In this age of global democratic crisis, a thorough grounding in the study of self-government is essential to intellectual and civic competence. Although democracy was long a central thematic of both general education and curricular programs in the social sciences and humanities throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it gradually fell out of curricular programming toward the end of the Cold War and is oddly absent as a systematic focus today.

A minor in Democracy Studies provides students with a corrective to this erosion, providing essential knowledge, insights, methods, and critical perspectives necessary to understanding the world around us and the historical developments that have placed it in such a precarious state. Students in the minor will learn that bitter, even divisive contests over public power, representation, and inclusiveness are not recent developments, but have defined democracy since the dawn of politics. More fundamentally, they will learn that tensions between liberty and equality, political will and the rule of law, collective welfare and individual rights, cooperation and competition, produce dilemmas that must always be confronted but can rarely be fully resolved. Finally, they will learn that democracy entails more than a matter of elections or governmental structures. Democratic society extends well beyond the political arena. It is not just a governance system or a structure of power, it is a mode of social organization and cultural cohesion. It encompasses a broad set of structures, conceptions of which have evolved throughout time: political institutions; civic organizations; laws; deliberative practices; rhetorical strategies; cultural forms; collective imaginaries; moral, ethical, and spiritual codes; and more.

The minor therefore offers a broad range of courses allowing students to select cross-disciplinary electives suitable to forming a broadly conceived program of study.

Beyond its broader educational and civic value, a minor in Democratic Studies offers preparation for a range of career interests, from politics, law, and public policy to education, social work, journalism, media, and public interest advocacy. Students pursuing careers in STEM may find a minor in Democracy Studies to be useful preparation for the ethical and professional challenges awaiting them in the marketplace. A minor in Democratic Studies also provides a compelling interdisciplinary topical focus for students interested in pursuing graduate study in the social sciences and humanities.

APPLICATION TO THE DEMOCRACY STUDIES MINOR

Interested students must complete the Democracy Minor Map (https://democracy.uchicago.edu/files/2022/08/Democracy-Minor-Map-220812.docx) and return it to the Program Manager (elizabethshen@uchicago.edu) to declare their intention to pursue the minor, no later than Spring Quarter of their third year. Students can also meet with Abigail in person or via Zoom for a longer meeting, should they wish. Abigail will contact the student to let them know if they have been approved, upon which the student should submit the approval to their College adviser for the latter’s approval during the quarter. Note that students may be given credit for approved courses taken before declaring the minor.

SUMMARY OF MINOR REQUIREMENTS

Students who wish to complete the minor in Democracy Studies will need to complete a total of five courses, including one required course, DEMS 15000 Democracy and Its Critics, and four electives (see table below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEMS 15000</td>
<td>Democracy and Its Critics</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four electives chosen from list of approved courses</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

The required Democracy and Its Critics course provides students with an introduction to the many ways in which struggles over self-government have raised fundamental challenges within politics, culture, and society. Critically engaging the concept of democracy from multiple disciplinary perspectives, students discover how democratic questions may be tackled in a distinctive fashion using different disciplinary approaches.

Students are required to take one “global” course, which largely focuses on the democratic experience of countries outside of the United States. Students are further encouraged, but not required, to take one course on democracy in ancient times (defined as prior to 650 AD).

Qualifying courses counting as electives are indicated in the Approved Courses list below, with those qualifying as “global” marked with an asterisk * and those as “ancient” denoted with an obelus †.

APPROVED COURSES

The following elective courses and any of their cross-listings may be counted toward minor requirements. The current list of approved course offerings will be continually updated on the Democracy Curriculum website.
As of December 2022, the list includes the following elective courses and any of their cross-listings.

