This tutorial will consider alternative visions of capitalism as they have unfolded in the economic literature since Adam Smith published *The Wealth of Nations* in 1776. By capitalism is meant, loosely, an economic system based on market exchange and the private ownership of productive assets; that is, the system which arose in Western Europe roughly five hundred years ago and which now increasingly pervades human society. Necessarily this survey is somewhat selective. In particular, rudimentary knowledge of the neoclassical paradigm (the basis of modern mainstream economics) is taken for granted, and fans of such stalwarts as Thorstein Veblen and Joan Robinson are likely to be disappointed.

Our strategy for dealing with severe strictures of time will be to focus our studies primarily on the work of three thinkers who have defined much of the ground for subsequent analysis and debate in political economy, i.e. Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and John Maynard Keynes. We will also study some of the contributions of Jean-Baptiste Say, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo to the classical school of thought, as well as the contributions of American economist John Bates Clark to the neoclassical marginalist framework. You are encouraged to make regular, though not exclusive, use of the analytical tools acquired in introductory microeconomics; these may serve to provide a common ground for assessing arguments emerging from vastly different conceptual and analytical frameworks.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** Cr/U  
**Credits:** 1.50  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-ECON  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS320 Sophomore Government Tutorial: State and Society in the Modern Age

This course analyses the core political institutions of Western democracy as they have evolved over the past 200 years. The European model of the nation-state and capitalist economy became something which other countries around the world were forced to emulate or combat.

Political scientists pose the same questions as do philosophers and historians: the relationship between the individual and society, and the conditions under which efficient and just systems of government emerge. Political scientists range over the same historical evidence as the other disciplines, although they tend to spend less time on dead people than do historians. The difference is mainly in method and approach. Political scientists look for systemic explanations, for structural patterns across many cases. Historians revel in the specificity of individual cases and the uniqueness of history, but political scientists feel uncomfortable when forced to deal with specific cases. While philosophers judge empirical reality against abstract principles, political scientists stick with evidence from the material world.

The purpose of this course is to introduce some of the most important ideas and authors on the evolution of the modern state and political movements. Unlike economics, which has a set of very clear and unified theoretical principles, there is no agreement among political scientists about how to analyze these topics. Liberalism is broadly accepted as the only legitimate frame of reference, having fought off the Marxist challenge, but within liberalism there are divergent approaches as to the scope for democracy, the role of the state, and the relative merits of stability and change. Mid-range theories, more exactly approaches, come in and out of fashion. This tutorial introduces you to some of the most influential writers in the political science tradition and the box of tools they have used to tackle these problems.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** Cr/U  
**Credits:** 1.50  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-GOVT  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS3240 Sophomore History Tutorial: The Emergence of Modern Europe

This intensive survey of European history from the French Revolution to the present will consider European history in terms of many types of history, often from conflicting perspectives, including, for example, political history, economic history, social history, women’s history, intellectual history, and psycho history. Throughout the history tutorial, emphasis will be placed on developing students’ skills in reading, writing, and debating. The history tutorial is designed to ground students in modern European history and also to develop students’ ability to master related materials in the future.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** Cr/U  
**Credits:** 1.50  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-HIST  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS3271 Sophomore Colloquium: Modern Social Theory

This colloquium examines a number of competing conceptual frameworks in the social sciences derived from major political philosophers and social theorists, such as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Marx, Durkheim, Weber, and Freud.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** Cr/U  
**Credits:** 1.00  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-GOVT  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS330 Sophomore Economics Tutorial: Economics of the Welfare State

The role that government plays in the lives of ordinary citizens has evolved dramatically over the past several decades. Even in the “free market” United States, spending on income security, health, and public pensions has increased from less than 10 percent of government spending in the 1950s to more than half of spending today. This tutorial will explore the economic justifications for, and impacts of, this evolution of the role of government. Particular attention will be paid to the theory of social insurance with emphasis on government involvement in the healthcare system. Additional topics will include public pensions, unemployment insurance, and antipoverty programs.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** A-F  
**Credits:** 1.00  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-ECON  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS3330 Junior Government Tutorial: Political Leadership

Political leadership is a term we often hear from journalists, politicians, and even friends and family. It’s commonly heard as part of the phrase “failure of political leadership.” But, what does political leadership mean? If the concept of political leadership is to be useful, it has to mean more than “I think it’s that politician’s fault that I did not get my desired outcome.” This course explores a variety of frameworks for understanding political leadership. We will address questions such as: What makes good or bad leadership? Does political leadership depend on context? What is the relationship between leadership and followership? Not a course focused on American political leadership, this course examines leadership in a range of different cross-national contexts.

