

Problems in US Politics

GOV 371C, Fall 2021

Unique: 39120

TTH 3:30-5pm; BEN 1.122

Closing limit: 25

Ind. Inq. & WR flags

Instructor:

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What's wrong with American politics? Those who follow politics are familiar with the litany of complaints – populism, polarization, inequality, money, “special interests,” citizen disengagement, lack of deliberation, lack of accountability... Both liberals and conservatives find much that is wanting – though, naturally, they don't always agree on what it is.

Typically, normative questions are downplayed in political science. We shall place them front and center as a way of motivating the course. Specifically, we shall try to identify potential problems with American politics, to conceptualize them clearly, to measure them in a systematic fashion, to chart their history, to compare their status in other countries, to understand their causes and their effects, and their possible solutions. In short, we shall try to apply social science to the apparent problems of American politics.

Eligibility

This is an upper division course in political science (aka government). I am expecting that many students will be avid political junkies. All students should have taken at least one introductory course in American politics. If you're unsure about the basics, review a textbook on American politics.

You should be aware that this class will require a good deal of time and effort on your part. If you are unable to make this time-commitment you may be happier in a different course.

Grades

Grades will be based on the following components: (a) attendance (10%), (b) participation (10%), (c) pop quizzes (10%), (d) oral presentation (10%), (e) final exam (20%), (f) research paper, first draft (10%), (g) research paper, final draft (30%). Note that most of the grading points are assigned at the end of the semester.

Protocol

Please arrive on time. Do not read, sleep, or chat with your neighbors. Put your cell phones away. If you need to use your laptop to access readings or to take notes do not surf the web or use email. To discourage this, I ask that everyone *turn off wi-fi during class*. Be respectful of others in your comments. Do not leave until class is dismissed.

Academic conduct

Each student in the course is expected to abide by the University of Texas Honor Code:

“As a student of The University of Texas at Austin, I shall abide by the core values of the University and uphold academic integrity.”

This means that work you produce on assignments, tests and exams is all your own work, unless it is assigned as group work. The instructor will make it clear for each test, exam or assignment whether collaboration is encouraged or not. Always cite your sources. If you use words or ideas that are not your own (or that you have used in previous class), you must make that clear otherwise you will be guilty of plagiarism and subject to academic disciplinary action, including failure of the course. You are responsible for understanding UT’s Academic Honesty Policy:

http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/sjs/acint_student.php

Absences, extensions

Students are expected to take exams and complete written work at their scheduled times. By UT Austin policy, you must notify me of your pending absence at least fourteen days prior to the date of observance of a religious holy day. If you must miss a class, an examination, a work assignment, or a project in order to observe a religious holy day, you will be given an opportunity to complete the missed work within a reasonable time after the absence.

The syllabus

The syllabus is laid out in as organized a fashion as I could manage. However, the problems of American politics do not always resolve themselves into tidy categories. Indeed, there is a *lot* of overlap across these topics. This means that readings listed for one class meeting may be relevant for another. (In a few instances, I have listed the same study twice.) It also means that our class discussions – and your research topics – may not be limited to just one topic, as listed below.

Finally, it is important to note that the syllabus is likely to undergo small adjustments as we proceed, e.g., changing dates for presentations, new background readings, and so forth. The most recent draft of the syllabus will be posted in Canvas. (If there are especially important changes, e.g., to deadlines, I will notify everyone through Canvas.)

Readings

For purchase: Gerring, John, Dino Christenson. 2017. *Applied Social Science Methodology: An Introductory Guide*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Most other readings on the syllabus – whether assigned or listed as background – will be posted on Canvas.

Some of these readings are written for a broad audience and should be easy to understand. This is generally the case for books and articles published in popular venues.

Academic journal articles may be more challenging. You will get practice reading academic scholarship through the course of the semester. In any case, you can always get the main point of the author’s argument and evidence even if you do not follow the details of the methodology (which

I'm happy to help with). Abstracts, introductions, and conclusions are usually straightforward and non-technical.

A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO LEARNING

The first several meetings of the course follow the traditional educational format. We will read sections from a methodology textbook and I will do a fair bit of lecturing. The format is good for imparting lots of information but not very good at eliciting original thought or honing writing and presentational skills. After that, we will adopt a very different format. Since it is unfamiliar, I want to explain the rationale in some detail.

The hallmark of a good education is not the facts you learn but your ability to learn new facts, and analyze those facts – to take a problem and work through it on your own or in the company of your peers, and to present your solution. This is what employers are looking for in the modern workforce, where most (well-paying) jobs demand creativity, analytic skills, independent learning, and skillful presentation – not rote memorization and highly repetitive, structured assignments.

To facilitate this, we will “flip” the traditional classroom in the remainder of the course. I will begin each class by leading a discussion based on the day’s topic and reading. To participate meaningfully you must have done the reading. To encourage this, and to reward those who are conscientious, there will be periodic pop quizzes based on the assigned reading for that day.

Note that readings are chosen with an eye toward stimulating discussion. Some of the readings were originally published in academic journals; others were produced for books or other popular venues. I am sure you will notice the difference, and learn to appreciate the virtues of different sorts of writing.

All of the assigned articles and book chapters may be flawed in some way; indeed, all work is flawed or limited in some way. It is our job to identify the strengths and weaknesses, extensions and limitations, of each reading.

After our class discussion (about midway through the session), I will turn over the class to a student who will present their own work on a topic related to that week’s general subject. There may also be time for discussion after the presentation.

You will find that my approach to readings, discussion, and presentations is very predictable. I will push you to identify the main argument of the reading and then to critique that argument. Frequently, I will play devil’s advocate – taking the opposite side of whatever issue is being discussed.

During general discussion I will push you to formulate general arguments (e.g., Why is polarization growing?) and then to defend that argument (Why do you think X is the cause of polarization? How do you know it’s true? What evidence can you provide? What sort of evidence would address this question? How could one research it?) Ditto for your own presentations. The emphasis of this course is on thinking and analysis, not the accumulation of facts. It is like a graduate seminar in this respect.

Our discussion will inevitably draw on current events. The proper noun “Trump” will appear regularly, I suspect. But I also want our discussion to move beyond current events, to discuss broader trends and their causes and effects. That’s what distinguishes social science from journalism. We need to distinguish the idiosyncratic features of a situation from those that are systematic (general, iterated, non-accidental).

I expect active participation from all students, within the constraints imposed by class size. You will not be able to “free ride.” Do not think of participation simply as a matter of “saying something.” There are insightful comments and questions, and there is irrelevant drivel. You know what I’m getting at. Be especially judicious in the use of anecdotes drawn from your personal life. Sometimes, they are relevant to the subject matter; sometimes, not.

Let me say a word about my own responses to your comments. You should realize that any instructor who incorporates discussion into classroom activity is in an awkward position. I want to encourage open and frank discussion but I must also be sure to correct any misperceptions that arise from such discussion. If a comment is factually or logically wrong I will call attention to it. The purpose is not to embarrass the speaker but simply to clarify the point – for that person and for everyone else, many of whom may share the confusion.

Making mistakes is part of the learning experience. If you do not allow yourself to make mistakes you are preventing yourself from learning. I make mistakes all the time. There is nothing wrong with a wrong answer. Oftentimes, the most productive sort of answer or question is one that reveals what is not clear in people’s minds. It is problematic, however, if your answer reveals that you have not done the assigned reading or that you have not been paying attention to previous class discussion.

