POLITICAL SCIENCE

Courses offered by the Department of Political Science are listed under the subject code POLISCI on the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses website.

Mission of the Undergraduate Program in Political Science

The mission of the undergraduate program in Political Science is to provide students with a solid grasp of the American political system and other political systems within the context of global forces, international conflicts, social movements, ideological systems and diversity. Courses in the major are designed to help students gain competency in the study of political science; to introduce students to a variety of research methodologies and analytical frameworks; and to develop students’ written and oral communication skills. Students in the program have excellent preparation for further study in graduate or professional schools as well as careers in government, business, and not-for-profit organizations.

Learning Outcomes (Undergraduate)

The department expects undergraduate majors in the program to be able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes. These learning outcomes are used in evaluating students and the department’s undergraduate program. Students are expected to demonstrate:

1. an understanding of core knowledge within the discipline of Political Science
2. the ability to communicate ideas clearly and persuasively in writing
3. the ability to analyze a problem and draw correct inferences using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis
4. the ability to evaluate theory and critique research within the discipline of Political Science

Graduate Programs in Political Science

The Department of Political Science offers two types of advanced degrees:

• Doctor of Philosophy
• Master of Arts in Political Science which is open to current Stanford University doctoral or professional school (Schools of Law, Medicine, Business) students only.

The department does not have a terminal M.A. program for external applicants.

Learning Outcomes (Graduate)

The Ph.D. is conferred upon candidates who have demonstrated substantial scholarship and the ability to conduct independent research and analysis in Political Science. Through completion of advanced course work and rigorous skills training, the doctoral program prepares students to make original contributions to the knowledge of Political Science and to interpret and present the results of such research.

Pursued in combination with a doctoral degree, the master’s program furthers students’ knowledge and skills in Political Science. This is achieved through completion of courses in three subfields, and experience with independent work and specialization.

Bachelor of Arts in Political Science

Students are encouraged to declare the major by the end of the sophomore year. Students must complete a declaration form, available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/polisci 1 The Science of Politics, preferably taken in freshman or sophomore year.

- 5 units in a methods course. Select one of the following:
  - POLISCI 150A Data Science for Politics 5 units
  - STATS 60 Introduction to Statistical Methods: Pre calculus 5 units
  - ECON 102A Introduction to Statistical Methods (Post calculus) for Social Scientists 5 units
  - CS 106A Programming Methodology 5 units

- 25 units in a primary track and 15 units in a secondary track. Each major must select two tracks from the list below on which to focus their studies. The classes that count toward each track can be found on the tracks tab (p. 2).
  - a. Justice and Law
  - b. International Relations
  - c. Elections, Representation, and Governance
  - d. Political Economy and Development
  - e. Data Science

- 20 units of additional Political Science coursework, which may include no more than 5 units of directed reading.

Additional Requirements and Policies

- Take at least one 5-unit, 200-level or 300-level undergraduate seminar in Political Science. This course may count toward the units taken to satisfy the Primary Track, Secondary Track, or Additional Coursework requirements.
- Demonstrate a capacity for sustained research and writing in the discipline by taking at least one Political Science Writing in the Major (WIM) course. This course may count toward the units taken to satisfy the Primary Track, Secondary Track, or Additional Coursework requirements. Select one of the courses listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 103</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110C</td>
<td>America and the World Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110D</td>
<td>War and Peace in American Foreign Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 120C</td>
<td>American Political Institutions in Uncertain Times</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 121</td>
<td>Political Power in American Cities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 212C</td>
<td>Civil War and International Politics: Syria in Context</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 236S</td>
<td>Theories and Practices of Civil Society, Philanthropy, and the Nonprofit Sector</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 299A</td>
<td>Research Design</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POLISCI 299A only fulfills the WIM requirement for students who are writing an honors thesis in Political Science.

- Students may count up to 25 units of coursework from outside the Political Science Department toward the Political Science major.
Pre-approved non-Political Science courses are listed on the Pre-Approved Courses page (p. 6) and can be applied directly to the major. Courses from outside of the department that have not been pre-approved can be petitioned toward the major using a petition form, available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor). Course petitions are reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies. Petitions must be submitted to the undergraduate administrator within one quarter of course completion or within one quarter of declaring the major. Pre-approved and petitioned courses may be applied to the major in any combination of the following ways:
  a. Up to one pre-approved or petitioned course may count toward the primary track.
  b. Up to one pre-approved or petitioned course may count toward the secondary track.
  c. One pre-approved course may count toward the methods course requirement. STATS 60, ECON 102A, and CS 106A are courses from outside the Political Science Department and count toward the 25-unit limit. POLISCI 150A does not count toward the 25-unit limit.
  d. Pre-approved and petitioned courses may count toward the additional coursework requirement.

- BOSP and SIW courses are non-Political Science courses and count toward the 25-unit limit listed above. Some have been pre-approved (p. 6) while others require a petition (available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor)).
- Directed readings and Oxford tutorials require a petition (available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor)) and may only be applied toward the additional coursework requirement. No more than 10 combined units of directed reading and Oxford tutorial units may count toward the required 70 units for the Political Science major.
- No more than two Stanford Introductory Seminar courses (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/undergraduateeducation/introductorystudies/#introsemstext) can be applied toward the 70-unit major requirement.
- All courses applied toward the major must be completed for a letter grade of 'C' or higher.

**Double Counting Courses**

- Students pursuing a double major (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/undergraduatedegreesandprograms/#themajorstext) may not double count any courses in the Political Science major aside from POLISCI 1 The Science of Politics and the methods course.
- Students pursuing a primary/secondary major (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/undergraduatedegreesandprograms/#themajorstext) may double count up to 30 units in the Political Science major.
- Students completing a minor in another department may not double count any courses in the Political Science major aside from POLISCI 1 The Science of Politics and the methods course.

**Minor in Political Science**

Students are encouraged to declare the minor by Autumn quarter of the senior year. Students must complete a declaration form, available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor) or in the department office in Encina Hall West 100. The student should submit the declaration form during a meeting with the Political Science undergraduate administrator and declare on Axess. For additional information, students may visit the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor) or office or call (650) 723-1608.