### Big Problems
- **BPRO 25900** Digitizing Human Rights

### Classical Studies
- **CLCV 21222** Democratic Failure in Greece and Rome
- **CLCV 23921** Thucydides and Athenian Democracy at War
- **GREK 23922** Plato on Tyranny and Injustice
- **CLCV 24521** Politics and Political Space in Ancient Rome
- **CLCV 27709** Caesar and his Reception

### Comparative Human Development

### English Language and Literature
- **ENGL 25230** Democracy and the School: Writing about Education
- **ENGL 27250** Wealth, Democracy and the American Novel

### Germanic Studies
- **GRMN 25421** Babylon Berlin: Politics and Culture in the Weimar Period

### Global Studies
- **GLST 20203** Caste and Race: The Politics of Radical Equality
- **GLST 22600** What Is Socialism? Experiences from Eastern Europe

### History
- **HIST 18001** The United States in the Age of Total War
- **HIST 18101** Democracy in America?
- **HIST 20507** The Idea of Freedom in Antiquity
- **HIST 22610** Paris and the French Revolution
- **HIST 25300** American Revolution, 1763 to 1789
- **HIST 26409** Revolution, Dictatorship, & Violence in Modern Latin America
- **HIST 27103** American Revolution in Global Context
- **HIST 28301** Early American Political Culture, 1600-1820

### Human Rights
- **HMRT 21001** Human Rights: Contemporary Issues
- **HMRT 21002** Human Rights: Philosophical Foundations
- **HMRT 21005** Militant Democracy and the Preventative State
- **HMRT 23511** Memory, Reconciliation, and Healing: Transitional Justice
- **HMRT 23561** Democracy: Athens and America

### Law, Letters, and Society
- **LLSO 28050** The American Constitution

### Parrhesia Program for Public Discourse
- **PARR 18600** Public Engagement and Participation

### Philosophy
- **PHIL 21403** Locke and Rousseau

### Political Science
- **PLSC 10500** What Should Democracy Mean Today?
- **PLSC 20817** Race, Social Movements and American Politics
- **PLSC 21011** Democracy, Race and Equal Protection
- **PLSC 23100** Democracy and the Information Technology Revolution
- **PLSC 23313** Democracy and Equality
- **PLSC 23615** Reconstructing Democracy: Tocqueville and Du Bois
- **PLSC 24810** Politics of the U.S. Congress
- **PLSC 25201** After Multiculturalism: Democratic Citizenship & Indigenous Resurgence in Settler Colonial Contexts
- **PLSC 25215** The American Presidency
- **PLSC 26615** Democracy’s Life and Death
- **PLSC 26703** Political Parties in the United States
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLSC 28405</td>
<td>Democratic Erosion</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLSC 28555</td>
<td>The Economy of Conspiracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLSC 28605</td>
<td>Challenges to Democracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLSC 28701</td>
<td>Introduction to Political Theory</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLSC 28765</td>
<td>The Politics of Authoritarian Regimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSC 28901</td>
<td>Introduction to Comparative Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBPL 25563</td>
<td>Does American Democracy Need Religion?</td>
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<tr>
<td>PBPL 25910</td>
<td>The Health of American Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBPL 28765</td>
<td>The Politics of Authoritarian Regimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAL 21322</td>
<td>Literature and/or/Against Fascism</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRES 21748</td>
<td>Global Human Rights Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRES 22112</td>
<td>African American Political Thought: Democracy's</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reconstruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRES 27002</td>
<td>The Age of Emancipation</td>
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<td>SOCI 20106</td>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
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<td>SOCI 20544</td>
<td>Democratic Backsliding</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOSC 21001</td>
<td>Human Rights: Contemporary Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALC 26711</td>
<td>South Asia after Independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Requirements**

Courses in the minor may not be double counted with a student's major(s), other minors, or general education requirements. This prohibition against double counting holds for courses in the Democracy general education sequence (SOSC 18400-18500-18600 Democracy: Equality, Liberty, and the Dilemmas of Self-Government I-II-III), although students participating in the minor are welcome to also take that sequence. Courses for the minor must be taken for quality grades (not pass/fail). More than half of the course requirements for the minor must be met by registering for courses bearing University of Chicago course numbers.

**Democracy Studies Courses**

**DEMS 17908. African-American History to 1865. 100 Units.**
This introductory undergraduate lecture course examines histories of people of African descent in continental North America from the colonial period to the US Civil War. Relationship between slavery and republicanism in the early United States. With an interdisciplinary approach and transnational perspective, it considers the contested role of chattel slavery in the creation of US political systems, market relations, social hierarchies, and cultural productions. We will use primary sources and secondary literature to consider the possibilities and limits of archival research; contingent histories of race-making; the relationship between slavery and capitalism; the workings of domination, agency, and resistance; and black "freedom dreams" in the antebellum United States. Equivalent Course(s): RDIN 17908, HIST 17908

