LAW, LETTERS, AND SOCIETY

Department Website: https://llso.uchicago.edu

PROGRAM OF STUDY

The program in Law, Letters, and Society (LLSO) is an interdisciplinary major in the Social Sciences Colleague Division. LLSO is designed to develop analytical skills and enable informed and critical examination of law broadly construed. The organizing premise of the program is that law is a semi-autonomous domain with its own internal logic, norms, and practices but is also embedded in the broader culture and operates as a tool of social organization. Rather than situating the study of the law solely in contemporary debates in the field of American constitutional law, LLSO seeks to organize its exploration of law through the broader terms of “letters” and “society.” Some LLSO courses approach law primarily as a matter of “letters,” drawing from disciplines like English, philosophy, and political theory. Law is studied as a literary, philosophical, or historical artifact, and questions of interpretation, normative theory, and rhetorical strategy are foregrounded. Other LLSO courses fall more under the general rubric of “society” and make use of the methods of social scientific disciplines, including history, political science, economics, and sociology. Such courses analyze law as a means of social ordering and in terms of cause and effect. They examine law as an element in explanations of both historical events and patterns of social stability and change.

APPLICATION TO THE PROGRAM

Students apply to LLSO in their second year. All second-years will be notified by email when the application opens. Application information will also be updated on the program website. Students are evaluated on the basis of their application statement and previous performance in the College. Only a limited number of students can be admitted per year. Once admitted to the program, students may declare their major officially by meeting with their College adviser.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

There are five required core LLSO courses: LLSO 28040 Introduction to Law, Letters, and Society; LLSO 24200 Legal Reasoning; one Junior Colloquium; and the two-quarter BA Seminar track (LLSO 29400 BA Seminar I and LLSO 29401 BA Seminar II). In addition, students must complete a four-course Focus Field and two Electives. Courses completed before declaring the LLSO major can be counted towards major requirements. Students doing a double major are permitted to count courses being counted in other majors also towards LLSO-required courses. Students admitted to LLSO prior to Autumn Quarter 2020 can adhere entirely to the old program requirements or opt entirely into the new requirements.

INTRODUCTION TO LAW, LETTERS, AND SOCIETY

LLSO 28040 Introduction to Law, Letters, and Society establishes the intellectual moorings of the program. The course has three main objectives. First, it aims to introduce students to the wide range of methodological perspectives by which law can be approached as an object of study, as well as to the broad assortment of substantive questions that can motivate research. Second, the course aims to demonstrate that, despite this variety, there are recurrent themes, patterns, practices, and problems that make law a distinctive social and conceptual phenomenon endowed with coherence as an object of scholarly attention. Third, the course is intended to show that the study of law can and should extend beyond an exclusive orientation towards contemporary practice, and that overly narrow focus on urgent present concerns may obscure important characteristics of legal thought and behavior. Moreover, the assumptions, implications, and stakes of current legal controversies may often be better understood once situated in broader social, political, historical, and philosophical contexts. Students are strongly encouraged to take Introduction to LLSO in the Autumn Quarter of either their first or second year prior to applying to LLSO. Successful completion of the course is an important factor of an application, but it does not guarantee acceptance into the program.

LEGAL REASONING

The purpose of LLSO 24200 Legal Reasoning is to introduce students to the legal materials and modes of interpreting them used in contemporary legal scholarship and practice. The course is also meant to offer students a sense of the pedagogical norms and curricular arrangements of postgraduate legal education. Legal Reasoning will draw from a variety of legal sources, but the primary focus will be on legal doctrine, and the case method will be emphasized. The course is particularly geared towards students who are considering law school or a career in law. The precise content of LLSO 24200 Legal Reasoning may vary, but the focus on legal doctrine and the adoption of the practices of legal pedagogy will abide.