Students minoring in Political Science must complete a minimum of 30 units.

- 5 units in the introductory course, POLISCI 1 The Science of Politics, preferably taken in freshman or sophomore year.
- 20 units in a track of the student’s choosing. The five track options are listed below. The classes that count toward each track can be found on the tracks page (p. 2). All courses completed toward the track must be Political Science courses and 100-level or above.
  a. Justice and Law
  b. International Relations
  c. Elections, Representation, and Governance
  d. Political Economy and Development
  e. Data Science
- 5 units of additional Political Science coursework, which may include no more than 5 units of directed reading and/or no more than 5 units of coursework from outside the Political Science Department (pre-approved (p. 6) or petitioned (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor) courses).

**Additional Requirements and Policies**

- Students may count up to 5 units of coursework from outside the Political Science Department toward the Additional Coursework requirement only. Pre-approved non-Political Science courses are listed on the Pre-Approved Courses page (p. 6) and can be applied directly to the minor. Courses from outside of the department that have not been pre-approved can be petitioned toward the minor using a petition form, available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor). Course petitions are reviewed and, if appropriate, approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies. Petitions must be submitted to the undergraduate administrator within one quarter of course completion or within one quarter of declaring the minor.
  - BOSP and SIW courses are non-Political Science courses and count toward the 5-unit limit listed above. Some have been pre-approved (p. 6) while others require a petition (available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor)).
  - Directed readings and Oxford tutorials require a petition (available on the Political Science website (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor)) and may only be applied toward the additional coursework requirement. No more than 10 combined units of directed reading and Oxford tutorial units may count toward the required 70 units for the Political Science major.
  - No more than two Stanford Introductory Seminar courses (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/undergraduateeducation/introductorystudies/#introsemstext) can be applied toward the 70-unit major requirement.
  - All courses applied toward the major must be completed for a letter grade of 'C' or higher.

**Transfer Work**

A maximum of 10 units of work completed outside Stanford may be given Political Science credit toward the minor for transfer students. All such cases must be individually reviewed and approved by the Director of Undergraduate Studies.

**Undergraduate Tracks**

The tracks for the Political Science undergraduate major and minor are:
• Justice and Law
• International Relations
• Elections, Representation, and Governance
• Political Economy and Development
• Data Science

Political Science majors must select a primary track and a secondary track on which to focus their studies. They must complete at least 25 units of coursework toward the primary track and 15 units toward the secondary track. For the major, up to one course for the primary track and up to one course for the secondary track may be a pre-approved non-Political Science (p. 6) course or a petitioned (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/major) course.

Political Science minors must complete 20 units in one track of their choosing. For the minor, all courses completed toward the track must be Political Science courses and 100-level or above.

The classes for each track are listed below.

### Justice and Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 29N</td>
<td>Mixed-Race Politics and Culture</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 31N</td>
<td>Political Freedom: Rights, Justice, and Democracy in the Western Tradition</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 31Q</td>
<td>Justice and Cities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 103</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 114D</td>
<td>Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 122</td>
<td>Introduction to American Law</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 125P</td>
<td>The First Amendment: Freedom of Speech and Press</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 126P</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 127A</td>
<td>Finance and Society for non-MBAs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 128F</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 128S</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 130</td>
<td>20th Century Political Theory: Liberalism and its Critics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 131L</td>
<td>Modern Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx and Mill</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 132A</td>
<td>The Ethics of Elections</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 133</td>
<td>Ethics and Politics of Public Service</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 133Z</td>
<td>Ethics and Politics in Public Service</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 134</td>
<td>Ethics for Activists</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 134L</td>
<td>Introduction to Environmental Ethics</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 134P</td>
<td>Contemporary Moral Problems</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 135</td>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 135D</td>
<td>The Ethics of Democratic Citizenship</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 136R</td>
<td>Introduction to Global Justice</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 137A</td>
<td>Political Philosophy: The Social Contract Tradition</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 182</td>
<td>Ethics, Public Policy, and Technological Change</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 221A</td>
<td>American Political Development, 1865-present</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 222S</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 225C</td>
<td>Fixing US Politics: Political Reform in Principle and Practice</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 225L</td>
<td>Law and the New Political Economy</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### International Relations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 10N</td>
<td>International Organizations and the World Order</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 18N</td>
<td>Civil War and International Politics: Syria in Context</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 101</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 101Z</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110C</td>
<td>America and the World Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110D</td>
<td>War and Peace in American Foreign Policy</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110G</td>
<td>Governing the Global Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110X</td>
<td>America and the World Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110Y</td>
<td>War and Peace in American Foreign Policy</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 114D</td>
<td>Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 114S</td>
<td>International Security in a Changing World</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 118P</td>
<td>U.S. Relations with Iran</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 136R</td>
<td>Introduction to Global Justice</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 147</td>
<td>Comparative Democratic Development</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 149S</td>
<td>Islam, Iran, and the West</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 211N</td>
<td>Nuclear Politics</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 213A</td>
<td>Russia and the West</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 213E</td>
<td>Introduction to European Studies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POLISCI 214R Challenges and Dilemmas in American Foreign Policy 5
POLISCI 215A Special Topics: State-Society Relations in the Contemporary Arab World: Key Concepts and Debates 5
POLISCI 216 State Building 5
POLISCI 217A American Foreign Policy: Interests, Values, and Process 5
POLISCI 242 Foreign Policy Decision Making in Comparative Perspective 3
POLISCI 311N Nuclear Politics 3-5
POLISCI 314D Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law 5
POLISCI 314R Challenges and Dilemmas in American Foreign Policy 5
POLISCI 336 Introduction to Global Justice 4
POLISCI 342 Foreign Policy Decision Making in Comparative Perspective 3

