

COLLEGE *of* CHARLESTON

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Handbook for Majors



Department of Political Science
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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, advice on how to get the most out of your major and from your education overall, and information on careers and post-graduate options related to your interests. Regardless of what led you to Political Science, the faculty is now at your disposal and 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, 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 a variety of international and domestic volunteer opportunities.

Enough about after graduation! 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.



Dr. Philip H. Jos, Department Chair

Revised 7/1/09

The Department of Political Science

The department of political science is made up of 20 full-time tenured and tenure-track faculty, all with terminal degrees in their field. In addition, we are supported by six part-time adjunct faculty, most of whom are professionals in the community. Political Science faculty 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 almost 400 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 thematic fall lecture and spring 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. Internships and study abroad opportunities round out the experience for students in political science.

Learning Goals for Political Science Majors

In everything we do, the department is committed to helping students achieve the following goals and competencies.

Students completing the major in political science should be able to:

- read for comprehension, critically analyze text, and write effectively in a manner appropriate to the task;
- comprehend the views of others and articulate and defend one's own position;
- develop the skill of applying theories and concepts to new situations;
- acquire knowledge of both national political systems and global organizations including their institutions, processes, laws and constitutions; the relations between and among nations and non-governmental organizations; major political philosophies (western and non-western) and the context of their origins; and the bases of human political behavior in diverse political settings and roles
- develop an appreciation for the range of methodologies and approaches to the study of politics as well as the scope of the discipline
- conduct independent research and analysis, including qualitative and quantitative analysis
- develop the expectation of participation in public life
- develop the communication, cooperation, and negotiation skills necessary to work with others in a public forum;
- develop an appreciation for the interplay of ideas in the public forum; and
- work comfortably in a diverse global world.

Approved by the department February 25, 1997.

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. The fall lecture is designed to feature a state or local figure while the spring Convocation of Majors features a nationally prominent figure. In both cases, we strive to introduce students to new ideas and ways of engaging the world around them. Past themes have included:

2008: Bodies and Borders: Rethinking Security for the 21st Century
Convocation of Majors: Cynthia Enloe, research professor, an expert on militarization, globalization and the ways in which gender impacts how we understand security "Where Women Have Been in the Iraq War and Why It Matters?"

2007: Human Trafficking: The Politics and Geography of Modern Slavery
Fall Lecture: Justin Kaplan, Motley Rice Law Firm, "Child Slavery in the United Arab Emirates"
Convocation of Majors: David Batstone, scholar, activist and author of *Not For Sale: The Return of the Global Slave Trade and How We Can Stop It*.

In addition, the department is committed to helping students think about appropriate post-graduate paths, whether in the form of law school, graduate school, a career, or volunteer opportunities here or abroad. To that end, we sponsor regular panels 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, Highlands Living Center; Research Analyst, Widmeyer Communications; Project Assistant, AMIDEAST (Beirut), Project Assistant, Republican Policy Committee; Nonprofit Fundraiser and grant writer; Editor, Politics Online; Case Worker, Charleston County Social Services; Cryptanalyst for the FBI; Legislative Research Analyst, MultiState Associates; Deputy Program Director, Covenant House NY; Assistant Public Defender; Staff Assistant, Senator Lindsey Graham; Logistics Coordinator, Kingsford Manufacturing; Executive Director, Center for Global Justice in San Miguel, Mexico; Chief of Staff, Congressman McNerney; Officer, Charleston Police Department; Staff Assistant, Congressman James Clyburn; Campaign Consultant, Lisella Public Affairs, LLC; Analyst, Florida Department of Education; Damage Control Assistant, US Navy; Executive Director, Lowcountry Housing Trust; Deputy U.S. Marshal; Cost Analyst, Maersk Sealand; Administrative Assistant, SC Senate Finance Committee; Law Clerk; Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Senator Chris Dodd's office; Executive Director, Sustainability Institute; Human Resource Manager, SC Budget and Control Board's Office of Human Resources; Finance Assistant, Office of Forward Together PAC.....

These are just a small sample of jobs held by political science graduates. The diversity is amazing! Political Science, like other social science majors at a liberal arts college, 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. 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 POLS office or you can order your own copy at <http://www.aspanet.org>

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://www.polisci.cofc.edu/>

Graduate School If you are considering graduate school, consult the department's new Guide to Graduate Schools available from your advisor or posted on the Department's Webpage. Dr. Tim LaPira serves as the department's Graduate School Advisor. He can be reached at 953-6515.