**Offering:** Host  
**Grading:** A-F  
**Credits:** 1.00  
**Gen Ed Area:** SBS-GOVT  
**Prereq:** None

### CSS3340 Junior History Tutorial: Post-Imperial History, 1945–1990

This tutorial will survey selected themes and subjects in the postwar history of former European colonies and imperial possessions, focusing specifically
on the process of decolonization and nation building in Africa, the Middle
East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. The tutorial will consider the legacy of
imperialism, the development of nationalism and independence movements,
and the challenges posed to newly independent states in the context of the
Cold War. It will also analyze the problems of trade relations with the West
and the challenge of sustained economic development. The tutorial aims to
compliment the sophomore history tutorial (CSS 240) by building on its methods
and foundations to broaden the horizon in order to consider the process of
modernization in a non-European setting. Throughout we will be testing the
possibilities and limits of postcolonial theory as a tool for analyzing the postwar
history of modern Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, and former
Indochina. The tutorial aims to impart a basic understanding of the postwar
history of former European colonies and to develop some of the skills needed to
write longer research papers.

Offering: Host
Grading: A-F
Credits: 1.00
Gen Ed Area: SBS-HIST
Prereq: None

CSS371 Junior Colloquium: Liberalism and Its Discontents
This course presents an overview of social and political theories developed in
the post-World War II period. It focuses particular attention upon developments
within Liberal political theory during this time, examining this scholarship both
for the insights it offers and for the ways in which these ideas have been used to
obscure oppressive social relations. Considering the general contours of the
Liberal tradition—particularly its relationship to forms of social domination such
as colonialism, racism, class inequality, and gender and sexual oppression—the
course moves through an examination of canonical thinkers who have both
challenged and contributed to Liberal social thought. Taking the ruminations
of Nazi jurist Carl Schmidt as a problematic yet demanding provocation, the
course asks in part how successfully Liberal theorists have resolved the dilemmas
Schmidt identifies within Liberalism (or if, indeed, fascist tendencies pervade
Liberal social thought, as Schmidt contends). Theorists within the Liberal
tradition such as Friedrich Hayek, Hannah Arendt, and Jürgen Habermas are
joined by critics such as Franz Fanon, Carole Pateman, and Michel Foucault in this
critical overview of contemporary Liberal social theory. Through this examination
of recent interventions in Liberal thinking regarding the social, this class is meant
to provide students with an opportunity to think through ways in which various
contemporary approaches to social issues both invoke and reformulate political
debates of long standing.

Offering: Host
Grading: A-F
Credits: 1.00
Gen Ed Area: SBS-PHIL
Prereq: None

CSS391 Senior Colloquium: Crime and Punishment
This course considers the American criminal law, the procedures through
which it is enforced and the nature of criminal punishment from a variety of
perspectives. We will begin with the criminal law itself, its moral foundations
and assumptions, the essential elements of criminal liability and several of the
law’s more important doctrines and rules. We will then turn to the institutions
of enforcement and punishment, the police, the public prosecutor, the criminal
courts and the system of punishment, to see how they work “on the ground” and
close this to the ideals of the law. Finally, we will put the American system
in international perspective by comparing it to European institutions of criminal
justice.

Offering: Host
Grading: A-F
Credits: 1.00
Gen Ed Area: SBS-ECON
Prereq: None
CSS469 Education in the Field, Undergraduate
Students must consult with the department and class dean in advance of undertaking education in the field for approval of the nature of the responsibilities and method of evaluation.
Offering: Host
Grading: OPT
Credits: 1.00
Gen Ed Area: None
Prereq: None

CSS491 Teaching Apprentice Tutorial
The teaching apprentice program offers undergraduate students the opportunity to assist in teaching a faculty member’s course for academic credit.
Offering: Host
Grading: Cr/U

CSS492 Teaching Apprentice Tutorial
The teaching apprentice program offers undergraduate students the opportunity to assist in teaching a faculty member’s course for academic credit.
Offering: Host
Grading: OPT