Elections, Representation, and Governance

Units

POLISCI 20N The American Electorate in the Trump Era 3
POLISCI 20Q Democracy in Crisis: Learning from the Past 3
POLISCI 23Q Analyzing the 2016 Elections 3
POLISCI 25N The US Congress in Historical and Comparative Perspective 3
POLISCI 27N Thinking Like a Social Scientist 3
POLISCI 28N The Changing Nature of Racial Identity in American Politics 3
POLISCI 29N Mixed-Race Politics and Culture 3
POLISCI 31N Political Freedom: Rights, Justice, and Democracy in the Western Tradition 3
POLISCI 72 What the 2018 Elections Told Us And How They Help Us See How Campaigns Can Win In 2020 2
POLISCI 75 The 2018 Midterm Election: Making Your Voice Heard 2-3
POLISCI 104 Introduction to Comparative Politics 5
POLISCI 110D War and Peace in American Foreign Policy 3-5
POLISCI 110Y War and Peace in American Foreign Policy 3-5
POLISCI 120B Campaigns, Voting, Media, and Elections 4-5
POLISCI 120C American Political Institutions in Uncertain Times 5
POLISCI 120Z What’s Wrong with American Government? An Institutional Approach 4
POLISCI 121 Political Power in American Cities 5
POLISCI 121L Racial-Ethnic Politics in US 5
POLISCI 124L The Psychology of Communication About Politics in America 4-5
POLISCI 125M Latino Social Movements 5
POLISCI 125P The First Amendment: Freedom of Speech and Press 4-5
POLISCI 125S Chicano/Latino Politics 5
POLISCI 126P Constitutional Law 3
POLISCI 128F 3
POLISCI 128S 5

POLISCI 130 20th Century Political Theory: Liberalism and Its Critics 5
POLISCI 131L Modern Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx and Mill 5
POLISCI 132A The Ethics of Elections 5
POLISCI 134P Contemporary Moral Problems 4-5
POLISCI 134L Introduction to Environmental Ethics 4-5
POLISCI 135 Citizenship 5
POLISCI 135D The Ethics of Democratic Citizenship 5
POLISCI 140P Populism and the Erosion of Democracy 5
POLISCI 143S Comparative Corruption 3
POLISCI 147 Comparative Democratic Development 5
POLISCI 147B Gender, Identity, and Politics 5
POLISCI 147P The Politics of Inequality 5
POLISCI 148 Chinese Politics 3-5
POLISCI 149T Middle Eastern Politics 5
POLISCI 150A Data Science for Politics 5
POLISCI 213E Introduction to European Studies 5
POLISCI 217A American Foreign Policy: Interests, Values, and Process 5

POLISCI 220 Urban Policy Research Lab 5
POLISCI 220C The Politics of the Administrative State 3-5
POLISCI 220R The Presidency 3-5
POLISCI 222 The Political Psychology of Intolerance 5
POLISCI 222S 5
POLISCI 223A Public Opinion and American Democracy 5
POLISCI 223B Money, Power, and Politics in the New Gilded Age 5
POLISCI 225C Fixing US Politics: Political Reform in Principle and Practice 5

POLISCI 226A The Changing Face of America 4-5
POLISCI 226T The Politics of Education 3-5
POLISCI 228C Law and Politics of Bureaucracy 3-5
POLISCI 234 Democratic Theory 5
POLISCI 240A Democratic Politics 3-5
POLISCI 241A Political Economy of Development 5
POLISCI 244U Political Culture 3-5
POLISCI 245R Politics in Modern Iran 5
POLISCI 246A Paths to the Modern World: The West in Comparative Perspective 3-5

POLISCI 247G Governance and Poverty 5
POLISCI 248S Latin American Politics 3-5
POLISCI 320C The Politics of the Administrative State 3-5
POLISCI 320R The Presidency 3-5
POLISCI 322A Advances in Political Psychology 3-5

POLISCI 324L The Psychology of Communication About Politics in America 4-5

POLISCI 326T The Politics of Education 3-5
POLISCI 327C Law of Democracy 3-5
POLISCI 340A Democratic Politics 3-5
POLISCI 344 Politics and Geography 3-5
POLISCI 344U Political Culture 3-5
POLISCI 348 Chinese Politics 3-5
POLISCI 348S Latin American Politics 3-5

POLISCI 355A Data Science for Politics 5

Data Science for Politics
### Political Economy and Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 18N</td>
<td>Civil War and International Politics: Syria in Context</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 24Q</td>
<td>Law and Order</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 25N</td>
<td>The US Congress in Historical and Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 28N</td>
<td>The Changing Nature of Racial Identity in American Politics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 31Q</td>
<td>Justice and Cities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 46N</td>
<td>Contemporary African Politics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 101</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 101Z</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations, The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 103</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 104</td>
<td>Introduction to Comparative Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110C</td>
<td>America and the World Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110G</td>
<td>Governing the Global Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 110X</td>
<td>America and the World Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 114D</td>
<td>Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 118P</td>
<td>U.S. Relations with Iran</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 120B</td>
<td>Campaigns, Voting, Media, and Elections</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 121</td>
<td>Political Power in American Cities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 121L</td>
<td>Racial-Ethnic Politics in US</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 122</td>
<td>Introduction to American Law</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 124L</td>
<td>The Psychology of Communication About Politics in America</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 125M</td>
<td>Latino Social Movements</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 125S</td>
<td>Chicano/Latino Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 127A</td>
<td>Finance and Society for non-MBAs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 137A</td>
<td>Political Philosophy: The Social Contract Tradition</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 141A</td>
<td>Immigration and Multiculturalism</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 143S</td>
<td>Comparative Corruption</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 146A</td>
<td>African Politics</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 147</td>
<td>Comparative Democratic Development</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 147B</td>
<td>Gender, Identity, and Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 148</td>
<td>Chinese Politics</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 149S</td>
<td>Islam, Iran, and the West</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 149T</td>
<td>Middle Eastern Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 153</td>
<td>Thinking Strategically</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 153Z</td>
<td>Thinking Strategically</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 212X</td>
<td>Civil War and International Politics: Syria in Context</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 213E</td>
<td>Introduction to European Studies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 216</td>
<td>State Building</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 220</td>
<td>Urban Policy Research Lab</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 220C</td>
<td>The Politics of the Administrative State</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 220R</td>
<td>The Presidency</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 221A</td>
<td>American Political Development, 1865-present</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 223B</td>
<td>Money, Power, and Politics in the New Gilded Age</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 225L</td>
<td>Law and the New Political Economy</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 27N</td>
<td>Thinking Like a Social Scientist</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 141A</td>
<td>Immigration and Multiculturalism</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 147P</td>
<td>The Politics of Inequality</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 150A</td>
<td>Data Science for Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 150B</td>
<td>Machine Learning for Social Scientists</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 150C</td>
<td>Causal Inference for Social Science</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 153</td>
<td>Thinking Strategically</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 153Z</td>
<td>Thinking Strategically</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 182</td>
<td>Ethics, Public Policy, and Technological Change</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 241S</td>
<td>Spatial Approaches to Social Science</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISCI 247A</td>
<td>Games Developing Nations Play</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pre-Approved Non-Political Science Courses