Please be attentive to standard rules of decorum: avoid dogmatism, respect others’ views, and try to move class discussion forward (pay attention to what others say and respond to the previous point).

RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT

At the beginning of the semester you will choose a general topic area – falling within one of the substantive categories identified on the syllabus (anything but the “methods” segment). I will try to accommodate people’s choices but would prefer to have everyone work on different topics – bearing some resemblance to the syllabus.

Questions you might consider... Once you have signed up for a section (e.g., “polarization”) browse the background readings (most of which are posted in Canvas) and think about what you might focus on. Questions include (but are not limited to)... What is the problem, exactly? How should it be defined, conceptualized? How can it be measured? What is its history and possible future course (the latter of course is speculative so it shouldn’t be the main subject of your paper)? How does it play out at international, national, state, and local levels? (Is there evidence of the phenomenon in Austin or at UT?) How does the situation in the US compare with other countries? (Is the US typical or exceptional?) What are the possible causes? What are the possible effects?

Another angle is to consider scholarly debates about a topic. What is the basis of the disagreement? (Are scholars looking at different aspects of a problem? Are they using different sources? Do they have different interpretations of the data? Are they using different methodologies?) Do you think one side is right and the other wrong? (If so, why?) Is it possible to reconcile contending views?

In addressing these questions you might limit yourself to a review of the secondary literature (published articles and books). Or you might gather some original data, which might be qualitative or quantitative. (If you have some experience working with quantitative data that opens up lots of possibilities, and I am happy to help.)

The key thing is to find something to focus on. You cannot address all of the foregoing questions. Nor can you possibly address all facets of a problem, as listed on the syllabus for each

week of the course. The more focused your topic is, the better. You need to find some small piece of that puzzle, or some angle, that can provide the focus of a short research paper that is distinctive in some way (relative to what has already been written).

Your goal is to produce an *original* research paper, where you bring something new to the subject – a new perspective, a new argument, a new way of reconciling existing debates, new empirical material,... It must have your stamp on it.

Whatever you do, you should consider the methodological angles, the topic of Section I of the course. This means reviewing the strength and weaknesses of extant work, as well as your own (if there is an empirical aspect to your paper). Many debates in American politics boil down to methodological issues. Should we accept the correlation between money and voting behavior in Congress as a sign of the (causal) influence of money? How can we play out the counterfactual (a member's behavior if s/he didn't receive a campaign contribution from a corporation or individual)?

When citing a study, the presenter will need to be able to answer questions about its methodology. It is not sufficient to note that it was published in a peer review journal with lots of fancy tables and graphs. This is why the first section of the course, on social science methodology, is so important.

If you are making a causal argument, you should lay out the experiment – real or imaginary (“magic wand”) – that tests your argument. If you are unsure what an experiment is, or what a causal argument is, please re-read the relevant chapters in the textbook. If still unclear, speak with me.

Sources (“the literature”)

In putting together your presentation and paper you should survey the literature on the topic – books and articles, with special attention to scholarly work. State how your argument builds on, or argues with, extant work. This is important. You must differentiate your contribution from what others have done.

To get you started, I have listed background sources for each topic on the syllabus. This list of sources is not intended to be comprehensive, nor is it necessarily representative. I have privileged recent work over older work, and studies that seemed fairly comprehensive over those that are more targeted. Even so, this list of sources (which it took me a long while to compile) should offer a jumping-off place for your paper. Make sure you review the listed background sources and cite them in your paper – if they are relevant.

Wherever possible, PDF copies of the articles and books are posted on Canvas. Articles, in any case, should be available electronically from the library homepage. And books not posted on Canvas should be at the library.

Note that just because a source is relevant to your topic does not mean that you need to read it from beginning to end. It means that you must read in a focused, strategic manner.

I encourage you to spend more time on academic sources than popular sources. Still, with a topic such as ours it is important to see what journalists, pundits, and bloggers have to say. Sometimes, it's pretty sophisticated; sometimes, it's merely dogmatic. You be the judge.

Although this is not a course on current events, you should stay on top of what's going on in the crazy world of US politics. For general coverage and commentary see: New York Times, Washington Post, Vox, FiveThirtyEight, Monkey Cage. For a sampling of right- and left-wing views see Real Clear Politics.

Beyond textbooks, academic work appears in a variety of university presses and in journals, most of which are available electronically through the library and many of which are hosted in JSTOR.

Search for published work on a subject with *Google Scholar* or on the university library homepage. If you find a source that is right on topic, take a look at the sources that it cites (usually in a list of references at the end of the book or article) and the sources that cite it (which Google Scholar and Web of Science will allow you to do).

Drafts

You are required to hand in a rough draft (see deadline on syllabus), which will be commented on and graded. The better the draft, the less work you need to do at the end of the semester (when time is generally at a premium).

Suggested outline

Most academic work adopts a similar structure. It goes like this...

- Introduction
- Literature Review*
- Thesis*
- Methods*
- Evidence/Supporting Arguments
- Conclusion
- End matter

(**May be combined with each other or placed in the introduction, depending upon their length.*)

For further discussion and clarification see Ch 14 in the textbook.

Criteria

Length is the least important aspect of this project. Having said this, I would suggest a target length of about 10 pages, single-space.

Please submit all drafts in Microsoft Word, as this is easiest for me to comment on.

Students are encouraged to exchange ideas, sources, and drafts – especially if they are working on related topics. But writing must be done individually. Any sharing of text will be viewed as plagiarism unless it is explicitly cited.

Here are the criteria I will use to evaluate the finished product. (For further discussion of these points, see Ch 14 in the textbook.)

- Is there a thesis and is it clearly stated?
- Is the thesis significant? Does it matter?
- Is the thesis adequately argued or proven (within the constraints imposed by time, resources, and available sources)?
- Is the study innovative with respect to theory, method, or findings? Does it expand our knowledge of the chosen subject relative to extant work? (This is what your review of the literature should accomplish.)
- Is the essay well-written, i.e., cogently organized, grammatically correct, stylistically elegant, citing all appropriate sources, and not burdened with redundancies or irrelevancies?

Oral Presentation

The purpose of the presentation is to present your research, at whatever stage it happens to be at that time. It is understood that those going early in the semester are likely to be at an earlier stage.

(The benefits of presenting early on is that you get feedback – from me and from the class – which should help you develop your topic, and you have plenty of time to work on it before the

semester ends. However, you have to have some idea of what you plan to do; the more specific it is the more helpful our feedback will be.)

You should prepare a talk and PPT presentation that lasts about 20 minutes.

Because the talk is a condensed version of the paper everything said about the paper (above) applies to the talk. But for the latter, things must be more condensed.

State clearly what you wish to accomplish at the outset. Your second slide (after the title slide) should contain an outline of the talk, and this outline should be logically ordered – just like an outline for a research paper.

The last slide(s) of the PPT should display a list of the works (books and articles) that you surveyed – your working bibliography. Please post your PPT on Canvas the day you present.

For further tips, see Chapter 15 of the textbook (Gerring & Christenson, *An Applied Guide to Social Science Methodology*).

The presentation will be accompanied and followed by questions and discussion from the rest of the class. Those in the audience should act as (constructive) critics. That is, they should offer their own views, especially if at variance with the speaker's views. This is an occasion for a wide-ranging discussion of the problem at-hand (within the available time-constraints). With respect to the presentation itself, audience members should praise the strengths of the presentation while also pointing out ambiguities and weaknesses, and giving specific feedback on the proposed topic. How can the presenter achieve his/her goals? Is it a tractable topic? (Is it too big, or too small?) What evidence might be helpful?