JUNIOR COLLOQUIUM

In their third year, LLSO students must take one of the available Junior Colloquia. Each Junior Colloquium offers sustained engagement with a topic central to the themes of the LLSO program. What Colloquia are available will vary from year to year. The Junior Colloquium includes a significant writing requirement. This is designed to give students experience with sustained independent research and writing in preparation for the BA Thesis.
**FOCUS FIELD**

An undergraduate major in legal studies open to the investigation of law from the perspectives of both “letters” and “society” must be interdisciplinary and wide-ranging. This vital curricular openness must be balanced against the need for a major to have disciplinary integrity. The courses a student takes should complement each other and add up to sustained treatment of a coherent subject. LLSO uses Focus Fields to offer students in the program wide latitude to pursue their particular interests, while ensuring that each student engages in a coherent course of study. During the Autumn Quarter of their junior year, LLSO students have the option of designing their own independent research programs. These Focus Field plans are developed in consultation with and must be approved by the appropriate LLSO faculty member. The specific LLSO faculty member a student will consult with will depend on the student’s Focus Field. (Students who have questions about this should reach out to the Program Administrator.) The Focus Field is centered around a basic theme or topic developed by the student. This theme or topic (a) must be related to law; broadly understood, and fall within the substantive bounds of LLSO; and (b) must be sufficiently focused and coherent. This Focus Field plan will consist of four courses that the student has taken or plans to take, which may be drawn from available offerings throughout the University of Chicago. It is not necessary that every course included in the Focus Field have a clear or explicit legal focus, but all courses included in the plan must clearly fit within the overarching topic or theme of the Focus Field (which itself must be related to law). Coursework completed before admission to LLSO may be counted as part of the Focus Field. Students who do not wish to develop an independent research program may instead opt to make “LLSO” their Focus Field. They can satisfy the Focus Field requirement by completing any four LLSO-listed courses that are not being counted to fulfill other LLSO requirements (such as the two Electives). Only courses with an LLSO designation may be counted in these “LLSO” Focus Fields.

**ELECTIVES**

Students must take two additional courses registered in LLSO. Any LLSO-registered course not being counted to fulfill another LLSO requirement can be used to satisfy the Elective requirement. Junior Colloquia not already being counted for the core requirement may be used towards satisfying the Elective requirement.

**BA SEMINAR AND THESIS**

Every LLSO major must produce an original piece of scholarship that is animated by a question about law. This question will generally emerge out of the topics and themes explored by the student in the Focus Field coursework. The LLSO BA Seminar is typically taken in the fourth year, but students who plan to graduate early may enroll in the third year instead. A letter grade is assigned at the end of LLSO 29400 BA Seminar I based on the student’s performance in the Autumn Quarter. The grade for LLSO 29401 BA Seminar II reflects the student’s performance in the Winter Quarter as well as the quality of the thesis, and for this reason it remains blank until the thesis has been evaluated.

The BA thesis may be written under the supervision of a faculty adviser whose area of expertise is relevant to the student’s research. The adviser can be a member of any department. Working with a faculty adviser does not excuse a student from the BA Seminar.

Students who intend to write a single thesis to fulfill the requirements of two majors may be excused from the LLSO BA Seminar if they enroll in equivalent coursework in another department. Equivalent courses are those that support students through the process of writing a BA thesis over at least two quarters. In some departments, the equivalents of the LLSO BA Seminar count for 100 units combined instead of 100 units each. In this case, students must make up the missing units either by registering for LLSO 29900 BA Thesis Preparation in the Winter Quarter of their fourth year or by counting an additional elective or Focus Field course toward their LLSO major. Students who wish to enroll in equivalent coursework must submit a petition to write a joint thesis to the LLSO Program Administrator by the first day of the quarter in which they would otherwise begin the LLSO BA Seminar.

Students who are accepted into a BA/MA program at the University are allowed to write a joint thesis but must take both parts of the LLSO BA Seminar in their fourth year alongside their MA course requirements.

**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MAJOR IN LAW, LETTERS, AND SOCIETY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLSO 2400</td>
<td>Legal Reasoning</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLSO 28040</td>
<td>Introduction to Law, Letters, and Society</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Junior Colloquium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four Focus Field Courses</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Two Elective Courses</td>
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HONORS

To be eligible for honors, students must maintain an overall GPA of at least 3.50 and 3.80 in the major. Of these students, those whose GPA in the major places them in the top 15 percent of their cohort are automatically considered for honors by the program’s Honors Committee. The committee confers honors on eligible students who write distinguished BA theses.

GRADING

One Focus Field course may be taken Pass/Fail. One Elective course may be taken Pass/Fail. The five required core LLSO courses must all be taken for a quality grade.