Political Science Major

Students completing a major in Political Science may count up to 25 units of coursework from outside the Political Science Department toward the major. This includes both pre-approved non-Political Science courses (listed below) and petitioned courses (https://polisci.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/major). Pre-approved and petitioned courses may be applied to the major in any combination of the following ways:

- Up to one pre-approved or petitioned course may count toward the primary track.
- Up to one pre-approved or petitioned course may count toward the secondary track.
- One pre-approved course may count toward the methods course requirement. STATS 60, ECON 102A, and CS 106A are courses from outside the Political Science Department and count toward the 25-unit limit. POLISCI 150A does not count toward the 25-unit limit.
- Pre-approved and petitioned courses may count toward the additional coursework requirement.

Political Science Minor

Students completing a minor in Political Science may count up to 5 units of coursework from outside the Political Science Department toward the additional coursework requirement only. This includes both pre-approved non-Political Science courses (listed below) and petitioned courses (https://polisci.stanford.edu/undergraduate-major/minor).

Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 251A</td>
<td>Introduction to Machine Learning for Social Scientists</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 343A</td>
<td>Field Methods</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 344</td>
<td>Politics and Geography</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 347A</td>
<td>Games Developing Nations Play</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 354</td>
<td>Thinking Strategically</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 355A</td>
<td>Data Science for Politics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 355B</td>
<td>Machine Learning for Social Scientists</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 355C</td>
<td>Causal Inference for Social Science</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 356A</td>
<td>Formal Inference for Social Science</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 356B</td>
<td>Formal Theory I: Game Theory for Political Science</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLSCI 358</td>
<td>Data-driven Politics</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS 109</td>
<td>Introduction to Probability for Computer Scientists</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSRE 220</td>
<td>Public Policy Institute</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARTHSYS 10</td>
<td>Introduction to Earth Systems</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 1</td>
<td>Principles of Economics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 50</td>
<td>Economic Analysis I</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 51</td>
<td>Economic Analysis II</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 52</td>
<td>Economic Analysis III</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 102A</td>
<td>Introduction to Statistical Methods (Postcalculus) for Social Scientists</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 102B</td>
<td>Applied Econometrics</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 106</td>
<td>World Food Economy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 155</td>
<td>Environmental Economics and Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECON 180</td>
<td>Honors Game Theory</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 178</td>
<td>Latino Families, Languages, and Schools</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 197</td>
<td>Gender and Education in Global and Comparative Perspectives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUC 220D</td>
<td>History of School Reform: Origins, Policies, Outcomes, and Explanations</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 102</td>
<td>History of the International System since 1914</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 106A</td>
<td>Global Human Geography, Asia and Africa</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 106B</td>
<td>Global Human Geography, Europe and Americas</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 152</td>
<td>History of American Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 153</td>
<td>Creation of the Constitution</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 158C</td>
<td>History of Higher Education in the U.S.</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 187</td>
<td>The Islamic Republics: Politics and Society in Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY 261G</td>
<td>Presidents and Foreign Policy in Modern History</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMBIO 120</td>
<td>Health Care in America: An Introduction to U.S. Health Policy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMBIO 120A</td>
<td>American Health Policy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMBIO 129S</td>
<td>Global Public Health</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMBIO 127B</td>
<td>Children, Youth, and the Law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMBIO 173</td>
<td>Science, Innovation and the Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 217</td>
<td>The Future of Global Cooperation</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 219</td>
<td>Intelligence and National Security</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 244</td>
<td>U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 246</td>
<td>China’s Foreign Policies: Objectives, Instruments, and Impacts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 280</td>
<td>Transitional Justice, Human Rights, and International Criminal Tribunals</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 123</td>
<td>The Future of the European Union: Challenges and Opportunities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 140A</td>
<td>International Law and International Relations</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 140C</td>
<td>The U.S., U.N. Peacekeeping, and Humanitarian War</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 142</td>
<td>Challenging the Status Quo: Social Entrepreneurs Advancing Democracy,</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development and Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTLREL 182</td>
<td>The Great War</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW 2519</td>
<td>Water Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS&amp;E 93Q</td>
<td>Nuclear Weapons, Energy, Proliferation, and Terrorism</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS&amp;E 180</td>
<td>Organizations: Theory and Management</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS&amp;E 193</td>
<td>Technology and National Security: Past, Present, and Future</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Master of Arts in Political Science

The Political Science department does not offer a terminal M.A. degree. An M.A. degree may only be pursued in combination with a doctoral degree from another department within Stanford University or with an advanced degree from one of Stanford University’s professional schools (Schools of Law, Medicine, Business). Students interested in pursuing the M.A. should discuss the application requirements with the Student Services Manager in Political Science.

The department does not offer a coterminal master’s degree.