The audience is a crucial element of the presentation. I expect you to engage with the speaker and the topic, perhaps bringing your own research into the discussion. Note that all of the topics for this class overlap, so you may know something about the speaker's topic that s/he does not.

Assistance

Three places to look for assistance...

1. Read the assigned chapters on research and writing carefully: Gerring and Christenson, *An Applied Guide to Social Science Methodology*, chs 11-12, 14.
2. Schedule an appointment at the UT Writing center: <https://uwc.utexas.edu/>
3. Consult with me. I will offer feedback when you present your project to the class and when you hand in your rough draft. However, it is strongly advised to check in with me at other points in the semester – particularly at the beginning, as you work towards a topic.

UNIVERSITY RESOURCES

Sanger Learning Center

More than one-third of UT undergraduate students use the Sanger Learning Center each year to improve their academic performance. All students are welcome to take advantage of Sanger Center's classes and workshops, private learning specialist appointments, peer academic coaching, and tutoring for more than 70 courses in 15 different subject areas. For more information, visit <http://www.utexas.edu/ugs/slcc> or call 512-471-3614 (JES A332).

University Writing Center

I strongly encourage you to use the services offered by the University Writing Center. The UWC offers 45-minute, one-on-one consultations with UT students on any piece of writing. You may visit up to three times per assignment. The consultants are well trained, and the cost of the service is covered in your tuition. If you wish to make an appointment, you may do so through the UWC website: uwc.utexas.edu.

Counseling and Mental Health Center.

The Counseling and Mental Health Center (CMHC) provides counseling, psychiatric, consultation, and prevention services that facilitate students' academic and life goals and enhance their personal growth and well-being. <http://cmhc.utexas.edu/>

Student Emergency Services

<http://deanofstudents.utexas.edu/emergency/>

ITS

<http://www.utexas.edu/its/>

Libraries

For help searching for information: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/>

Services for Students with Disabilities

512-471-6259. <http://www.utexas.edu/diversity/ddce/ssd/>

I. METHODS

Introduction

Aug 26

Part I: What is this class about?

The Insurrection: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jWJVMoe7OY0>

Part II: Introduction to methods

Questions: What is an argument? What are the different kinds of arguments? What is evidence? Where does it come from? What makes a descriptive analysis good?

Optional: Gerring, John, Dino Christenson. 2017. *An Applied Guide to Social Science Methodology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chs 2, 4, 13.

Causality

Aug 31

Questions: What is a causal argument? What is a causal analysis? Subtext: Why are questions about global development so intractable? How do we know what we know, and why don't we know the things we want to know?

Assigned: Gerring, John, Dino Christenson. 2017. *An Applied Guide to Social Science Methodology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chs 6-7.

- Correlation/causation (short video): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMUQSMFGBDo&t=65s>
- Jern, Alan. 2020. "Covid-19 death skepticism, explained by a cognitive scientist." *VOX* (Sep 1): www.vox.com/2020/9/1/21410352/cdc-6-percent-covid-19-deaths-comorbidities
- *An example:* <http://cew.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/CEW-Buyer-Beware.pdf>

Finding sources, reading, reviewing, brainstorming, writing	Sep 2
<i>Questions:</i> How to find what you are looking for. How to summarize the literature on a subject. How to identify a topic. How to communicate with the written word.	
<i>Assigned:</i> Gerring, John, Dino Christenson. 2017. <i>An Applied Guide to Social Science Methodology</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chs 11-12, 14.	

II. POPULISM

Proposition: The problem with American politics is the populist tenor of political discourse and issue-positions.

Populism I	Sep 7
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Assigned: Mutz, Diana. 2018. "Status Threat, Not Economic Hardship, Explains the 2016 Presidential Vote." *PNAS* 115 (19):E4330–E4339.

Presenter:

Populism II	Sep 9
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Assigned: Zakaria, Fareed. 2016. "Populism on the March: Why the West is in Trouble." *Foreign Affairs* 95: 9.

Presenter:

Background	
Abromeit, John D. (ed). 2016. <i>Transformations of Populism in Europe and the Americas: History and Recent Tendencies</i> . Bloomsbury.	
Albertazzi, Daniele, Duncan McDonnell (eds). 2008. <i>Twenty-First Century Populism: The Spectre of Western European Democracy</i> . Palgrave Macmillan.	
Eatwell, Roger, Matthew Goodwin. 2018. <i>National populism: The revolt against liberal democracy</i> . Penguin.	
Eichengreen, Barry. 2018. <i>The Populist Temptation: Economic Grievance and Political Reaction in the Modern Era</i> . Oxford University Press.	
Galston, William A. 2018. <i>Antipluralism: The Populist Threat to Liberal Democracy</i> . Yale University Press.	
Greven, Thomas. 2016. "The rise of right-wing populism in Europe and the United States." <i>A Comparative Perspective</i> . Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Washington DC Office.	
Hawkins, Kirk A. 2016. <i>Venezuela's Charismo and populism in comparative perspective</i> .	
Hawkins, Kirk A., Ryan E. Carlin, Levente Littvay, Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser (eds). 2018. <i>The ideational approach to populism: Concept, theory, and analysis</i> . Routledge.	
Ionescu, Ghiță, Ernest Gellner (eds). 1969. <i>Populism: its meaning and national characteristics</i> . Macmillan.	
Kaltwasser, Cristóbal Rovira, Paul A. Taggart, Paulina Ochoa Espejo, Pierre Ostiguy, (eds). 2017. <i>The Oxford handbook of populism</i> . Oxford University Press.	
Kazin, Michael. 1998. <i>The Populist Persuasion: An American History</i> . Cornell University Press.	
Kazin, Michael. 2016. "Trump and American populism: Old wine, new bottles." <i>Foreign Aff.</i> 95: 17.	
Levitsky, Steven, Daniel Ziblatt. 2018. <i>How Democracies Die</i> . Crown.	
Lieberman, Robert C., Suzanne Mettler, Thomas B. Pepinsky, Kenneth M. Roberts, Richard Valelly. 2019. "The Trump Presidency and American Democracy: A Historical and Comparative Analysis." <i>Perspectives on Politics</i> 17, no. 2: 470-479.	
Moffitt, Benjamin. 2016. <i>The Global Rise of Populism: Performance, Political Style, and Representation</i> . Stanford University Press.	
Mounk, Yascha. 2018. <i>The People Versus Democracy: Why Our Freedom is in Danger and How to Save It</i> . Harvard University Press.	
Mudde, Cas, Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser. 2017. <i>Populism: A very short introduction</i> . Oxford University Press. [chs 1-2, 4-5]	
Mudde, Cas, Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser. 2018. "Studying populism in comparative perspective: Reflections on the contemporary and future research agenda." <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> 51.13: 1667-1693.	

- Norris, Pippa, Ronald Inglehart. 2019. *Cultural backlash: Trump, Brexit, and authoritarian populism*. Cambridge University Press.
- "Special issue: Populism in world politics: A comparative cross-regional perspective." 2017. *International Political Science Review* 38, no. 4.
- Spruyt, Bram, Gil Keppens, Filip Van Droogenbroeck. 2016. "Who supports populism and what attracts people to it?" *Political Research Quarterly* 69.2: 335-346.
- Sunstein, Cass R. (ed). 2018. *Can it Happen Here?: Authoritarianism in America*. Dey St.
- "Trump: Causes and Consequences." *Perspectives on Politics* 17(2), special issue.
- Weyland, Kurt, Raúl Madrid (eds). 2019. *When Democracy Trumps Populism: European and Latin American Lessons for the United States*. Cambridge University Press.