READING AND RESEARCH COURSES

For students with interests in pursuing relevant study that cannot be met by means of regular courses or in serving as a research assistant, there is an option of devising an LLSO Reading and Research course, LLSO 29600, to be supervised by a faculty member at the University of Chicago. A maximum of one Reading and Research course may be taken for credit and applied to the LLSO Elective requirement. Research and Reading courses must be pre-approved by the LLSO program administration and must be taken for a quality grade. Students must submit a College Reading & Research Course Form (https://humanities-web.s3-us-east-2.amazonaws.com/college-prod/s3fs-public/documents/fillable-reading-research-form.pdf) for LLSO 29600 to the Registrar’s Office and a copy of it to the LLSO Program Administrator.

Please refer to the quarterly Class Search (http://registrar.uchicago.edu/classes/) for the most up-to-date list of course offerings.

LAW, LETTERS, AND SOCIETY COURSES

LLSO 17705. The American Civil War. 100 Units.

Why did the United States, by some measures the most democratic and prosperous nation of its era, descend into a bloody and destructive civil war? In this introductory lecture course we examine the cause, course, and legacy of the American Civil War. Among the topics covered: the expansion of slavery and the struggle over the West; the rise of the Republican Party; the military conflict; Lincoln; the abolition of slavery; Reconstruction and the meaning of the war. Assignments: Two take-home midterms and a take-home final.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 17705

LLSO 17808. Reforming America: Social & Political Change from the Gilded Age to the New Deal. 100 Units.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the American state was a creaking, antiquated apparatus struggling to manage the social and economic changes that had occurred in the previous fifty years. From the turn of the century through World War II, the country underwent a profound program of political change-earning this period the name "the age of reform." In this class we examine the relationship between social and economic upheaval (industrialization, urbanization, immigration, depression, war) and political movements and activism (agrarian populism, the Ku Klux Klan, the early civil and women’s rights movements, organized labor) in order to explain how government in America was transformed for new conditions.

Equivalent Course(s): CRES 17808, GNSE 17818, HIST 17808

LLSO 18901. Inequality, Politics, and Government in US History. 100 Units.

This class explores the relationship between social inequality and political democracy in US history. How have American political institutions dealt with and reflected the contradictions of “all men are created equal”? What is the meaning of political citizenship in a socially stratified society? How have social movements and conflicts shaped the institutions of state and the meaning of citizenship? The class touches on slavery and freedom; land and colonialism; racial discrimination; labor relations; gender and sexuality; social welfare policy; taxation and regulation; urban development; immigration; policing and incarceration. Assignments: One primary document analysis (2-3 pages), one secondary reading paper (3-5 pages), and a final paper analyzing a particular political movement, conflict, or policy (10-12 pages).

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 18901, AMER 18901, GNSE 18901, CRES 18901

LLSO 20116. Global-Local Politics. 100 Units.

Globalizing and local forces are generating a new politics in the United States and around the world. This course explores this new politics by mapping its emerging elements: the rise of social issues, ethno-religious and regional attachments, environmentalism, gender and life-style identity issues, new social movements, transformed political parties and organized groups, and new efforts to mobilize individual citizens.

Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 30116, SOCI 30116, GEOG 30116, HMRT 20116, GEOG 20116, PBPL 27900, SOCI 20116

LLSO 20501. Freedom and Slavery in Nineteenth-Century Brazil. 100 Units.

This course will explore social change in Brazil, with a focus on the lived experience of slavery and emancipation in the nineteenth century. It will also introduce methods of historical research. Students will write papers based on a wide variety of primary documents: accounts by foreign travelers, diaries, wills and testaments, deeds
of manumission, the 1872 national census and earlier surveys, records of the Atlantic slave trade, writings by abolitionists, art and photographs.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 36504, LACS 36502, HIST 26502, HIST 36502, CRES 26504, LACS 26502

LLSO 20802. Machiavelli’s Literary Works. 100 Units.
A reading of Machiavelli’s plays, stories, poems, and selected letters both as literary works and for their relation to his comprehensive works, The Prince and Discourses on Livy. Themes to be explored include politics, erotics, and religion. Familiarity with The Prince is assumed.
Equivalent Course(s): SCTH 31701, FNDL 20801, PLSC 20801, PLSC 32101

LLSO 20803. Aristophanes’s Athens. 100 Units.
The comedies of Aristophanes are as uproarious, biting, and ribald today as they were more than 2,400 years ago. But they also offer a unique window onto the societal norms, expectations, and concerns as well as the more mundane experiences of Athenians in the fifth century BCE. This course will examine closely all eleven of Aristophanes’ extant plays (in translation) in order to address topics such as the performative, ritual, and political contexts of Attic comedy, the constituency of audiences, the relationship of comedy to satire, the use of dramatic stereotypes, freedom of speech, and the limits of dissent. Please note that this course is rated Mature for adult themes and language.
Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 23608, HIST 20803, ANCM 33900, CLCV 23608, HIST 30803, CLAS 33608