### Adding the M.A. Degree

While formal application to the M.A. program is not required, applicants from outside of the Political Science department must:

1. Complete the [M.A. Course Plan](https://stanford.box.com/v/MAdegree_requirements) and submit it to the Political Science Student Services Manager via email or in person in Room 100, Ground Floor of Encina Hall West. Please note that a SUNet ID is required to access this form.
2. Submit the Graduate Authorization Petition ([https://registrar.stanford.edu/students/graduate-degree-progress/graduate-program-authorization-petition](https://registrar.stanford.edu/students/graduate-degree-progress/graduate-program-authorization-petition)) through Axess.
3. After all the requirements for the masters have been completed: submit the Master’s Program Proposal ([https://stanford.app.box.com/v/progpropma](https://stanford.app.box.com/v/progpropma)) to the Political Science Student Services Manager via email or in person in Room 100, Ground Floor of Encina Hall West.
4. Apply to graduate (in Axess, before the quarterly deadline) in the quarter they wish to confer the degree. The degree is not conferred automatically.

For additional information, students may visit the Political Science office in Encina Hall West Room 100 or phone (650) 723-1318.

### Degree Requirements

A master’s program must satisfy these criteria:

1. Completion, at Stanford, of at least three quarters of residency as a graduate student and 45 units of credit.
2. At least two graduate seminars (10 units) in each of two fields and at least one graduate seminar (5 units) in a third field. These 25 units must be taken in graduate seminars (300 or 400 level) taught by regular Political Science faculty. Cross-listed classes taught by non-Political Science department faculty, workshops and directed readings do not count towards this requirement except with prior approval from the Director of Graduate Studies. The Political Science fields that students may choose from are: International Relations, Comparative Politics, American Politics, Political Theory and Political Methodology. Not more than 25 units of the 45-unit requirement may be taken in a single field.
3. The remaining 20 units must come from courses numbered above 100. Of those 20 units, a maximum of 10 units of classes taken from outside of the Political Science department may count towards the master’s degree. Classes taken from outside the Political Science department must be highly relevant to the discipline and approved by the Director of Graduate Studies. A maximum of 10 units of directed reading coursework may count towards this requirement with the approval of the Director of Graduate Studies.
4. A grade point average (GPA) of 2.7 (B-) must be maintained for all classes taken to fulfill master’s degree requirements. All courses must be taken for a letter grade.
5. No thesis is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 77</td>
<td>“Ich bin ein Berliner” Lessons of Berlin for International Politics</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 79</td>
<td>Political Economy of Germany in Europe: an Historical-Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 82</td>
<td>Globalization and Germany</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 126X</td>
<td>A People’s Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPCPTWN 31</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPCPTWN 45</td>
<td>Transitional Justice and Transformation Debates in South Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPFLOR 78</td>
<td>The Impossible Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPXFRD 22</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 32</td>
<td>French History and Politics: Understanding the Present through the Past</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 122X</td>
<td>Europe and its Challenges Today</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPSANTG 116X</td>
<td>Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIL 2</td>
<td>Introduction to Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIL 20S</td>
<td>Introduction to Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 122</td>
<td>Biosecurity and Bioterrorism Response</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 132</td>
<td>The Politics of Policy Making</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 135</td>
<td>Regional Politics and Decision Making in Silicon Valley and the Greater Bay Area</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 154</td>
<td>Politics and Policy in California</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 156</td>
<td>Health Care Policy and Reform</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLPOL 353A</td>
<td>Science and Technology Policy</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 103</td>
<td>Economic Growth and Development Patterns, Policies, and Prospects</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 105</td>
<td>Education Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 106</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 107</td>
<td>Civil Rights Law</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 109</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 119</td>
<td>U. S. and Europe: Cooperation or Competition?</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIW 198Z</td>
<td>International Economic Policy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 111</td>
<td>State and Society in Korea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 117A</td>
<td>China Under Mao</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 118</td>
<td>Social Movements and Collective Action</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 135</td>
<td>Poverty, Inequality, and Social Policy in the United States</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 136</td>
<td>Sociology of Law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 140</td>
<td>Introduction to Social Stratification</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC 145</td>
<td>Race and Ethnic Relations in the USA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATS 60</td>
<td>Introduction to Statistical Methods: Precalculus</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATS 110</td>
<td>Statistical Methods in Engineering and the Physical Sciences</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THINK 19</td>
<td>Rules of War</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THINK 42</td>
<td>Thinking Through Africa: Perspectives on Health, Wealth, and Well-Being</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THINK 47</td>
<td>Inventing Government: Ancient and Modern</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THINK 51</td>
<td>The Spirit of Democracy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBANST 112</td>
<td>The Urban Underclass</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The middle number of the course number generally indicates to which field the class belongs:

1 = International Relations
2 = American Politics
3 = Political Theory
4 = Comparative Politics
5 = Political Methodology

For example, POLISCI 440A is a Comparative Politics class and POLISCI 410A is an International Relations class.

Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science

The principal goal of the Stanford Ph.D. program in political science is the training of scholars. Most students who receive doctorates in the program do research and teach at colleges or universities. We offer courses and research opportunities in a wide variety of fields in the discipline, including American Politics, Comparative Politics, International Relations, Political Theory, and Political Methodology. The program is built around small seminars that analyze critically the literature of a field or focus on a research problem. These courses prepare students for the Ph.D. comprehensive exam requirement within a two-year period and for work on the doctoral dissertation.

The University's basic requirements for the Ph.D. degree are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees)” section of this bulletin.

Admission to the Ph.D. Program

Admission to the Ph.D. program is highly competitive. The selection of Ph.D. students admitted to the Department of Political Science is based on an individualized, holistic review of each application, including (but not limited to) the applicant’s academic record, the letters of recommendation, the scores on the General GRE (Graduate Record Examination), the statement of purpose, and the writing sample. About 12-15 students, chosen from a large pool of applicants, enter the program each year. These students are chosen on the basis of a strong academic background as evidenced by previous study, test results, writing sample, and letters of recommendation.

General GRE scores are required of all applicants. Scores from any GRE subject tests are not required. There are no exceptions to the GRE requirement and no other exams (including the LSAT or GMAT) are accepted in lieu of the GRE.

Before starting the application process applicants should read the Admissions (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/graduate-admissions) section of the department website, especially the Frequently Asked Questions (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/graduate-program/phd-admissions/faq-prospective-phd-students). All questions regarding graduate admissions should be directed to the Political Science Student Services office.