III. POLARIZATION, PARTISANSHIP

Proposition: The increasing ideological distance between right and left – among elites and, perhaps, among citizens – is the crux of the current dysfunction of American politics. (This section overlaps a good deal with the next section.)

Polarization, Partisanship I

Sep 14

Assigned: Iyengar, Shanto, Yphtach Lelkes, Matthew Levendusky, Neil Malhotra, Sean J. Westwood. 2019. "The origins and consequences of affective polarization in the United States." *Annual Review of Political Science* 22: 129-146.

Presenter:

Polarization, Partisanship II

Sep 16

Assigned: Bullock, John G., Alan S. Gerber, Seth J. Hill, Gregory A. Huber. 2015. "Partisan Bias in Factual Beliefs about Politics." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 10: 519–578.

Edsall, Thomas. 2020. "How Could Human Nature Have Become This Politicized?" *New York Times* (July 8).
www.nytimes.com/2020/07/08/opinion/trump-politics-psychology.html?action=click&module=Opinion&pgtype=Homepage

Presenter:

Background

Badger, Emily. 2017. "Political Migration: A New Business of Moving Out to Fit In." *The New York Times* (16 August).

Barber, Michael, Nolan McCarty. 2013. "Causes and consequences of polarization." In Jane Mansbridge, Cathie Jo Martin (eds), *Negotiating Agreement in Politics: Report of the Task Force on Negotiating Agreement in Politics* (American Political Science Association) 19-53.

Brady, David W. 2015. "Sure, Congress is polarized. But other legislatures are more so." In Daniel J. Hopkins and John Sides (eds), *Political polarization in American politics* (Bloomsbury) 115-19.

Brady, David W., Hahrie Han. 2015. "Our politics is polarized but that is nothing new." In Daniel J. Hopkins and John Sides (eds), *Political polarization in American politics* (Bloomsbury) 137-43.

Campbell, James E. 2016. *Polarized: Making sense of a divided America*. Princeton University Press.

Carothers, Thomas, Andrew O'Donohue (eds). 2019. *Democracies divided: The global challenge of political polarization*. Brookings Institution Press.

Darmofal, David, Ryan Strickler. 2019. *Demography, Politics, and Partisan Polarization in the United States, 1828-2016*. Springer International Publishing.

Diermeier, Daniel, Christopher Li. 2019. "Partisan Affect and Elite Polarization." *American Political Science Review* 113.1: 277-281.

Egan, Patrick J. 2013. *Partisan Priorities: How Issue Ownership Drives and Distorts American Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Fiorina, Morris P. 2017. *Unstable majorities: Polarization, party sorting, and political stalemate*. Hoover press.

- Fiorina, Morris P., Samuel J. Abrams. 2008. "Political polarization in the American public." *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.* 11: 563-588.
- Garrett, Kristin N., Alexa Bankert. 2018. "The moral roots of partisan division: How moral conviction heightens affective polarization." *British Journal of Political Science* 1-20.
- Gerber, Alan S., Gregory A. Huber, Ebonya Washington. 2010. "Party Affiliation, Partisanship, and Political Beliefs: A Field Experiment." *American Political Science Review* 104: 720– 744.
- Gerring, John. 2001. *Party Ideologies in America, 1828-1996*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gillion, Daniel Q., Jonathan M. Ladd, Marc Meredith. 2018. "Party polarization, ideological sorting and the emergence of the US partisan gender gap." *British Journal of Political Science* 1-27.
- Green, Donald P., Bradley Palmquist, Eric Schickler. 2002. *Partisan hearts and minds: Political parties and the social identities of voters*. Yale University Press.
- Hall, Andrew B. 2019 (forthcoming). *Who Wants to Run?: How the Devaluing of Political Office Drives Polarization*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Hetherington, Marc J. 2009. "Putting polarization in perspective." *British Journal of Political Science* 39.2: 413-448.
- Hopkins, Daniel J., John Sides (eds). 2015. *Political polarization in American politics*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Iyengar, Shanto, Masha Krupenkin. 2018. "The strengthening of partisan affect." *Political Psychology* 39: 201-218.
- Iyengar, Shanto, Sean J. Westwood. 2015. "Fear and Loathing Across Party Lines: New Evidence on Group Polarization." *American Journal of Political Science* 59(3):690-707.
- Johnston, Christopher D. 2018. "Authoritarianism, affective polarization, and economic ideology." *Political Psychology* 39: 219-238.
- Kinsella, Chad, Colleen McTague, Kevin N. Raleigh. 2015. "Unmasking geographic polarization and clustering: A micro-scalar analysis of partisan voting behavior." *Applied Geography* 62: 404-419.
- Layman, Geoffrey C., Thomas M. Carsey, and Juliana Menasce Horowitz. 2006. "Party Polarization in American Politics: Characteristics, Causes, and Consequences." *Annual Review of Political Science* 9: 83– 110.
- Lelkes, Yphtach. 2016. "Mass polarization: Manifestations and measurements." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 80.S1: 392-410.
- Levendusky, Matthew S. 2009. *The partisan sort: How liberals became Democrats and conservatives became Republicans*. University of Chicago Press. [chs 2, 6-7]
- Levendusky, Matthew S., Neil Malhotra. 2015. "(Mis) perceptions of partisan polarization in the American public." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 80.S1: 378-391.
- Luttig, Matthew D. 2017. "Authoritarianism and affective polarization: A new view on the origins of partisan extremism." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 81, no. 4: 866-895.
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- McCarty, Nolan, Keith T. Poole. 2016. *Polarized America: The Dance of Ideology and Unequal Riches*, 2d ed. MIT Press.
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- Shafranek, Richard M. 2019. "Political considerations in nonpolitical decisions: A conjoint analysis of roommate choice." *Political Behavior* 1-30. [present in class]
- Svolik, Milan. 2018. "When polarization trumps civic virtue: Partisan conflict and the subversion of democracy by incumbents." Available at SSRN 3243470.
- Theriault, Sean M. 2008. *Party Polarization in Congress*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Thurber, James A., Antoine Yoshinaka (eds). 2015. *American gridlock: The sources, character, and impact of political polarization*. Cambridge University Press.
- Valdesolo, Piercarlo, Jesse Graham (eds). 2016. *Social psychology of political polarization*. Psychology Press.
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- Wallner, James I. 2013. *The death of deliberation: partisanship and polarization in the United States Senate*. Lexington Books.
- Westfall, Jacob, Leaf Van Boven, John R. Chambers, Charles M. Judd. 2015. "Perceiving political polarization in the United States: Party identity strength and attitude extremity exacerbate the perceived partisan divide." *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 10, no. 2: 145-158.
- Wood, B. Dan, Soren Jordan. 2017. *Party Polarization in America: The War Over Two Social Contracts*. Cambridge University Press.

IV. CULTURAL DIVISIONS

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is in its cultural divisions – gender, race, religion, ethnicity, immigration, and urban v. rural – which structure political competition in an invidious fashion. Group consciousness has eclipsed class consciousness. (This section overlaps a good deal with the previous section.)

Cultural divisions I

Sep 21

Assigned: Fiorina, Morris P., with Samuel J. Abrams, Jeremy Pope. 2006. *Culture war?: The myth of a polarized America*. Longman. [chs 1-2]

Presenter:

Cultural divisions II

Sep 23

Assigned: Abramowitz, Alan I., Kyle L. Saunders. 2008. "Is polarization a myth?" *The Journal of Politics* 70.2: 542-555.

