reference list serves as the guide for your reader to locate and verify your source material. It is crucial that you are absolutely accurate and complete in providing information for each reference used in the paper.

- ❑ At the conclusion of your paper, in a section titled "References," list all items alphabetically by author's last name. If you include more than one item by the same author, list the most recent work first followed by others in chronological order.
- ❑ Do not number your references.
- ❑ Type the first line of the reference flush with the left margin and indent any subsequent lines at least three spaces.
- ❑ Single space reference information, but leave a blank line between each entry.
- ❑ Give the author's full first name rather than using initials, unless initials are all that is provided.
- ❑ For a reference with more than one author, enter the first author's last name, followed by their first name. All other authors for the reference are listed first name and then last name.
- ❑ The title of the book, journal or periodical should be underlined. The title of an article or chapter should appear in quotation marks.
- ❑ When citing journal articles from printed copies, the page numbers cited must correspond to those found in the journal (i.e. it is not page one because it is page one of your printout; it is only page one if that is where it is found in the actual published journal).

Examples:

Journal article with a single author:

Zaino, Jeanne S. 1998. "Self-Respect and Rawlsian Justice." The Journal of Politics 60:737-753.

Journal article with two authors:

Booth, John A. and Patricia Bayer Richard. 1998. "Civil Society, Political Capital, and Democratization in Central America." The Journal of Politics 60:780-800.

Book:

Brisbin, Richard A. 1997. Justice Antonin Scalia and the Conservative Revival. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins

University Press.

Edited Volumes

Peters, Julie and Andrea Wolper, eds. 1995. Women's Rights Human Rights. New York: Routledge.

Item in an edited volume:

Stamatopoulou, Elissavet. 1995. "Women's Rights and the United Nations," Pages 36-48 in Women's Rights Human Rights edited by Julie Peters and Andrea Wolper. New York: Routledge.

Two pieces by same author in same year:

Cohen, Eliot. 2002a. "Military Misfortunes: The Anatomy of Failure in War" Parameters 68: 436-458.

Cohen, Eliot. 2002b. "Why Don't We Learn From History?" Diplomatic History 57: 175-201.

Newspapers:

Brooke, James. 1999. "The Congo Struggles for Riches." The New York Times, 20 January.

Periodical:

Ellwood, David. 1998. "The Pitfalls of Welfare Reform." The New Republic 20 May: 143-145.

Anonymous:

"Innovations in the 105th Congress." 1997. The Economist 28 March: 122-123.

Government Documents:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1960. Characteristics of the Population. Volume 1. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.

Congressional Hearings:

Hearing on Events in Lebanon. 1983. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. 98th Congress. 1st session.

Law Case citations:

Jackson v. Metropolitan Edison Co., 348 F. Supp. 954, 956-58 (M.D. Pa 1972), *aff'd*, 483 F.2d 754 (3d Cir. 1973), *aff'd*. 419 U.S. 345 (1974)

Constitutions:

N.M. CONST. art.IV, sec. 7

Personal Communications:

Letters to the author and other forms of personal communication are best cited in the text (e.g. "J. Madison (per com. 1999) has challenged the validity of..."). When they are listed in a bibliography, the entry begins with the name of the letter writer or caller:

Madison, James. Letter to the author, January 15, 1999.

Madison, James. Telephone conversation with the author, January 15, 1999.

Unpublished Interview by Author:

If you have conducted a formal interview and wish to cite information arising from that interview, use the following form: Washington, Harold, mayor of Chicago. Interview by author, January 15, 1999, Chicago. Tape recording.

Citing Electronic Information

Increasingly information comes from electronic sources. When choosing to use reference material from electronic sources, you must be able to verify the source with either an organization, institution or author's name. As with printed material, the goal of citing electronic reference material is to allow your reader to go directly to the original source you cite. Therefore, your information and punctuation of online addresses must be precise and complete and you should use the guidelines above to cite scholarly sources.

Most books/articles you will be retrieving from on-line databases are exact replicas of what appear in printed journals. Thus, you should employ the same reference rules you would use if you had found them in print.

However, if you have viewed the work only in its electronic form, you should add in brackets after the article or book title [Electronic version] as the example below indicates:

Herb, Michael. 2005. "No Representation Without Taxation?" [Electronic Version] Comparative Politics 25: 297-316.