Degree Requirements

For additional details about the Ph.D. program structure and requirements, please refer to the Ph.D. Program Guide (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students).

Programs of study leading to the Ph.D. degree are designed by the student, in consultation with advisers and the Director of Graduate Studies, to serve their particular interests as well as to achieve the general department requirements. A student is recommended to the University Committee on Graduate Studies to receive the Ph.D. degree in Political Science when the following program of study has been completed:

1. Statement of Purpose: By the beginning of the fourth quarter in residence, each Ph.D. student must submit a statement of purpose to the student’s pre-candidacy mentors. This statement indicates the student’s proposed fields of study, the courses taken and those planned to be taken to cover those fields, the student’s plan for meeting language and/or skill requirements, plans for taking the comprehensive examination and writing the field paper; and, where possible, dissertation ideas or plans. This statement is discussed with, and must be approved by, the student’s pre-candidacy mentors. In the Autumn Quarter following completion of their first year, students are reviewed at a regular meeting of the department faculty. The main purposes of this review are to advise and assist the student to realize their educational goals; to provide an opportunity for clarifying goals and for identifying ways to achieve them; and to facilitate assessment of progress toward the degree.

2. First Field: The candidate for the Ph.D. degree must demonstrate proficiency in a primary field. The fields are: American politics, comparative politics, international relations, methodology, and political theory. Students demonstrate proficiency by:
   a. passing four five-unit classes in that field with a letter grade of A- or better. Each field offers a series of two or three core courses designed to familiarize students with the literature of that field. In addition, fields require that students take one or two elective courses covering a specific aspect of the field. Specific class requirements can be found on the field statements (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students), available on the Political Science department website.
   b. passing a written or oral comprehensive examination by the end of spring quarter of the second year. Political Theory requires an oral comprehensive exam; all other fields require a written exam.

3. Second Field: The candidate for the Ph.D. degree must demonstrate proficiency in a secondary field by completing three five-unit classes in that field with grades of A- or better. The fields are: American politics, comparative politics, international relations, methodology, and political theory. Specific class requirements can be found on the field statements (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students), available on the Political Science department website.

4. Third Field: The candidate for the Ph.D. degree must also complete a third field. The third field requirement is satisfied by taking two courses in a field for at least three units each with a letter grade of ‘B’ or better. Specific class requirements for each field can be found on the field statements (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students), available on the Political Science department website. The third field cannot be satisfied by courses taken to fulfill requirements for first or second fields or by classes taken to fulfill other program requirements.

5. Political Theory Program Requirement: Every Ph.D. student must complete at least one five-unit class of graduate-level instruction in political theory. All courses used to fulfill the political theory requirement must be taken for a letter grade of ‘B’ or better. The classes that fulfill this requirement are listed on the Political Theory field statement (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students), available on the Political Science department website.

6. Quantitative Methods Program Requirement: Every Ph.D. student must take POLISCI 450A Political Methodology I: Regression and POLISCI 450B Political Methodology II: Causal Inference. Credit for equivalent classes is at the discretion of the political methodology field convener. All courses used to fulfill the quantitative methods requirement must be taken for a letter grade of ‘B’ or better unless the candidate has a first or second field in Quantitative Methodology in which case the minimum required grade is ‘A’.

7. Research Design Program Requirement: Every Ph.D. student must take POLISCI 400C Research Design for a letter grade of B or better. If POLISCI 400C is not offered in a given year, students must consult
with their pre-candidacy mentors to determine a suitable alternative and receive permission from the Director of Graduate Studies for the substitution.

8. Competence in a Language and/or Skill: The Ph.D. candidate is required to demonstrate competence in a language and/or skill that is likely to be relevant to the dissertation research. The level of competence needed for completion of the research is determined by the student’s adviser. Previous instruction can be counted towards this requirement only if approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.

9. Second Year Research Paper ("field paper"): All Ph.D. students must submit a research paper approved by two faculty readers by the end of the second year, prior to advancing to candidacy. This paper must demonstrate the capacity to produce research at a level expected of students preparing to write a high-quality Ph.D. dissertation. The second-year research paper is given considerable weight as the faculty consider an application for candidacy. Students are advised to begin work on their second-year research papers in the summer between their first and second years in the program, to select two Political Science faculty readers early in fall quarter of their second year, and to submit a first draft to their readers by early winter quarter of their second year.

10. Advancement to candidacy: In accordance with University guidelines, Ph.D. students are expected to advance to candidacy by the end of their sixth quarter in the program (i.e., by the end of their Spring Quarter in their second year in the program). It is the department’s practice that all students in their sixth quarter be considered for candidacy at a special meeting of the faculty (typically in Week 10 of Spring Quarter). All the requirements for advancing to candidacy listed in items 1-9 above must be completed by this meeting but advancement to candidacy is not automatic upon completion of these requirements. Advancement to candidacy is an expression by the faculty of their confidence that the student can successfully complete the Ph.D. program, and in particular, complete a doctoral dissertation that is an original contribution to scholarship that exemplifies the highest standard of the discipline. Should a student not be advanced to candidacy by the end of the sixth quarter, the student is at risk of being dismissed from the Ph.D. program.

11. Dissertation Prospectus: During the third year, a formal dissertation prospectus must be submitted to and approved by the student’s dissertation adviser and the Director of Graduate Studies. The dissertation prospectus must be approved by the end of the third year. Students must also make a dissertation prospectus presentation in winter quarter of the third year.

12. Teaching Requirement: A candidate for the Ph.D. in Political Science is required to complete three quarters of teaching in Political Science department classes for a minimum of three quarters. Most students are required to complete up to five quarters of teaching as part of their funding package.

13. Dissertation Reading Committee: The dissertation reading committee must be formed by the end of the fourth year.

14. Oral Examination: The candidate must pass the University oral examination on the area of the dissertation at a time suggested by the candidate’s dissertation committee.