Presenter:

Background

Abrajano, Marisa, Zoltan Hajnal. 2015. *White Backlash: Immigration, Race, and American Politics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Abramowitz, Alan I. 2015. "How race and religion have polarized American voters." In Daniel J. Hopkins and John Sides (eds), *Political polarization in American politics* (Bloomsbury) 80-7.

Abramowitz, Alan I. 2018. *The great alignment: Race, party transformation, and the rise of Donald Trump*. Yale University Press.

Acharya, Avidit, Matthew Blackwell, Maya Sen. 2018. *Deep Roots: How Slavery Still Shapes Southern Politics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Anderson, Carol. 2016. *White rage: The unspoken truth of our racial divide*. Bloomsbury.

Barreto, Matt, and Gary Segura. 2014. *Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population Is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation*. New York, NY: Public Affairs.

Beinart, Peter. 2016. "The Republican Party's White Strategy." *The Atlantic*, July.

Burns, Nancy, Donald Kinder. 2012. "Categorical Politics: Gender, Race, and Public Opinion." In *New directions in public opinion* (Routledge) 151-179.

Cahn, Naomi, June Carbone. 2010. *Red families v. blue families: Legal polarization and the creation of culture*. Oxford University Press.

Carmines, Edward G., and James A. Stimson. 1989. *Issue Evolution: Race and the Transformation of American Politics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Citrin, Jack, David O. Sears. 2014. *American identity and the politics of multiculturalism*. Cambridge University Press.

Collingwood, Loren, Tyler Reny, and Ali Valenzeula. 2017. "Flipping for Trump: Immigration, Not Economics, Explains Shifts in White Working Class Votes."

Cramer, Katherine J. 2016. *The politics of resentment: Rural consciousness in Wisconsin and the rise of Scott Walker*. University of Chicago Press.

Craig, Maureen A., and Jennifer A. Richeson. 2014. "On the Precipice of a 'Majority Minority' America: Perceived Status Threat from the Racial Demographic Shift Affects White Americans' Political Ideology." *Psychological Science* 25: 1189-1197.

Desmet, Klaus, Romain Wacziarg. 2018. "The Cultural Divide." NBER Working Paper No. 24630.

Engelhardt, Andrew M. 2019. "Trumped by Race: Explanations for Race's Influence on Whites' Votes in 2016." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*: Vol. 14: No. 3, pp 313-328.

Enos, Ryan D. 2017. *The Space Between Us: Social Geography and Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Frank, Thomas. 2004. *What's the Matter with Kansas?: How Conservatives Won the Heart of America*. Holt.

Gelman, Andrew. 2009. *Red state, blue state, rich state, poor state: Why Americans vote the way they do*. Princeton University Press.

Gest, Justin. 2016. *The New Minority: White Working Class Politics in an Age of Immigration and Inequality*. Oxford University Press.

- Goren, Paul, Christopher Chapp. 2017. "Moral Power: How Public Opinion on Culture War Issues Shapes Partisan Predisposition." *American Political Science Review* 111 (1):110–28.
- Hainmueller, Jens, Daniel Hopkins. 2014. "Public Attitudes Toward Immigration." *Annual Review of Political Science* 17(1):1–25.
- Hajnal, Zoltan L. 2020. *Dangerously Divided: How Race and Class Shape Winning and Losing in American Politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hajnal, Zoltan L., Michael Rivera. 2014. "Immigration, Latinos, and White Partisan Politics: The New Democratic Defection." *American Journal of Political Science* 58(4):77-789.
- Hooghe, Marc, Ruth Dassonneville. 2018. "Explaining the Trump Vote: The Effect of Racist Resentment and Anti-Immigrant Sentiments." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 51(3):528–34.
- Hunter, James Davison. 1992. *Culture wars: The struggle to control the family, art, education, law, and politics in America*. Basic Books.
- Huntington, Samuel P. 2004. *Who are we?: The challenges to America's national identity*. Simon and Schuster.
- Iyengar, Shanto, Gaurav Sood, Yphtach Lelkes. 2012. "Affect, Not Ideology: A Social Identity Perspective on Polarization." *Public opinion quarterly* 76.3: 405-431.
- Jacoby, William. 2014. "Is There a Culture War? Conflicting Value Structures in American Public Opinion." *American Political Science Review* 108:754–71.
- Jardina, Ashley. 2019. *White identity politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kaufmann, Eric. 2018. *Whiteshift: Populism, Immigration and the Future of White Majorities*. Penguin.
- Kaufmann, Eric, Matthew J. Goodwin. 2018. "The diversity Wave: A meta-analysis of the native-born white response to ethnic diversity." *Social science research* 76: 120-131.
- Kinder, Donald R., Allison Dale-Riddle. 2012. *The end of race?: Obama, 2008, and racial politics in America*. Yale University Press.
- Kinder, Donald R., Nicholas Winter. 2001. "Exploring the Racial Divide: Blacks, Whites, and Opinion on National Policy." *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 45, No. 2. (Apr., 2001), pp. 439-456.
- Kinder, Donald R., Cindy D. Kam. 2010. *Us Against Them: Ethnocentric Foundations of American Opinion*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Klinkner, Philip A., Rogers M. Smith. 1999. *The unsteady march: The rise and decline of racial equality in America*. University of Chicago Press.
- Lamont, Michele, Bo Yun Park, Elena Alaya-Hurtado. 2017. "Trump's Electoral Speeches and His Appeal to the American White Working Class." *The British Journal of Sociology* 68:153–78.
- Manza, Jeff, Ned Crowley. 2017. "Working class hero? Interrogating the social bases of the rise of Donald Trump." *The Forum*. Vol. 15. No. 1.
- Masuoka, Natalie, Jane Junn. 2013. *The Politics of Belonging: Race, Public Opinion, and Immigration*. University of Chicago Press.
- Norris, Pippa, Ronald Inglehart. 2019. *Cultural backlash: Trump, Brexit, and authoritarian populism*. Cambridge University Press.
- Rhodes, Jesse, Brian Schaffner, Sean McElwee. 2017. "Is America More Divided by Race or Class? Race, Income, and Attitudes among Whites, African Americans, and Latinos." *The Forum* 15 (1):71–91.
- Schaffner, Brian, Matthew MacWilliams, Tatishe Nteta. 2018. "Understanding White Polarization in the 2016 Vote for President: The Sobering Role of Racism and Sexism." *Political Science Quarterly* 133 (1):9–34.
- Sides, John. 2017. "Race, Religion, and Immigration in 2016: How the Debate over American Identity Shaped the Election and What it Means for a Trump Presidency." Report, Democracy Voter Study Group, June.
- Sides, John, Michael Tesler, Lynn Vavreck. 2017. "The 2016 U.S. Election: How Trump Lost and Won." *Journal of Democracy* 28 (2):34–44.
- Sides, John, Michael Tesler, Lynn Vavreck. 2018. *Identity Crisis: The 2016 Presidential Campaign and the Battle for the Meaning of America*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Zingher, Joshua. 2018. "Polarization, Demographic Change, and White Flight from the Democratic Party." *The Journal of Politics* 80 (3):860–72.

V. CLASS DIVISIONS

Proposition: The root of dysfunction in American politics is to be found in pervasive social inequality and the political dominance of the upper class.