Lesch, Ann Mosely. 1998. The Sudan: Contested National Identities [Electronic Version] Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

If you are referencing an article from a database and you believe that work has been changed in some way (ex. the format differs from the print version, the page numbers are not indicated, new material has been added or supplements the original work), you will need to add the date you retrieved the work and the URL as follows:

Krustev, Valentin. 2006. "Interdependence and the Duration of Militarized Conflict." Journal of Peace Research 43: 243-260. Retrieved May 12, 2006 from <http://jpr.sagepub.com.nuncio.cofc.edu/current.dtl>.

Keys, Angela, Helen Masterman-Smith and Drew, Cottle. 2006. "The Political Economy of a Natural Disaster: The Boxing Day Tsunami, 2004."

Antipode 38: 195-204. Retrieved May 17, 2006 from <http://search.epnet.com.nuncio.cofc.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=20060160>.

Internet-Only Sources:

There are a growing number of Internet-only journals that you may be citing. In cases where an article is only available via the Internet, the standard citation form is:

Author's last name. Author's first name. Year of publication. "Title of the Work" Journal Title. Volume #.
Retrieved on [date] from [URL]

In an Internet-only periodical, volume and issue numbers often are not relevant. If they are not used, the name of the periodical is all that can be provided in the reference. Whenever possible, the URL should link directly to the article.

Online Government Documents:

U.S. Census Bureau. June 1993. "Advance Data from the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, formatting Mining, and Trade Corporations-First Quarter 1993."
(<http://www.census.gov/aqfs/qfr/view/qfr931mg.txt>)

This guide, including many of the examples, is based on the "CofC Sociology Guide to Citation and Referencing," the U.S. Census Bureau "Suggested Citation Styles for our Internet Information," the Library of Congress "Citing Electronic Sources," Melvin Page's "A Brief Citation Guide for Internet Sources in History and the Humanities," the APA's Publication Manual, the Chicago Manual of Style, and A Uniform System of Citation, and Law and Society Review Style Sheet.

If you have further questions about referencing, visit:
<http://www.apsanet.org/media/PDFs/Publications/APSASStyleManual2006.pdf>

The Faculty

Karyn Amira, Assistant Professor, Stony Brook University Ph.D. Dr. Amira teaches courses in media and politics, political psychology, research methods, and political parties. Her dissertation examines how we perceive the ideological extremity of others and connects it to the motivated reasoning and hot cognition framework.

Marguerite Archie-Hudson, Visiting Associate Professor, UCLA Ph.D. Dr. Archie-Hudson is a former member of the California State Legislature. Dr. Archie-Hudson's teaching interests are Policy and Public Administration with a particular focus on health and education policy and legislative policy making in state legislature.

LaTasha Chaffin, Assistant Professor, Western Michigan University Ph.D. Dr. Chaffin's teaching and research interests are in the field of American Politics with a particular emphasis on examining public policy and bureaucratic outcomes and their impacts on diverse and vulnerable populations. She teaches courses in the undergraduate and graduate programs on American Government, Public Administration, American Public Policy, and Human Resource Management.

John C. Creed, Associate Professor, University of South Carolina, Ph.D. Dr. Creed specializes in Comparative Politics and International Relations with an area emphasis in the Middle East. His current research interests involve environmental issues in the Middle East.

Claire Curtis, Professor and Associate Chair, Johns Hopkins University, Ph.D. Dr. Curtis teaches courses in political theory. Her research interests include sexual harassment as a form of sexual discrimination and skepticism in the practice of politics and utopian thought. She recently completed a book on post-apocalyptic fiction.

Christopher Day, Assistant Professor, Northwestern University Ph.D. Dr. Day teaches courses in African Politics, Comparative Politics and International Development. His dissertation examines rebel insurgencies and civil war in Uganda, Sudan and Sierra Leone.

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Claire Wofford, Assistant Professor, Emory University Ph.D.; J.D. Duke University School of Law. Dr. Wofford's teaching and research interests are in the field of American politics, with a particular emphasis on the U.S. legal system and the role of race, class, and gender in structuring political power. She teaches courses on Constitutional Law, the Judiciary, American Government, Civil Liberties and Gender and the Law.

Affiliated Faculty

Mary F. Desjeans, Adjunct Instructor, Duke University, Ph.D. in 19th Century Russian History. Dr. Desjeans worked for the CIA for nearly 30 years, most recently as the deputy director for intelligence for strategic programs. Dr. Desjeans teaches classes on Intelligence and National Security Policy.

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The Staff

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