15. Dissertation: The candidate must complete a dissertation satisfactory to the dissertation reading committee.

16. Adequate Progress: Students who are not making adequate academic progress are at serious risk of dismissal from the Ph.D. program. In addition to the specific program requirements listed above, at each stage of the Ph.D. program, the department has the following minimum standards for adequate academic progress:

- Except in rare circumstances, no more than two of the following on the transcript at any given time: incomplete (‘I’); grade not reported (‘GRN’); not passed or no credit (‘NP’ or ‘NC’); or withdraw (‘W’).
- Adequate grades in all courses taken each term (B- and below are regarded as inadequate). Grades of B- or below are reviewed by the faculty and the student may be required to revise and resubmit work associated with the course or retake the course. (While a B is the minimum required grade for all classes, all students must earn a minimum grade of A- for courses taken to fulfill first and second field requirements.)

- Completion of the 135-unit residency requirement and advancement to TGR status by the end of the fourth year.

- Student who have advanced to TGR status must earn a grade of N in POLISCI 802 in each quarter during the academic year. An ‘N’ grade constitutes a warning. A second consecutive ‘N’ normally causes the department to deny the student further registration until a written plan for the completion of the degree requirements has been submitted by the student and accepted by the department. Subsequent ‘N’ grades are grounds for dismissal from the program.

- Substantial progress toward completion of the dissertation in the fourth and fifth years.

- Completion of the Ph.D. within five calendar years after attaining candidacy.

Written petitions for exemptions to requirements are considered by (as applicable) a student’s adviser, the relevant field convener and the Director of Graduate Studies. Approval is contingent on special circumstances and is not routinely granted.

### Ph.D. Minor in Political Science

University requirements for the Ph.D. Minor are described in the Graduate Degrees section of this Bulletin.

To request the Ph.D. Minor in Political Science, submit the University Application for Ph.D. minor form (https://stanford.app.box.com/v/app-phd-minor) to the Political Science Student Services office for review. Once approved, the Political Science department adds the Ph.D. minor to the student’s academic career.

### Ph.D. Minor Requirements

1. Completion of at least two graduate seminars (10 units) in each of two fields. These 20 units must be taken in graduate seminars (300 or 400 level) taught by Political Science faculty. Cross-listed classes taught by non-Political Science department faculty, workshops and directed readings do not count towards this requirement except with prior approval from the Director of Graduate Studies. The Political Science fields that students may choose from are: International Relations, Comparative Politics, American Politics, Political Theory and Political Methodology. Not more than 10 units of the 20-unit requirement may be taken in a single field.

2. A grade point average (GPA) of 3.0 (B) must be maintained for all classes taken to fulfill Ph.D. minor requirements. All courses must be taken for a letter grade.

3. No thesis or comprehensive examinations are required.

4. The Political Science department does not require that a Political Science faculty member serve on the students reading or oral examination committee.

In general, the middle digit of the course number indicates to which field the class belongs:

- 1 = International Relations
- 2 = American Politics
- 3 = Political Theory
- 4 = Comparative Politics
- 5 = Political Methodology

For example, POLISCI 440A is a Comparative Politics class and POLISCI 410A is an International Relations class.
Joint Degree Program with the School of Law (J.D./Ph.D.)

The Department of Political Science and the School of Law offer a joint program leading to a J.D. degree combined with a Ph.D. in Political Science.

The J.D./Ph.D. degree program is designed for students who wish to prepare themselves for careers in areas relating to both law and political science.

Admission to the J.D./Ph.D. Program

Students interested in the joint degree program must apply and gain entrance separately to the School of Law and the Department of Political Science following the same admission timelines, processes and subject to the same admissions standards as non-joint degree applicants.

As an additional step, students must secure permission from both academic units to pursue degrees in those units as part of a joint degree program. Interest in either joint degree program should be noted on the student’s admission applications and may be considered by the admission committee of each program. Alternatively, an enrolled student in either the Law School or the Political Science department may apply for admission to the other program and for joint degree status in both academic units after commencing study in either program.

Joint degree students may elect to begin their course of study in either the School of Law or the Department of Political Science. Students are advised either to complete their first year of law school before beginning the Ph.D. program or to begin their JD after advancing to candidacy in the Ph.D. program.

Degree Requirements

Students must be enrolled full time in the Law School for the first year of law school and must be enrolled full time in the Political Science department during the first year in the Ph.D. program. In the second year in the Ph.D. program, joint JD/Ph.D. students should expect to devote one or more additional quarters largely or exclusively to studies in the Political Science program in order to be eligible to advance to candidacy at the end of the second year. After completing the first year of law school and advancement to candidacy in the Political Science Ph.D. program, enrollment may be in the graduate school or the Law School, and students may choose courses from either program regardless of where enrolled. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, students are expected to be in residence at the Law School for at least seven quarters.

Students must satisfy all of the requirements for both the J.D. and the Ph.D. degrees as specified in ExploreDegrees, in the Ph.D. Program Guide and by the School of Law. Faculty advisers from each academic unit participate in the planning and supervising of the student’s joint program. The sequencing and schedules for individual joint degree students may vary substantially depending on the student’s background and interests, and on the guidance of faculty advisers from both academic units.

Students must complete 192 quarter units to complete both degrees. Of that 54, no more than 31 total quarter units of courses that originate outside the Law School as well as some types of Stanford Law School classes (e.g., independent research, externships, directed research, directed writing, policy labs, senior thesis, research track, or moot court) may count toward the Law degree. Taking any of those types of Law classes will reduce the units that a student will be able to count from the Ph.D. towards the JD on a unit-for-unit basis.

Joint degree students are eligible for the same funding arrangements in both academic units, including scholarships and grants, as students who are not pursuing a joint degree.

For more information, see the Law School’s Degrees and Joint Degrees (http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/degrees) web site.

Graduate Advising Expectations

Academic advising by department faculty is a critical component of graduate students’ education. The Political Science department is committed to providing academic advising in support of graduate student scholarly and professional development. When most effective, this advising relationship entails collaborative and sustained engagement by both the adviser and the advisee. Both the adviser and the advisee are expected to maintain professionalism and integrity.