LLSO 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): LACS 21001, HMRT 21001, HIST 29304, CRES 21001, CHST 21001, SOSC 21001

LLSO 21005. International Human Rights Law. 100 Units.
This class is an introduction to international human rights law. It will cover the main international human rights instruments (treaties, conventions, declarations, and the opinions of international courts and human rights bodies) and institutions that operate at the international level. The course will also cover the conceptual foundations of international human rights law, the organization and structure of the United Nations human rights system and regional human rights bodies. The interaction between national and international systems and their cooperation in enforcing international human rights law will also be covered. Finally, we will discuss a couple of countries, including Afghanistan under the Taliban, as case studies to highlight the challenges that face international human rights law in the contemporary world. There are no preconditions for taking this course.
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 21006

LLSO 21100. How Things Get Done in Cities and Why. 100 Units.
Innovation. Prosperity. Democracy. Diversity. Cities long have been lauded as unique incubators of these social features. In contrast to the national level, the smaller scale and dense diversity of cities is thought to encourage the development of civic solutions that work for the many. But cities are inhabited by distinct groups of people with divergent interests and varied beliefs about how to address countless urban issues, such as creating jobs, delivering education, ensuring safe neighborhoods, promoting environmental sustainability, and taking care of the vulnerable. Many groups and organizations have an interest in the outcomes of these processes. Some take action to try to shape them to their own advantage, while others have few chances to make themselves heard. This course examines the social and political dynamics that undergird possible avenues for creating social change in cities, including interest representation, decision-making, and inclusion/exclusion. We will draw insights from multiple disciplines and explore a variety of substantive areas, such as housing, public safety, economic development, education, and the provision of social welfare. This course is part of the College Course Cluster program: Urban Design.
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 20294, ENST 25006, PBPL 25006, SSAD 21100

LLSO 21212. 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.
LLSO 21310. Water: Economics, Policy and Society. 100 Units.
Water is inextricably linked to human society. While modern advances in technology and new economic and policy mechanisms have emerged to address water stressors from overconsumption, development pressures, land use changes and urbanization, challenges continue to evolve across the globe. These problems, while rooted in scarcity, continue to become more complex due to myriad human and natural forces. In addition to water quality impairments, droughts and water shortages persist, putting pressure on agricultural production and urban water use, while the increased frequency and severity of rainfall and tropical storms, already being experienced globally, are only projected to grow in intensity and duration under climate change. Students will explore water from the perspective of the social sciences and public policy, with attention on behavioral dimensions of water use and water conservation. Qualitative and quantitative approaches to examining how humans use and affect water will be considered, with particular applications to Chicago and the Great Lakes region.
Equivalent Course(s): ECON 16510, CHST 21310, GLST 21310, CEGU 21310, ENST 21310, PBPL 21310

LLSO 21810. Global Justice. 100 Units.
What does justice do states and societies have beyond their borders? Are obligations of justice global in scope? What is the moral standing of states? This course will examine theories of global distributive and political justice, controversies over cosmopolitan democracy, and theories of human rights, in light of global social structures and international inequalities. We will consider contemporary arguments in political philosophy, sometimes in conversation with texts in the history of political thought. Authors will include Immanuel Kant, John Rawls, Thomas Pogge, Amartya Sen, Thomas Nagel, Iris Marion Young. (A)
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 39000, HMRT 39000, PLSC 21810

LLSO 22205. Utopia's Eclipse? The Horizon of Political Hope in the Wake of Empire and Revolution. 100 Units.
The twentieth century was a time of extraordinary political hope associated with socialist and anti-colonial struggles that promised to usher in new forms of human freedom. However, by the 1980s, this hope had given way to catastrophe as the horizons of revolutionary aspiration characterizing these struggles collapsed. How do we reckon with this collapse, and what does it mean to make a life for oneself in the wake of these failed emancipatory projects? This course explores this question by examining the place of utopian thinking, broadly understood, in the projects of anticolonial and socialist struggle in the twentieth century and by reading this strain of thought in light of the doubts that certain thinkers have raised about the possibility of attaining utopia's promise. Taking as a starting point the idea that utopian thinking—at least in its modern, universalistic form—has always existed in a complex relationship to the figure of the “savage Other” and the project of Western imperialism, the first half of the course invites students to test this claim against the aspirations advanced by certain anti-colonial and left revolutionaries. In the second half of the course, we turn to recent reflections on the postcolonial predicament and to arguments for renewed utopian thinking to consider what we might learn from the revolutionary failures of the twentieth century and what critical resources this history has yielded to us.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 22205, CRES 23205