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 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://www.cofc.edu/~environ/main.htm> or call Dr. Kem Fronabarger, Director, at 953-2000.

Master of Public Administration (MPA) The MPA is a joint program between the College of Charleston and the University of South Carolina. All classes are offered on the College of Charleston campus. The 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://www.cofc.edu/~puba> or by contacting Dr. Kendra Stewart, Director.

Law School Dr. David Mann serves as the College of Charleston Pre-Law Advisor. In this capacity, Dr. Mann can assist students 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, visit Dr. Mann's Pre-Law Advising web page at: <http://www.cofc.edu/pre-law/>. From this page, you can also access Pre-Law Advice, a brochure designed specifically for College of Charleston students who are interested in legal careers. The Center for Student Learning, located on the second floor of the Education Center, offers assistance in preparing for the LSAT. The service is free to full-time students at the College as well as College of Charleston alumni.

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 scheduled to retire by 2010, opportunities in this area are very promising. You can browse the types of government jobs available at the Office of Personnel Management (www.usajobs.opm.gov). Other opportunities are available with the Intelligence Community, Defense Agencies, Foreign Service (<http://www.state.gov>), US Congress (www.senate.gov or 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: www.americorps.org

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 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.tvjobs.com, 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. The Career Center will have information on corporations recruiting on campus. You might also look sites like: www.careerbuilder.com or www.jobbankinfo.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. Political journalism, PACS, and policy organizations may also offer more steady employment. 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, www.gopjob.com, www.demjob.com

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. Some people refer to Capitol Hill as the last plantation and patronage in a broad sense is alive and well. 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: www.hillzoo.com/jobs.htm, 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 PhD or relevant terminal degree (see graduate school above). 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/

Requirements for the Political Science Major

A total of 36 hours in Political Science are required to complete the major. A minimum of 12 credit hours must be completed at the 300-level or above. 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:

POLS 101 American Government (3)
POLS 103 World Politics (3) **or** POLS 104 World Geography (3)
POLS 250 Politics and Political Inquiry I (3)
POLS 251 Politics and Political Inquiry II (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 intended to allow students to sample broadly from the variety of subfields that make up the discipline of Political Science. The department has organized courses into five subfields: American Politics, Comparative Politics, International Politics, Political Thought and Public Law, and Public Administration and Public Policy. Majors are required to complete at least one course in four of the five subfields (12 credits). Courses at the 300-level are also designed to provide students with an opportunity to study a topic in depth. Once the subfield distribution requirement has been met, students are free to concentrate their study in one particular subfield or to continue to sample from several areas.

The end of the major is fulfilled by completing a Capstone Seminar (POLS 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.

Opportunities for Independent Work in Political Science

Tutorial (POLS 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 (POLS 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 (POLS 402) Internships are an excellent way to gain practical experience in a field you are interested in pursuing and can be completed in the summer or during the regular academic semester. 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 POLS 402 includes: junior or senior standing, completion of 18-semester hours in POLS (including POLS 251 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. Erin Blevins in the main office for more information. No more than six hours of internship credit may be applied to the major.

NOTE: Non-credit internships are available through the Career Center.

Bachelor's Essay (POLS 499) The Bachelor's Essay is a major, 6 credit independent research project normally completed over two semesters. Bachelor's Essays must result in dissemination of new knowledge and final essays are maintained on file at the College Library. Topics are selected and research projects are completed in consultation with a faculty supervisor. Students present the results of their research each spring. 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 (POLS 353, 354, 366) may be applied to the major requirement, for a maximum of 12 hours.

Requirements for the Political Science Minor

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

POLS 101 American Government (3)
POLS 103 World Politics (3) **or** POLS 104 World Geography (3)
POLS 250 Politics and Politics Inquiry I (3)

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. 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. Tim Carmichael, 953-7326
African American Studies, Dr. Conseula Francis, 953-7738
American Studies, Dr. Scott Peeples, 953-1993
Asian Studies, Dr. Mary Beth Heston, 953-6313
British Studies, Dr. Cassie Thomas, 953-4978
Crime, Law & Society, Dr. Heath Hoffmann, 953-8182
Environmental Studies, Dr. Lee Lindner, 953-8288
European Studies, Dr. William Olejniczak, 953-5930
French Studies, Dr. Norbert Sclipa, 953-6529
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
*Language & International Business, Dr. Goodwin Uwah, 953-5712
*Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Dr. Doug Friedman, 953-5701
Russian Studies, Raisa Gomer, 953-5776
*Urban Studies, Ms. Janet Key, 953-6692
Women’s and Gender Studies, Dr. Alison Piepmeier, 953-2280

Minor in Geography

The geographic discipline

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 warming 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.