Class divisions I	Sep 28
<i>Assigned:</i> Task Force on Inequality and American Democracy. 2004. "American Democracy in an Age of Rising Inequality." <i>Perspectives on Politics</i> 2 (4): 651–66.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

Class divisions II	Sep 30
<i>Assigned:</i> Page, Benjamin I., Larry M. Bartels, Jason Seawright. 2013. "Democracy and the policy preferences of wealthy Americans." <i>Perspectives on Politics</i> 11.1: 51-73.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

Background	
Bartels, Larry M. 2016. <i>Unequal democracy: The political economy of the new gilded age</i> . Princeton University Press.	
Brunner, Eric, Stephen Ross, and Ebonya Washington. 2013. "Does Less Income Mean Less Representation?" <i>American Economic Journal: Economic Policy</i> 5:53–76.	
Carnes, Nicholas. 2013. <i>White-Collar Government: The Hidden Role of Class in Economic Policy Making</i> . Chicago: University of Chicago Press.	
Giedo, Jansen, Geoffrey Evans, Nan Dirk de Graaf. 2013. "Class Voting and Left-Right Party Positions: A Comparative Study of 15 Western Democracies." <i>Social Science Research</i> 42:376–400.	
Gilens, Martin. 2009. "Preference gaps and inequality in representation." <i>PS: Political Science & Politics</i> 42.2: 335-341.	
Gilens, Martin. 2012. <i>Affluence and Influence: Economic Inequality and Political Power in America</i> . Princeton University Press. [ch 8]	
Gilens, Martin, Benjamin I. Page. 2014. "Testing Theories of American Politics: Elites, Interest Groups, and Average Citizens." <i>Perspectives on Politics</i> 12:564– 581.	
Hacker, Jacob S., Paul Pierson. 2010. "Winner-take-all politics: Public policy, political organization, and the precipitous rise of top incomes in the United States." <i>Politics & Society</i> 38.2: 152-204.	
Hacker, Jacob S., Paul Pierson. 2019. "Plutocrats with Pitchforks: The Distinctive Politics of Right-Wing Populism in the United States." Presented at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association.	
Hacker, Jacob S., Paul Pierson. 2011. <i>Winner-take-all politics</i> . Tantor Media.	
Lindsey, Brink, Steven Teles. 2017. <i>The Captured Economy: How the Powerful Enrich Themselves, Slow Down Growth, and Increase Inequality</i> . Oxford University Press.	
Page, Benjamin, Martin Gilens. 2017. <i>Democracy in America?: What Has Gone Wrong and What We Can Do About It</i> . Chicago University Press.	
Page, Benjamin I., Jason Seawright, Matthew J. Lacombe. 2018. <i>Billionaires and Stealth Politics</i> . Chicago: University of Chicago Press.	
Scheve, Kenneth, David Stasavage. 2017. "Wealth inequality and democracy." <i>Annual Review of Political Science</i> 20: 451-468.	
Soroka, Stuart N., and Christopher Wlezien. 2008. "On the Limits to Inequality in Representation." <i>PS: Political Science and Politics</i> 41 (2): 319–27.	
Stonecash, Jeffrey M. 2017. "The Puzzle of Class in Presidential Voting." <i>The Forum</i> . Vol. 15. No. 1.	

VI. MONEY

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is money, specifically the current system of campaign finance and the personal wealth of politicians, which exerts a pervasive bias on politics and public policy.

Money I	Oct 5
<i>Assigned:</i> Kalla, Joshua L. and David E. Broockman. 2016. "Campaign Contributions Facilitate Access to Congressional Officials: A Randomized Field Experiment." <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> , 60(3): 545-558.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

Money II

Oct 7

Assigned: Ansolabehere, Stephen, John M. de Figueiredo, James M. Snyder, Jr. 2003. "Why is there so Little Money in U.S. Politics?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 17(1): 105-130.

Presenter:

Background

- Barber, Michael J. 2016. "Ideological Donors, Contribution Limits, and the Polarization of American Legislatures." *The Journal of Politics* 78.1: 296-310.
- Canes-Wrone, Brandice, Nathan Gibson. 2019. "Does Money Buy Congressional Love? Individual Donors and Legislative Voting." *Congress & the Presidency*. Vol. 46. No. 1.
- Canes-Wrone, Brandice, Nathan Gibson. 2019. "Developments in Congressional Responsiveness to Donor Opinion." In Frances E. Lee and Nolan McCarty (eds), *Can America Govern Itself?* (Cambridge University Press) ch 4.
- Cohen, Joshua, Joel Rogers (eds). 2001. *Are Elections for Sale?*, 2d. ed. Beacon Press.
- Daley, Brendan, Erik Snowberg. 2011. "Even if It Is Not Bribery: The Case for Campaign Finance Reform." *Journal of Law and Economic Organization* 27:301– 323.
- Evertsson, Nubia. 2013. "Political corruption and electoral funding: a cross-national analysis." *International Criminal Justice Review* 23.1: 75-94.
- Ferguson, Niall. 2001. *The cash nexus: money and power in the modern world, 1700-2000*. New York: Basic Books.
- Fowler, Anthony, Haritz Garro, Jörg L. Spenkuch. 2017. "Quid pro quo? Corporate returns to campaign contributions." *The Journal of Politics*.
- Gerber, Alan. 1998. "Estimating the effect of campaign spending on senate election outcomes using instrumental variables." *American Political Science Review* 92.2: 401-411.
- Hertel-Fernandez, Alex. 2019. *State Capture: How Conservative Activists, Big Businesses, and Wealthy Donors Reshaped the American States--and the Nation*. Oxford University Press.
- Hummel, Calla, John Gerring, Thomas Burt. 2020. "Do Political Finance Reforms Reduce Corruption?" *British Journal of Political Science* (forthcoming).
- La Raja, Raymond J. 2008. *Small change: Money, political parties, and campaign finance reform*. University of Michigan Press.
- La Raja, Raymond J. 2014. "Money in the 2014 Congressional Elections: Institutionalizing a Broken Regulatory System." *The Forum* 12.4.
- La Raja, Raymond J., Brian F. Schaffner. 2015. *Campaign finance and political polarization: When purists prevail*. University of Michigan Press.
- Levitt, Steven D. 1994. "Using repeat challengers to estimate the effect of campaign spending on election outcomes in the US House." *Journal of Political Economy* 102.4: 777-798.
- Mann, Thomas E. "Linking knowledge and action: Political science and campaign finance reform." *Perspectives on Politics* 1.1 (2003): 69-83.
- Mazo, Eugene D., Timothy K. Kuhner (eds). 2018. *Democracy by the People: Reforming Campaign Finance in America*. Cambridge University Press.
- Milyo, Jeffrey, David Primo, Timothy Groseclose. 2000. "Corporate PAC campaign contributions in perspective." *Business and Politics* 2.1: 75-88.
- Mutch, Robert E. 2014. *Buying the vote: A history of campaign finance reform*. Oxford University Press.
- Mutch, Robert E. 2016. *Campaign finance: What everyone needs to know*. Oxford University Press.
- Norris, Pippa, Andrea Abel Van Es (eds). 2015. *Checkbook Elections?: Political Finance in Comparative Perspective*. Oxford University Press.
- Primo, David M., Jeffrey Milyo. 2006. "Campaign finance laws and political efficacy: evidence from the states." *Election Law Journal* 5.1: 23-39.
- Scarow, Susan E. 2007. "Political Finance in Comparative Perspective." *Annual Review of Political Science*, 10: 193-210.
- Stratmann, Thomas. 2005. "Some talk: Money in politics. A (partial) review of the literature." *Policy Challenges and Political Responses* 124.1-2: 135-156.