LLSO 22209. Introduction to Black Chicago, 1893 to 2010. 100 Units.
This course surveys the history of African Americans in Chicago, from before the twentieth century to the near present. In referring to that history, we treat a variety of themes, including migration and its impact, the origins and effects of class stratification, the relation of culture and cultural endeavor to collective consciousness, the rise of institutionalized religions, facts and fictions of political empowerment, and the correspondence of Black lives and living to indices of city wellness (services, schools, safety, general civic feeling). This is a history class that situates itself within a robust interdisciplinary conversation. Students can expect to engage works of autobiography and poetry, sociology, documentary photography, and political science as well as more straightforward historical analysis. By the end of the class, students should have grounding in Black Chicago's history and an appreciation of how this history outlines and anticipates Black life and racial politics in the modern United States.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 27705, HIST 37705, AMER 27705, CRES 37705, AMER 37705, CRES 27705

LLSO 22214. The Legal Tender of Gender: Paradigms of Equality & Realities of Inequality in Gender & the Law. 100 Units.
This course will provide an introduction to the concrete legal contexts in which issues of gender and sexuality have been articulated and contested. Students will be asked to think critically about the intersections of law, society, and gender while considering both the potential and the limitations of our legal system. Students will explore how gender constructs law, and how law constructs gender. Through engaging with readings that span law and society, feminist legal theory, constitutional scholarship, and case law, students will be able to identify, situate, and debate some of the basic premises of what constitutes justice and equality in a liberal democracy. Readings will draw from primary and secondary resources related to gender & law in the US. While some court cases/case law will be read, our focus is on the broader relationship between law and society (no technical legal knowledge is required). We will study the evolution of our legal system's stance on topics including marriage/divorce, violence, discrimination, contraception/abortion, sexual orientation, privacy, Title IX, and more. Students will be invited to bring to bear a variety of feminist, queer, critical race, and intersectional tools on our discussions of the historical evolution of these issues and their current trends. Students will develop an
original research paper, which will be workshoped throughout the quarter and will culminate in a symposium of students' original research on gender & law.

Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 22213

**LLSO 22402. Florentine Political Thought. 100 Units.**
This course is devoted to the political writings of the giants of medieval and Renaissance Italian and specifically Florentine political thought: Petrarch, Salutati, Bruni, Bracciolini, Savonarola, Guicciardini and, of course, Machiavelli.

Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 22402, PLSC 52402

**LLSO 22403. Free Speech and the First Amendment. 100 Units.**
This course will examine the Supreme Court's First Amendment jurisprudence, focusing on such issues as speech critical of the government, the hostile audience, classified information, libel, commercial advertising, obscenity, symbolic expression, campaign finance regulation and the freedom of the press

**LLSO 22612. Introduction to Political Philosophy. 100 Units.**
In this class we will investigate what it is for a society to be just. In what sense are the members of a just society equal? What freedoms does a just society protect? Must a just society be a democracy? What economic arrangements are compatible with justice? In the second portion of the class we will consider one pressing injustice in our society in light of our previous philosophical conclusions. Possible candidates include, but are not limited to, racial inequality, economic inequality, and gender hierarchy. Here our goal will be to combine our philosophical theories with empirical evidence in order to identify, diagnose, and effectively respond to actual injustice. (A)

Equivalent Course(s): PHIL 21600, PLSC 22600

**LLSO 22707. Britain's Industrial Revolution. 100 Units.**
Why and how did Britain become the first industrial society? We will consider a host of possible explanations, including geopolitics, political economy, social structure/demography, useful knowledge, colonies, and mineral energy. Readings will include works by Pincus, O'Brien, Mokyr, Berg, Wrigley, Pomeranz, de Vries, Macfarlane, Horn, Brewer, Ashworth, and Warde.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 22707, HIST 32707

**LLSO 22710. Electoral Politics In America. 100 Units.**
This course explores the interactions of voters, candidates, the parties, and the media in American national elections, chiefly in the campaign for the presidency, both in nominating primaries and in the November general election. The course will examine how voters learn about candidates, how they perceive candidates, how they come to turn out to vote, and how they decide among the candidates. It will examine the strategies and techniques of electoral campaigns, including the choices of campaign themes and the impact of campaign advertising. It will consider the role of campaign contributors and volunteers, the party campaign organizations, campaign and media polls, and the press. Finally, it will assess the impact of campaigns and elections on governing and policymaking.