Geography at the College of Charleston

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.*

- Geography Minor Contact is Professor Mark Long
email: LongM@cofc.edu ; phone: 953-1883
- To declare a minor in Geography, visit the Political Science Main office.

Requirements for the Geography Minor

The core of the minor includes:

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

Plus, any one of the following:

- POLS 310 Environmental Geography
- POLS 368 Political Geography
- POLS 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography

Students must also take 9 hours of electives.

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

- POLS 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography
- POLS 310 Environmental Geography
- POLS 311 Environmental Change and Management in the American West
- POLS 334 Geographies and politics of the European Union
- POLS 336 Geographies and politics of food
- POLS 337 Geography and politics of the U.S. and Canada
- POLS 367 The geography of international conflict
- POLS 368 Political geography
- POLS 396 Race, Ethnicity and the City
- 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:

- POLS 321 Politics of Latin America
- POLS 322 Politics of Africa
- POLS 323 Politics of East Asia
- POLS 324 Politics of the Middle East
- POLS 326 Soviet and Russian Politics

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

Political Science Requirements (36 hours)

Core POLS 101 American Government
POLS 103 World Politics or POLS 104 World Regional Geography
POLS 250 Politics and Political Inquiry I
POLS 251 Politics and Political Inquiry II

NOTE: These core courses should be completed within the first 15 hours of POLS course work. POLS 250 should be completed before 251 and they should be completed in subsequent semesters.

Subfields You are required to complete at least one course from four of the following five subfields:

Public Administration and Public Policy

POLS 200 Intro to Public Administration
POLS 201 Intro to Public Policy
POLS 301 Bureaucratic Politics and Policy
POLS 302 Policy Evaluation
POLS 304 American Foreign Policy Process
POLS 305 Urbanization and Urban Geography
POLS 306 Urban Policy
POLS 307 Environmental Policy
POLS 308 Education Policy
POLS 309 Health Policy
POLS 310 Environmental Geography
POLS 311 Environmental Change and Mgmt in the American West
POLS 319 Special Topics in Public Admin.& Public Policy

Comparative Politics

POLS 210 Intro to Comparative Analysis
POLS 321 Politics of Latin America
POLS 322 Politics of Africa
POLS 323 Politics of East Asia
POLS 324 Politics of the Middle East
POLS 326 Soviet and Russian Politics
POLS 328 Modernization, Dependency, Political Development
POLS 329 Politics of Protest and Revolution
POLS 330 Comparative Gender Politics
POLS 331 The Politics of Film and Reality in South Africa
POLS 332 The Politics of Film and Reality in Latin America
POLS 333 The Politics of Contemporary Brazil
POLS 334 Geographies and Politics of the European Union
POLS 335 Cuban Revolution
POLS 336 Geographies and politics of Food
POLS 337 Geography and politics of the U.S. and Canada
POLS 339 Special Topics in Comparative Politics

Political Thought and Public Law

POLS 220 Criminal Justice
POLS 221 Law and Society
POLS 340 Democratic and Anti-Democratic Thought
POLS 341 Constitutional Law
POLS 342 Civil Liberties
POLS 344 Jurisprudence
POLS 345 Ethics and Politics
POLS 346 Modern Ideologies
POLS 347 American Political Thought
POLS 350 Contemporary Liberalism
POLS 351 Utopia/Dystopia
POLS 352 Gender, Theory, and Law: Sexual Harassment
POLS 353 Beginning Mock Trial
POLS 354 Advanced Mock Trial
POLS 359 Special Topics in Political Thought and Public Law

International Politics

POLS 360 International Relations Theory
POLS 361 The United States in World Affairs
POLS 362 Case Studies in Foreign Policy
POLS 363 International Law and Organization
POLS 364 International Environmental Politics
POLS 365 International Political Economy
POLS 366 International Diplomacy Studies
POLS 367 The Geography of International Conflict
POLS 368 Political Geography
POLS 369 Politics of Globalization