As a best practice, students and advisers should periodically discuss advising expectations to ensure mutual understanding. Graduate students are active contributors to the advising relationship, proactively seeking academic and professional guidance and taking responsibility for informing themselves of policies and degree requirements for their graduate program.

Additionally, the program adheres to the advising guidelines and responsibilities listed by the Office of the Vice Provost for Graduate Education (https://vpge.stanford.edu/academic-guidance/advising-mentoring) and in the “Graduate Advising (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#advisingandcredentialstext)” section of this bulletin. Academic advising by Stanford faculty is a critical component of all graduate students’ education and additional resources can be found in the Policies and Best Practices for Advising Relationships at Stanford (http://stanford.box.com/shared/static/73oj7zqv99h0fezqf310nbunuv91nyl.pdf) and the Guidelines for Faculty-Student Advising at Stanford (https://stanford.box.com/shared/static/mespm59bcanq03e4pppu7i4n9p4sb666.pdf).

Ph.D.

All incoming doctoral students are assigned two pre-candidacy mentors by the Director of Graduate Studies. These mentors are responsible for advising students until they advance to candidacy on key areas such as course selection, initial research projects, and early stage professional development opportunities. Students should meet with their pre-candidacy mentors at least once per quarter, although there is likely to be variation in meeting frequency by individual adviser and advisee.

By the end of the third year, students are required to appoint one primary dissertation adviser and are encouraged to identify two to three additional faculty who are likely to fill out the rest of their dissertation reading committee. They are required to formally identify their full reading committee by the end of their fourth year. The adviser and committee are selected by the student on the basis of expertise relevant to the dissertation project. Students should meet with their adviser and reading committee (once named) at least once per quarter, though there is likely to be variation in meeting frequency by individual adviser and advisee.

Faculty advisers should provide guidance in key areas such as selecting courses, designing and conducting research, developing teaching pedagogy, navigating policies and degree requirements, and exploring academic opportunities and professional pathways.

At least once per year, either formally or informally, students and advisers are expected to review the student’s progress towards completion of their research and their degree. Such discussions may include other members of the student’s dissertation committee, either together or individually.

Most students have an adviser from among the primary faculty members of the department. In rare circumstances, the dissertation adviser may be
a faculty member from another Stanford department. When the research adviser is from outside the department, the student must also identify a co-adviser from the department’s primary faculty.

The Director of Graduate Studies is an additional advising resource for students, particularly in areas of degree progress, program requirements, and selecting research advisers. Academic progress and student completion of program requirements and milestones are monitored by the Director of Graduate Studies and student services staff, and are discussed at meetings of the faculty twice per academic year.

Requirements and milestones, as well as more detailed descriptions of the program’s expectations of advisers and students, are listed in the Ph.D. Program Guide (https://politicalscience.stanford.edu/academics/graduate-programs/resources-current-students), found on the department website.

**Master of Arts**

The Political Science department does not offer a terminal M.A. degree. An M.A. degree may only be pursued in combination with a doctoral degree from another department within the University or with an advanced degree from one of the University’s professional schools (i.e., Schools of Law, Medicine, Business).

The Director of Graduate Studies is available to provide guidance on course selection and course planning. It is the responsibility of the student to contact the Director of Graduate Studies to schedule a meeting to discuss advising expectations. This should happen when the student begins the M.A. degree program and annually as needed.

M.A. students should also discuss how the M.A. degree and Political Science coursework supports their primary doctoral degree with their doctoral program adviser.

**Political Science Faculty**


_Chair: Judith L. Goldstein_

_Director of Graduate Studies: Alison E.J. McQueen_

_Director of Undergraduate Studies: Adam Bonica_

_Director of Honors and Senior Capstones: Lauren Davenport_


_Associate Professors: Avidit Acharya, Adam Bonica, Lauren Davenport, Alison McQueen_

_Assistant Professors: Emilee Chapman, Vasiliki Fouka, Saad Gulzar, Hakeem J. Jefferson, Soledad Prillaman, Yiqing Xu_

_Lecturers: Brian Coyne, Yuki Takagi_


_Courtesy Associate Professor: Alberto Diaz-Cayeros, Saumitra Jha_

_Courtesy Assistant Professor: Juliana Bidadanure, Jennifer Pan_

**Overseas Studies Courses in Political Science**

The Bing Overseas Studies Program (http://bosp.stanford.edu) manages Stanford study abroad programs for Stanford undergraduates. Students should consult their department or program’s student services office for applicability of Overseas Studies courses to a major or minor program.

The Bing Overseas Studies course search site (https://undergrad.stanford.edu/programs/bosp/explore/search-courses) displays courses, locations, and quarters relevant to specific majors.

For course descriptions and additional offerings, see the listings in the Stanford Bulletin’s ExploreCourses (http://explorecourses.stanford.edu) or Overseas Studies Studies (http://bosp.stanford.edu).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 77</td>
<td>&quot;Ich bin ein Berliner&quot; Lessons of Berlin for International Politics</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 79</td>
<td>Political Economy of Germany in Europe: an Historical-Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 82</td>
<td>Globalization and Germany</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPBER 126X</td>
<td>A People's Union? Money, Markets, and Identity in the EU</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPCPTWN 45</td>
<td>Transitional Justice and Transformation Debates in South Africa</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPFLOR 78</td>
<td>The Impossible Experiment: Politics and Policies of the New European Union</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPHONGK 22</td>
<td>China's Financial Reforms - Problems and Perspectives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPHONGK 23</td>
<td>China Under Mao</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPHONGK 27</td>
<td>China and Regional Order</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPHONGK 29</td>
<td>The Rise of China in the Global Context I: Diplomacy, Trade, and Soft Power</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 32</td>
<td>French History and Politics: Understanding the Present through the Past</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPPARIS 122X</td>
<td>Europe and its Challenges Today</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSPSANTG 116X</td>
<td>Modernization and its Discontents: Chilean Politics at the Turn of the Century</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stanford Bulletin 2018-19