Equivalent Course(s): AMER 22710, PBPL 22710, PLSC 22710

**LLSO 22720. Against the Law. 100 Units.**
Much of what happens in society occurs against, outside, or otherwise in contravention of formal legal structures. This course will explore the mutually structuring relationship between the realms of the lawful and unlawful. Throughout a series of ethnographic readings, we will also probe how legal categories and notions of lawfulness shape assumptions in social theory, political philosophy, and anthropological scholarship. Finally, we will discuss methodological and ethical issues that arise in research "against the law."

Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 22726

**LLSO 22912. Work and Family Policy: Policy Considerations for Family Support. 100 Units.**
This course examines contemporary policy questions of concern to families, caregiving and the labor market. We will consider (1) the demographic, labor market, and policy trends affecting family income, family structure, family time, and family care; (2) conceptual frameworks and policy debates concerning the responsibility of government, corporate, and informal sectors in addressing work and family issues; and (3) specific policy and program responses in such areas as family leave, child care, work hours and flexibility, and income assistance. Throughout the course, we will consider the ideological, conceptual, and empirical basis for the issues we study. Although our primary focus will be on issues affecting low-income American families, relevant comparisons will be made throughout the course - cross-nationally, across race/ethnicity, and across income.

Equivalent Course(s): SSAD 42912, GNSE 22912, CRES 23912, GNSE 42912, SSAD 22912

**LLSO 23262. International Human Rights. 100 Units.**
This course is an introduction to international human rights law, covering the major instruments and institutions that operate on the international plane. It includes discussion of the conceptual underpinnings of human rights, the structure of the United Nations System, the major international treaties, regional human rights machinery, and the interplay of national and international systems in enforcing human rights. There are no prerequisites. Grading will be on the basis of a take-home exam at the end of the quarter. Students who wish to write, in lieu of the exam, a paper sufficient to satisfy the substantial writing requirement, may do so upon approval of the topic in advance.
LLSO 23415. Emergence of Capitalism in Early Modern Europe. 100 Units.
This course investigates the emergence of capitalism in Europe and the world as a whole between the early sixteenth and the late eighteenth centuries. We discuss the political and cultural as well as the economic, sources of capitalism, and explore Marxist, neoclassical, and cultural approaches.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 33304, PLSC 23415, HIST 23304, PLSC 32815

LLSO 23420. The Civil Rights Movement in the United States, 1865-Present. 100 Units.
This class examines the history of the African American Freedom Struggle in the United States from emancipation to the present. Although the course will move chronologically, our emphasis will be thematic, covering such topics as voting rights and political participation, sex and marriage rights, criminal justice reform, the role of courts, and the relationship between law and social movements. A series of research papers will be required for this class (20-25 pages). Participation may be considered in final grading.

LLSO 23510. The European Convention on Human Rights. 100 Units.
This course offers an introduction to the international human rights law as developed in Europe under the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and under the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. The European Convention represents the most developed mechanism of protection of human rights on a regional level and information on its practical operation may be relevant also for other regional and national systems. Prerequisites: Graduate or professional students: at least one Human Rights, Law, or European History course. College students: 3d and 4th year students + at least one Human Rights or European History course.
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 33510, HMRT 23510

LLSO 23900. Introduction to Constitutional Law. 100 Units.
This course is designed as an introduction to the constitutional doctrines and political role of the U.S. Supreme Court, focusing on its evolving priorities and its responses to basic governmental and political problems. Topics include the development of judicial power, the interaction of states and the federal government, judicial involvement in economic policy, and the Court's treatment of minority rights. The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the political history of the Court as well as some knowledge of doctrinal developments. Students should complete the course with an awareness of the political nature of much of what the Court does and with the ability to read, follow, and intelligently discuss Supreme Court decisions. It is not a law school course. No prior knowledge of the U.S. Supreme Court or its decisions is expected or required. There are no prerequisites.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 48800, PLSC 28800