American Politics

- POLS 380 State Politics
- POLS 382 The Congress
- POLS 383 The Judiciary
- POLS 384 The Presidency
- POLS 385 American Bureaucracy
- POLS 386 American Politics and the Mass Media
- POLS 387 Political Parties and Interest Groups
- POLS 388 Elections, Participation and Voting Behavior
- POLS 389 Public Opinion in American Politics
- POLS 390 Southern Politics
- POLS 391 Extremist Politics
- POLS 392 Women and Politics
- POLS 394 Political Campaign Communication
- POLS 395 American Federalism
- POLS 396 Race, Ethnicity and the City
- POLS 399: Special Topics in American Politics

Electives You must complete an additional 9 hours in POLS.

Capstone POLS 405 Capstone Seminar must be completed within the last 9 hours of major course work (normally as a Senior).

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. In order to earn the degree, 122 hours are required. In filling electives, consider courses in Economics, advanced foreign language, computer science, public speaking and rhetoric, and History.

General Education Requirements (54 hours)

A. English Composition (4 hours) 110 _____

B. History (6 hours) Premodern _____
AND
Modern _____

C. Natural Science (8 hrs. of the same Science) 1xx ____ Lab____
1xx ____ Lab____

D. Math or Logic (6 hours) Math 103 ____ 104 ____
OR
Phil 215 ____ 216 ____

NOTE: The choice of Math classes will depend on your background. For most of POLS majors, 103 and 104 are appropriate. However, if you are double-majoring or minoring in Business or any of the Natural Sciences, consult with an advisor.

E. Foreign Language (through 202/250, normally 12 hours)

F. Social Science (6 hours in Sociology, Anthropology,
Psychology, Economics, or Political Science)

NOTE: Although any political science class will double-count for this requirement, it is a good idea to explore the other social sciences as well.

G. Humanities (12 hours, no more than 6 in any one area):

Progressing through the POLS 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.

<p>First Year – First Semester (17)</p> <p>English 110 Math 103 Language 101-202 POLS 101 or (103 or 104) Natural Science 101 and Lab</p>	<p>First Year – Second Semester (16)</p> <p>Math 104 Language 102-202 POLS 101 or (103 or 104) Natural Science 102 and Lab Humanities course</p>
<p>Second Year – First Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS 250 POLS subfield course History (premodern) Language 201-202 Humanities course</p>	<p>Second Year– Second Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS 251 POLS subfield course History (modern) Language 202 Humanities course</p>
<p>Third Year – First Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS subfield course POLS elective course Humanities course Minor course/ general elective (2)</p>	<p>Third Year – Second Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS subfield course POLS elective Minor course/general elective (3)</p>
<p>SUMMER—Study Abroad.....</p>	<p>Or Complete an Internship</p>
<p>Fourth Year–First Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS 405 (in either semester) Consider an Independent Study Consider Bachelor’s Essay Research Minor course/general elective (2-3)</p>	<p>Fourth Year–Second Semester (15)</p> <p>POLS electives Minor course/general electives Internship</p>

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.

New College of Charleston Policy for students who pursue more than one major: All students who entered the College of Charleston in fall 2008 and after, as well as current students who opt to use the 2008-2009 catalog requirements to meet their degree requirements must fulfill the requirements of the second baccalaureate degree policy.

A student who has previously earned a bachelor's degree from the College of Charleston and wishes to pursue further undergraduate work may either complete an additional major and have it noted on the permanent record (with date of completion)* **or** earn a second degree if it is different from the first (i.e., a B.A. if the first degree was a B.S. and vice versa**). This student must apply for re-admission for the second degree, and then:

- Must earn a minimum of 30 additional credit hours in residence at the College of Charleston.
- Meet all degree and College graduation requirements for the second degree program in the catalog under which he or she enters, or in a subsequent catalog.
- Meet all prerequisite and course requirements in the major field(s) for the second degree.

A College of Charleston student may earn two different baccalaureate degrees (i.e., a B.A. and a B.S.**)
concurrently at the College of Charleston, if he or she meets the following requirements:

- Earns a minimum of 152 credit hours, including a minimum of 62 hours in residence at the College of Charleston.
- Meets all degree and College graduation requirements for both degree programs.
- Meets all prerequisite and course requirements in two different major fields.