**DEMS 21001. Human Rights: Contemporary Issues. 100 Units.**
This course examines basic human rights norms and concepts and selected contemporary human rights problems from across the globe, including human rights implications of the COVID pandemic. Beginning with an overview of the present crises and significant actors on the world stage, we will then examine the political setting for the United Nations' approval of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948. The post-World War 2 period was a period of optimism and fertile ground for the establishment of a universal rights regime, given the defeat of fascism in Europe. International jurists wanted to establish a framework of rights that went beyond the nation-state, taking into consideration the partitions of India-Pakistan and Israel-Palestine - and the rising expectations of African-Americans in the U.S. and colonized peoples across Africa and Asia. But from the beginning, there were basic contradictions in a system of rights promulgated by representatives of nation-states that ruled colonial regimes, maintained de facto and de jure systems of racial discrimination, and imprisoned political dissidents and journalists. Cross-cutting themes of the course include the universalism of human rights, problems of impunity and accountability, notions of "exceptionalism," and the emerging issue of the "shamelessness" of...
authoritarian regimes. Students will research a human rights topic of their choosing, to be presented as either a final research paper or a group presentation.

Equivalent Course(s): CHST 21001, HMRT 21001, LLSO 21001, LACS 21001, HIST 29304, SOS 1001, CRE 21001

**DEMS 21222. Democratic Failure in Greece and Rome. 100 Units.**

The course will study processes of democratic erosion and collapse in classical Athens and republican Rome. Assignments: in-class presentations and a long paper.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 20602, HIST 30602, CLAS 31222, CLCV 21222, LLSO 29722

**DEMS 25808. Roman Law. 100 Units.**

The course will treat several problems arising in the historical development of Roman law: the history of procedure; the rise and accommodation of multiple sources of law, including the emperor; the dispersal of the Roman community from the environs of Rome to the wider Mediterranean world; and developments in the law of persons. We will discuss problems like the relationship between religion and law from the archaic city to the Christian empire, and between the law of Rome and the legal systems of its subject communities.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 21004, HIST 31004, CLAS 35808, CLCV 21222, LLSO 21212

**DEMS 26409. Revolution, Dictatorship, & Violence in Modern Latin America. 100 Units.**

This course will examine the role played by Marxist revolutions, revolutionary movements, and the right-wing dictatorships that have opposed them in shaping Latin American societies and political cultures since the end of World War II. Themes examined will include the relationship among Marxism, revolution, and nation building; the importance of charismatic leaders and icons; the popular authenticity and social content of Latin American revolutions; the role of foreign influences and interventions; the links between revolution and dictatorship; and the lasting legacies of political violence and military rule. Countries examined will include Guatemala, Cuba, Chile, Argentina, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Mexico. Assignments: Weekly reading, a midterm exam or paper, a final paper, participation in discussion, and weekly responses or quizzes.

Instructor(s): B. Fischer Terms Offered: Winter

Note(s): Some background in Latin American studies or Cold War history useful.

Equivalent Course(s): LACS 26409, ENST 26409, HIST 36409, HMRT 26409, LACS 36409, HIST 26409

**DEMS 27709. Caesar and his Reception. 100 Units.**

Julius Caesar is a captivating figure in the Western political and literary imaginary. Consummate general, admired stylist, lover of Cleopatra, winner of the civil war against Pompey, and dictator for life, Caesar seems to have it all until his assassination by some of his closest friends. Did he have the ambition to control the state from the beginning or did he react in response to provocation? Did he have a just cause for waging civil war? Was he a figure of consummate cruelty or did he do atrocious things to forward a progressive political agenda? How are we to interpret his vaunted clemency? To address these questions, we will read Julius Caesar’s extant works and examine the rich variety of representations of this charismatic figure in imperial Greek and Roman literature (Appian, Plutarch, Suetonius, Lucan) and beyond (Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar, Handel’s Giulio Cesare, Richard Nelson’s 2008 play, Conversations in Tusculum).

Equivalent Course(s): CLCV 27709, CLAS 37709

**DEMS 28050. The American Constitution. 100 Units.**

This is a survey of the main themes of the American Constitution—popular sovereignty, separation of powers, federalism, and rights—and of the basic techniques of constitutional interpretation. The course introduces the history and doctrines of American constitutional law primarily through the analysis of cases.

Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 28050