LLSO 23901. The Federalist Papers and Anti-Federalist Writings. 100 Units.
This course examines the debate over the ratification of the Constitution through a reading of The Federalist Papers and selected Anti-Federalist writings as works of continuing relevance to current practical and theoretical debates. Issues include war and peace, interests and the problem of faction, commerce, justice and the common good as ends of government, human nature, federalism, republican government, representation, separation of powers, executive power, the need for energy and stability, the need for a bill of rights, and constitutionalism.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 23901, FNDL 21719, PLSC 33930, SCTH 31715

LLSO 23910. Rulership Ancient and Modern: Xenophon’s Education of Cyrus and Machiavelli’s Prince. 100 Units.
A reading of two of the classic treatments of political rulership: Xenophon’s The Education of Cyrus and Machiavelli’s Prince. We will consider the qualities needed to acquire, maintain, and increase political power, the relations between rulers and ruled, the relations between political and military leadership and more broadly between politics and war, the roles of morality and religion in politics, differences between legitimate and tyrannical rule, and differences between modern and ancient views of rulership. (A)
Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 23910, PLSC 33910, SCTH 31713, LLSO 23910

LLSO 24000. Civil Rights/Civil Liberties. 100 Units.
This course examines selected civil rights and civil liberties decisions of U.S. courts with particular emphasis on the broader political context. Areas covered include speech, race, and gender.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 29200, PLSC 29200

LLSO 24011. The Political Nature of the American Judicial System. 100 Units.
The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the political nature of the American judicial system. In examining foundational parts of the political science literature on courts understood as political institutions, the course will focus on the relationship between courts, other political institutions, and the broader society. The sorts of questions to be asked include: Are there interests that courts are particularly prone to support? What factors influence judicial decision-making? Are judicial decisions influenced by public opinion? What effects do congressional or executive actions have on court decisions? What impact do court decisions have? While the answers will not always be clear, students should complete the course with an awareness of and sensitivity to the political nature of the American judicial system. The course is not case-based. No prior knowledge of the judicial system is necessary.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 42515, PLSC 22515

Law, Letters, and Society
LLSO 24107. Law and Society, China and Beyond: Using Legal Sources. 100 Units.
This course uses the robust field of Chinese legal history as a starting point for an examination of how historians have used legal records and documents to write different kinds of historical narratives. We will explore the intersection of law and society in modern China through both primary and secondary texts. While historiographic questions from the China field will arise, the class will also consider legal history ideas more generally. We will engage with debates about the role of civil law: How might more contemporary legal practices be a legacy of law or custom? How do societies’ definitions of crime change over time. What role does the law play in shaping social attitudes toward different behavior?
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 24107, HIST 24109, EALC 24107, EALC 24107

LLSO 24200. Legal Reasoning. 100 Units.
Statutory law comprises the vast majority of American law today, and cases involving how to interpret statutes are the basis of most modern legal practice. This legal reasoning course is an introduction to the legal doctrines and theories of statutory interpretation. This introduction comprises an overview of the modern regulatory state-of-legislation, administrative implementation, and statutory interpretation by judges and agencies. The course draws from a variety of legal materials, although the case method is emphasized.

LLSO 24303. Racism, Law, and Social Sciences. 100 Units.
The domains of racism, law, and the social sciences impact one another in myriad ways. At times, a system of racism is deployed through law, which in turn shapes questions asked in the social sciences. In other instances, the sciences articulate conceptual frameworks that lead to the creation of new forms of racism within society and law. Particular systems of racism have operated across a spectrum from incidents of overt violence to the daily impacts of implicit biases. Our readings and class discussions will consider a sample of case studies from across the globe in addition to past and present dynamics in the United States. Analyses of the social construction of racial and ethnic identities have facilitated studies of the ways in which social differences are created, maintained, and masked. Subjects to be addressed in this course include the interrelation of racial ideologies with other cultural and social dimensions, such as class, ethnicity, gender, political and legal structures, and economic influences. At an international scale, policy makers confront the challenge of balancing calls for multicultural tolerance with demands for fundamental human rights. We will also consider the related histories of biological, genetic, and epigenetic concepts of different races within the human species. Requirements for this course include thoughtful class participation and a final, take-home examination.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 55502