Students who hold a baccalaureate degree from another institution may earn a second baccalaureate degree at the College of Charleston by meeting the following requirements:

- Complete a minimum of 30 semester hours at the College of Charleston with at least 15 taken in the major field at the 200 level or above.
- Meet all prerequisite and course requirements in the major field and degree requirements for the second baccalaureate degree program.
- Earn a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or higher in course work completed for the major and second baccalaureate degree programs.

*College of Charleston students completing a major in the same degree program previously awarded will not receive a second diploma. However, the permanent record (transcript) will reflect the additional major. In the case of multiple majors in different degree programs, the student will choose the degree to be earned and posted on the diploma.

**Students earning an A.B. degree will earn that degree in place of the B.A. or B.S. normally earned with the major.

Proposed implementation is for undergraduate students entering under the 2008-2009 catalog.

Passed Faculty Senate 04-08-2008

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. 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 at over 155 programs abroad. 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://www.cofc.edu/international/programs/abroad.html>. 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 POLS 366 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 State 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. Jack Parson (953-7662) if you are interested in the Model AU. Dr. Friedman also has a webpage: <http://www.cofc.edu/~friedman/oaspar.html>

Mock Trial Each year students interested in law have the opportunity to participate in one of two Mock trial courses, POLS 353 Beginning Mock Trial and POLS 354 Advanced Mock Trial. These courses are taught by local attorneys and give 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. Courses are open to all majors.

- Advanced Mock Trial is offered every fall.
- Beginning Mock Trial is offered every spring.
- Interviews are required for consideration for the Advanced Mock Trial course and are conducted in the Spring prior to Fall enrollment; a minimum 2.5 GPA in overall coursework is required for consideration.
- Beginning Mock Trial course is intended for students with no previous mock trial experience and enrollment is open.
- Advanced Mock Trial is for students with previous mock trial experience
- Travel is involved with the Advanced Mock Trial course in both Fall and Spring semesters (2-4 competitions)

If interested in participating in a Mock Trial course, please contact Meredith Coker at mcoker@altmancoker.com.

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. In Fall 2008, the Club organized Libertarian Presidential candidate Bob Barr's visit to campus and sponsored Presidential Debate Watch parties at a local restaurant. During the 2000 presidential primary season, the Club sponsored visits by Republican candidates Senator John McCain, Elizabeth Dole, and George W. Bush. 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! See the political science website for the most current information and list of activities.

Pre-Law Society The Pre-Law Society brings together students who are considering law as a career. The society sponsors programs and speakers related to law, including on-campus visits by law school admissions officers and a trip to the Law School Fair in Atlanta each year. Student officers are elected each spring to lead the organization.

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.

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 POLS 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/StudentOrganizations/>

Amnesty International	Gay-Straight Alliance
Alliance for Planet Earth	CofC NOW
Americans for Informed Democracy	Charleston 40

Atheist-Humanist Alliance
Black Student Union
Cougar Activities Board (CAB)

Democracy Matters
Habitat for Humanity
NORML
Student Alumni Association

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 May. 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.

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.

Alexander Dick Award

Awarded to an eligible History or Political Science rising junior who has expressed his or her intention to attend law school. Eligible candidates must have a grade point average of 3.4 or higher. Decisions regarding this award are made jointly by the History and Political Science departments.

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 (POLS 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 POLS Honor Roll. Students receive a letter of congratulations and the Honor Roll is posted in the main department office.

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 things you can do 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 reasonably well** – 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. **Taking at least one smaller class each semester** – classes with lower enrollments encourage student-faculty interaction;
5. **Studying in groups** – students who talk about their work with others (even just once a week) understand and retain more;
6. **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;
7. **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;
8. **Studying over the course of hours, not minutes** – grades and understanding are enhanced with sustained engagement with material, not the scattershot approach pursued by many in high school of 25 minutes here, 30 minutes there;
9. **Getting involved in extra-curricular activities** – you learn diverse organization 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;
10. **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 for your first meeting with a new advisor ready 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.

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." 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/agfs/qfr/view/qfr931mg.txt>)

ⁱThis 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.

The Faculty

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

John C. Creed, Associate Professor, University of South Carolina, PhD. 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, Associate Professor and Associate Chair, Johns Hopkins University, PhD. 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.