VII. ELECTORAL LAW AND GEOGRAPHY

Proposition: The roots of dysfunction in American politics are to be found in the interaction of electoral rules and electoral geography. Here, we consider the intertwined topics of gerrymandering, over-representation of rural areas, first-past-the-post rules, and the electoral college.

Electoral law I

Oct 12

Assigned: Chen, Jowei, David Cottrell. 2016. "Evaluating partisan gains from Congressional gerrymandering: Using computer simulations to estimate the effect of gerrymandering in the US House." *Electoral Studies* 44: 329-340.

Presenter:

Electoral law II

Oct 14

Assigned: Adams, James F., Nathan J. Rexford. 2018. "Electoral Systems and Issue Polarization." *The Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Presenter:

Background

- Abrams, Samuel J., Morris P. Fiorina. 2012. "'The big sort' that wasn't: A skeptical reexamination." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 45(2): 203-210.
- Alexander, Robert M. 2019. *Representation and the Electoral College*. Oxford University Press.
- Bishop, Bill. 2008. *The big sort: Why the clustering of like-minded America is tearing us apart*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Bugh, Gary (ed). 2016. *Electoral College Reform: Challenges and Possibilities*. Routledge.
- Calvo, Ernesto, Timothy Hellwig. 2011. "Centripetal and Centrifugal Incentives under Different Electoral Systems." *American Journal of Political Science* 55(1): 27-41.
- Carey, John M., Simon Hix. 2011. "The Electoral Sweet Spot: Low-Magnitude Proportional Electoral Systems." *American Journal of Political Science* 55(2): 383-97.
- Cox, Gary W. 1990. "Centripetal and Centrifugal Incentives in Electoral Systems." *American Journal of Political Science* 34(4): 903-35.
- Curini, Luigi, Airo Hino. 2012. "Missing Links in Party-System Polarization: How Institutions and Voters Matter." *Journal of Politics* 74(2): 460-73.
- Dow, Jay K. 2011. "Party-System Extremism in Majoritarian and Proportional Electoral Systems." *British Journal of Political Science* 41(1): 341-61.
- Dow, Jay K. 2017. *Electing the House: The Adoption and Performance of the US Single-Member District Electoral System*. University Press of Kansas.
- Edwards III, George C. 2019. *Why the Electoral College is bad for America*. Yale University Press.
- Ezrow, Lawrence. 2008. "Parties' Policy Programmes and the Dog That Didn't Bark: No Evidence That Proportional Systems Promote Extreme Party Positioning." *British Journal of Political Science* 38(3): 479-97.
- Golder, Matt, Benjamin Ferland. 2017. "Electoral rules and citizen-elite ideological congruence." *The Oxford handbook of electoral systems*.
- Iversen, Torben, and David Soskice. 2006. "Electoral Institutions and the Politics of Coalitions: Why Some Democracies Redistribute More Than Others." *American Political Science Review* 100(2): 165-81.
- Keyssar, Alexander. 2020. *Why Do We Still Have the Electoral College?*. Harvard University Press.
- King, Gary, Robert X. Browning. 2017. "How to conquer partisan gerrymandering." *Boston Globe* 292: A10.
- Kolev, Kiril. 2014. "The contingent effect of institutions: Electoral formulas, ethnic polarization, and election quality." *Electoral Studies* 35: 200-214.
- Lijphart, Arend. 1984. *Democracies: Patterns of Majoritarian and Consensus Government in Twenty-One Countries*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Martínez i Coma, Ferran, Ignacio Lago. 2018. "Gerrymandering in comparative perspective." *Party Politics* 24.2: 99-104.
- Matakos, Konstantinos, Orestis Troumpounis, Dimitrios Xefteris. 2016. "Electoral rule disproportionality and platform polarization." *American Journal of Political Science* 60.4: 1026-1043.

- McCarty, Nolan, Keith T. Poole, Howard Rosenthal. 2009. "Does gerrymandering cause polarization?" *American Journal of Political Science* 53.3: 666-680.
- McGann, Anthony J., Charles Anthony Smith, Michael Latner, Alex Keena. 2017. *Gerrymandering in America: The House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, and the Future of Popular Sovereignty*. Cambridge University Press.
- Powell, G. Bingham, Jr. 2000. *Elections as Instruments of Democracy: Majoritarian and Proportional Visions*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Richie, Robert, Steven Hill, Joel Rogers. 1999. *Reflecting all of us: the case for proportional representation*. Beacon Press.
- Schumaker, Paul, Burdett A. Loomis. 2002. *Choosing a president: The electoral college and beyond*.
- Wegman, Jesse. 2020. *Let the people pick the president: The case for abolishing the electoral college*. All Points Books.

VIII. CANDIDATE SELECTION AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is not that political parties are too strong but rather that they are too weak. This manifests itself most importantly in the task of candidate selection, the defining function of political parties. The current process appears to be governed by money, special interests, new media, and populist tactics, and favors candidates who are ideologically extreme and perhaps charismatic (at least to their core supporters), but ill-prepared to govern.

Candidate selection

Oct 19

Assigned: Cohen, Marty, David Karol, Hans Noel, John Zaller. 2016. "Party versus faction in the reformed presidential nominating system." *PS: Political Science & Politics* 49, 4: 701-708.

Presenter:

Political parties

Oct 21

Assigned: Schlozman, Daniel, Sam Rosenfeld. 2019. "The hollow parties." In Frances E. Lee and Nolan McCarty (eds), *Can America Govern Itself?* (Cambridge University Press) 154-210.

Presenter:

Background

Boatright, Robert G. 2014. *Getting Primaried: The Changing Politics of Congressional Primary Challenges*. The University of Michigan Press.

Boatright, Robert G. (ed). 2018. *Routledge Handbook of Primary Elections*. Routledge.

Cohen, Marty, David Karol, Hans Noel, John Zaller. 2008. *The party decides: Presidential nominations before and after reform*. University of Chicago Press.

Goren, Paul. 2001. "Core Principles and Policy Reasoning in Mass Publics: A Test of Two Theories." *British Journal of Political Science* 31: 159– 177.

Goren, Paul. 2005. "Party Identification and Core Political Values." *American Journal of Political Science* 49: 882– 897.

Hazan, Reuven Y., Gideon Rahat. 2010. *Democracy within Parties: Candidates Selection Methods and Their Political Consequences*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hill, Seth J. 2015. \Institution of Nomination and the Policy Ideology of Primary Electorates." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 10(4):461 {487}.

Klar, Samara, Yanna Krupnikov. 2016. *Independent politics*. Cambridge University Press.

McCarty, Nolan, Eric Schickler. 2018. "On the theory of parties." *Annual Review of Political Science* 21: 175-193.

McGhee, Eric, Seth E. Masket, Boris Shor, Steven Rogers, Nolan McCarty. 2014. "A Primary Cause of Partisanship? Nomination Systems and Legislator Ideology." *American Journal of Political Science* 58: 337– 351.

Porter, Rachel A., Sarah Treul. 2019. "The Increasing Value of Inexperience in Congressional Primaries." Presented at the annual meetings of the Midwest Political Science Association.

Rauch, Jonathan, Raymond La Raja. 2017. "Re-engineering politicians: How activist groups choose our candidates—long before we vote." *Brookings Institution. (December 7)*.

Sides, John, Chris Tausanovitch, Lynn Vavreck, Christopher Warshaw. 2018. "On the representativeness of primary electorates." *British Journal of Political Science* 1-9.

Thomsen, Danielle M. 2014. "Ideological Moderates Won't Run: How Party Fit Matters for Partisan Polarization in Congress." *Journal of Politics* 76(3):786-797.

IX. MEDIA

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is to be found in changes within the media – the rise of cable television, blogs, Youtube, social media (Twitter, Facebook), and other venues that favor “narrow-casting” over “broad-casting” and that give candidates, activists, and public officials direct access to voters and donors.

Media I

Oct 26

Assigned: Levendusky, Matthew S. 2013. "Why do partisan media polarize viewers?" *American Journal of Political Science* 57.3: 611-623.

Presenter:

Media II

Oct 28

Assigned: Arceneaux, Kevin, Martin Johnson. 2010. "Does media fragmentation produce mass polarization? Selective exposure and a new era of minimal effects." Presented at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association.

Presenter:

Background

Arceneaux, Kevin. 2015. "Why you should not blame polarization on partisan news." In Daniel J. Hopkins and John Sides (eds), *Political polarization in American politics* (Bloomsbury) 100-05.

Arceneaux, Kevin, Martin Johnson. 2013. *Changing minds or changing channels?: Partisan news in an age of choice*. University of Chicago Press.

Boczkowski, Pablo J., Zizi Papacharissi (eds). 2018. *Trump and the media*. MIT Press.

Davis, Nicholas T., Johanna L. Dunaway. 2016. "Party Polarization, Media Choice, and Mass Partisan-Ideological Sorting." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 80.S1: 272-297. [This journal does not allow PDF downloads, so you'll have to look this up on the UT library homepage and read it online]

DellaVigna, Stefano, Ethan Kaplan. 2007. "The Fox News Effect: Media Bias and Voting." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 122(3): 1187–1234.

Durante, Ruben, Paolo Pinotti, Andrea Tesei. 2019. "The political legacy of entertainment TV." *American Economic Review* 109.7: 2497-2530. [present in class]

Dvir-Gvirsman, Shira. 2016. "Media audience homophily: Partisan websites, audience identity and polarization processes." *New media & society* 19.7: 1072-1091.

Farrell, Henry. 2012. "The consequences of the internet for politics." *Annual review of political science* 15: 35-52.

Graber, Doris, Johanna Dunaway. 2017. *Mass Media and American Politics*, 10th ed. Congressional Quarterly.

Levendusky, Matthew S. 2015. "Are Fox and MSNBC polarizing America?." In Daniel J. Hopkins and John Sides (eds), *Political polarization in American politics* (Bloomsbury) 95-99.

Prior, Markus. 2007. *Post-Broadcast Democracy: How Media Choice Increases Inequality in Political Involvement and Polarizes Elections*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Shirky, Clay. 2008. *Here comes everybody: The power of organizing without organizations*. Penguin.

Tucker, Joshua A., Andrew Guess, Pablo Barberá, Cristian Vaccari, Alexandra Siegel, Sergey Sanovich, Denis Stukal, Brendan Nyhan. 2018. "Social Media, Political Polarization, and Political Disinformation: A Review of the Scientific Literature." *William and Flora Hewlett Foundation*. [pp. 1-53]

X. PARTICIPATION, TRUST

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is low civic engagement, participation, and political trust.

Participation	Nov 2
<i>Assigned:</i> Lijphart, Arend. 1997. "Unequal participation: Democracy's unresolved dilemma." <i>American political science review</i> 91.1: 1-14.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	
Trust and Social Capital	Nov 4
<i>Assigned:</i> Putnam, Robert D. 1995. "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital." <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , vol. 6 no. 1, 1995, p. 65-78.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	
Background	Nov 4
Citrin, Jack, Laura Stoker. 2018. "Political trust in a cynical age." <i>Annual Review of Political Science</i> 21: 49-70.	
The Economist. 2019. "If everyone had voted, Hillary Clinton would probably be president."	
Fiorina, Morris P. 1999. "Extreme voices: A dark side of civic engagement." <i>Civic engagement in American democracy</i> 395: 405-413.	
Fowler, Anthony. 2013. "Electoral and Policy Consequences of Voter Turnout: Evidence From Compulsory Voting in Australia." <i>Quarterly Journal of Political Science</i> 8:159–82.	
Fraga, Bernard L. 2018. <i>The Turnout Gap: Race, Ethnicity, and Political Inequality in a Diversifying America</i> . Cambridge University Press.	
Hajnal, Zoltan, Nazita Lajevardi, Lindsay Nielson. 2017. "Voter Identification Laws and the Suppression of Minority Votes." <i>The Journal of Politics</i> 79:363–79.	
Hetherington, Marc J. 2005. <i>Why trust matters: Declining political trust and the demise of American liberalism</i> . Princeton University Press.	
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Verba, Sidney. 2003. "Would the dream of political equality turn out to be a nightmare?" <i>Perspectives on politics</i> 1.4: 663-679.	
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XI. REPRESENTATION, ACCOUNTABILITY

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is that democratic elections do not produce adequate representation and accountability.

Representation, Accountability I	Nov 9
<i>Assigned:</i> Hibbing, John R., Elizabeth Theiss-Morse. 2002. <i>Stealth Democracy</i> . New York: Cambridge University Press. [chs 8-9]	

Presenter:

Representation, Accountability II

Nov 11

Assigned: Achen, Christopher H., Larry M. Bartels. 2017. *Democracy for Realists: Why Elections Do Not Produce Responsive Government*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. [Chapter 11]

Presenter:

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First draft due

Nov 14

Upload your paper to Canvas by midnight. Papers uploaded *after* midnight will be graded and returned last. You may also upload your paper prior to the deadline, in which case I will try to review it first and return it to you when graded.

XII. FRAGMENTATION, GOVERNABILITY, THE CONSTITUTIONAL DILEMMA

Proposition: The root problem of American politics is the fragmentation of political power, leading to the incapacity of its government – and of Congress in particular – to handle pressing policy needs (e.g., infrastructure, health care, education). Within the halls of government we find increasing inter-party conflict; a focus on scoring points, finger-pointing, passing the buck; symbolic gestures rather than policymaking; and a loss of comity. All of this might be traced, in some degree, to the structure of the US Constitution.

Presidentialism	Nov 16
<i>Assigned:</i> Gerring, John, Strom C. Thacker, Carola Moreno. 2009. "Are parliamentary systems better?" <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> 42.3: 327-359.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

Fragmentation	Nov 18
<i>Assigned:</i> <i>The Economist</i> . 2019. "Are Western Democracies becoming Ungovernable?" (August 1).	
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Sundquist, James. 2011. <i>Constitutional reform and effective government</i> . Brookings Institution Press.	

XIII. THE U.S. IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

US in comparative perspective I	Nov 23
<i>Assigned:</i> Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1988. "American exceptionalism reaffirmed." <i>International Review of Sociology</i> 2.3: 25-69.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

US in comparative perspective II	Nov 30
<i>Assigned:</i> Steinmo, Sven. 1995. "Why Is Government so Small in America?" <i>Governance</i> 8: 303–34.	
<i>Presenter:</i>	

Background

- González, Francisco E., Desmond King. "The state and democratization: the United States in comparative perspective." *British Journal of Political Science* 34.2 (2004): 193-210.
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XIV. CONCLUSIONS

Review	Dec 2
Final draft of paper due	TBA
Post to Canvas.	

Final exam	TBA
Covers all readings, presentations (prof and student), and discussions.	