Helen Delfeld, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University Ph.D. Dr. Delfeld's teaching and research interests include international human rights, gender and politics, and the politics of non-governmental organizations

Arthur A. Felts, Professor, Pennsylvania State University, PhD. Dr. Felts contributes to the MPA and undergraduate programs in public administration. He currently coordinates research on community resiliency.

P. Brian Fisher, Assistant Professor, University of California, Irvine Ph.D; J.D, Loyola University. Dr. Fisher teaches courses in Environmental Policy and Global Climate Change. His research interests include Environmental Justice, International environmental law and policy.

Hollis France, Associate Professor, City University of New York, PhD. Dr. France offers courses on International Political Economy, the Politics of Globalization, and Comparative Gender. Her research interests include the role of international financial institutions in third world countries, particularly Guyana.

Douglas S. Friedman, Associate Professor, City University of New York, PhD. Dr. Friedman is currently the Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Studies program and has been instrumental in establishing student-faculty exchange programs in Cuba, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. His research interests include civil society in Latin America. He is the recipient of the 2004 Distinguished Service Award.

Lynne E. Ford, Professor, University of Maryland, PhD. Dr. Ford teaches courses on American politics including elections, political parties, and gender. Her research focuses on women and politics.

Kea Gorden, Visiting Assistant Professor, Teaching Fellow, University of California, Santa Cruz Ph.D. Dr. Gorden's teaching and research interests include international development, the politics of culture and sub-Saharan African comparative politics

Philip H. Jos, Professor and Department Chair, University of South Carolina, PhD. Dr. Jos currently teaches courses in administrative ethics, accountability, and public policy in both the graduate and undergraduate programs. His research interests include professional ethics and organizational accountability.

Kevin Keenan, Assistant Professor, Clark University, Ph.D. (geography). Dr. Keenan's teaching and research interests include urban geography, terrorism, and qualitative research methods.

Tim LaPira, Assistant Professor, Rutgers University Ph.D. Dr. LaPira teaches courses in American Politics and his research interests include examining interest groups and the role of lobbying in the political process.

Guoli Liu, Professor, State University of New York-Buffalo, PhD. Dr. Liu teaches courses on international and comparative politics. His current research interests include political culture and political reform in China and Russia. He is the recipient of the 2004 Distinguished Research Award.

Mark Long, Associate Professor, University of South Carolina, PhD (geography). Dr. Long teaches courses on World Geography, International Conflict, Nationalism, and the Geography of Europe. His research interests involve the political geographies of territorial reorganization, particularly in Spain.

David S. Mann, Professor, Washington State University, PhD. Dr. Mann serves as the Pre-Law advisor and teaches courses in the area of public law. Dr. Mann was the 1995 recipient of the Distinguished Service Award and the 2000 recipient of the Distinguished Advising Award.

Jack D. Parson, Professor, University of Sussex-England, PhD. Dr. Parson is a recipient of the Distinguished Research Award. He teaches courses on Africa, the politics of race, and advises the Model AU delegation.

Alexander M. Sanders, Jr. Professor, University of South Carolina, J.D. Judge Sanders, past president of the College of Charleston (1992-2001), now teaches courses on Law and Society, advises students, and publishes widely in the area of law.

Kendra Stewart, Associate Professor, University of South Carolina Ph.D. Dr. Stewart is the Director of the Master's in Public Administration program. She teaches courses in the policy area in both the undergraduate and graduate programs with a specialty in state and local politics.

Annette Watson, Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota Ph.D. (geography). Dr. Watson's teaching and research interests include human-environment relations, including natural resource management and the importance of indigenous knowledge and governance.

Faculty Affiliate

Catherine Veninga, Faculty Affiliate, University of Washington, Ph.D. (geography).

The Staff

Erin Blevins, Administrative Coordinator, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga MPA, College of Charleston B.A.

How to Get in touch

Political Science Main Office Location (and Faculty Offices)
114 Wentworth Street, Second Floor

Political Science Annex Location (Faculty Offices)
26 Coming Street

Political Science Main Office: 953- 5724
(Main office open M-F 8:30 a – 5:00 p)

Political Science Department Chair Office: 953-5704
Dr. Philip H. Jos (JosP@cofc.edu)

Political Science Department Associate Chair: 953-6510
Dr. Claire Curtis (CurtisC@cofc.edu)
(POLS contact for study abroad and transfer credit requests)

Website: <http://www.polisci.cofc.edu>