LLSO 24319. The Idea of Freedom in Antiquity. 100 Units.
Freedom may be the greatest of American values. But it also has a long history, a dizzying variety of meanings, and a huge literature. This course will be an introduction to critical thinking on freedom (primarily political freedom) with an emphasis on Greco-Roman texts. The first half of the class will focus on Greek authors, including Herodotus, Euripides, and Aristotle. The second half will focus on Roman authors, from Cicero to Livy to Tacitus. The ancient texts will be supplemented by modern literature on freedom, such as John Stuart Mill and Isaiah Berlin.
Equivalent Course(s): CLCV 24319, HIST 30507, CLAS 34319, HIST 20507

LLSO 24506. The Rights of Immigrants and Refugees in Practice. 100 Units.
This course employs an interdisciplinary approach to examine the work of social justice advocacy for and by non-citizens in the U.S. including asylum seekers, immigrant workers, women as migrants, migrant children, and the undocumented. Our readings will place selected case studies in their local, national, and international context. We will draw on sources from law, history, sociology, political science, and the arts. Texts, films, and guest speakers will address the history of immigrants’ rights advocacy in the Chicago and the U.S., with selected global examples. Topics will include the rights of asylum seekers, the problems of migrant workers (guest-workers and the undocumented), women and children as migrants, and the impact of the global pandemic on migration in general. The case studies will illuminate the role of immigrants as leaders and the relationship between impacted communities and the state. We will meet with journalists, elected officials, organizers, academics, artists, lawyers, and immigrant community leaders to discuss distinct approaches to migrants’ rights advocacy.
Equivalent Course(s): CHST 24506, SOSC 24506, GLST 24506, HMRT 26813

LLSO 24600. Twentieth-Century China through Great Trials. 100 Units.
This course surveys China’s turbulent twentieth century through the lens of great trials. From communist show trials to international courts, from struggle sessions to investigative journalism, and from trial by mob to trial by media, students will witness public and private “justice” in action both in and beyond the courtroom and across the long century’s radically different governmental regimes. Our view of China will explore both the sweeping events of revolution and individual experiences. There is no prerequisite for this course.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 14601, EALC 14601

LLSO 24701. Human Rights: Migrant, Refugee, Citizen. 100 Units.
The fundamental principle underlying human rights is that they are inherent in the identity of all human beings, regardless of place and without regard to citizenship, nationality, or immigration status. Human rights are universal and must be respected everywhere and always. Human rights treaties and doctrines mandate that a person does not lose their human rights simply by crossing a border. While citizens enjoy certain political rights withheld from foreigners within any given nation-state, what ARE the rights of non-citizens in the contemporary
LLSO 24805. Legitimacy and Political Institutions. 100 Units.
Legitimacy is key to successful governance. This course will consider what makes people perceive government decisions (and, ultimately, the government itself) as legitimate, or as being “appropriate, proper, and just.” We will focus on four characteristics of political institutions-access, accountability, efficiency, and fairness-and how they affect individuals’ feelings toward government officials and their decisions. We will compare the challenges faced by democratic and authoritarian governments as well as those faced by new versus established governments. Specific topics that will be discussed include the Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”), the politics of austerity and bailouts in the European Union, and local law enforcement and public education in the United States. Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 24805
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 24805

LLSO 24906. What is Civic Knowledge? 100 Units.
What is civic knowledge? How is it taught, what is it for, what are common understandings and practices of it? How is civic knowledge used in our practice of governance? This course will consider the question of civic knowledge in the context of our conjoined online and offline environments, in which (for example) Chicagoans and their representatives, the circulation of knowledge depends not only on conventional media but also on how the city is constructed and managed through digital media. Equivalent Course(s): PHIL 21006, HUMA 24906, BPRO 21500, PBPL 21500

LLSO 25100. Human Rights I: Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights. 100 Units.
Human rights are claims of justice that hold merely in virtue of our shared humanity. In this course we will explore philosophical theories of this elementary and crucial form of justice. Among topics to be considered are the role that dignity and humanity play in grounding such rights, their relation to political and economic institutions, and the distinction between duties of justice and claims of charity, or humanitarinian aid. Finally we will consider the application of such theories to concrete, problematic and pressing problems, such as global poverty, torture and genocide. (V) (I)
Equivalent Course(s): INRE 31600, MAPH 40000, HMRT 30100, PHIL 31600, PHIL 21700, HIST 29301, HIST 39301, HMRT 20100

LLSO 25205. Racial Justice and Injustice. 100 Units.
The course will explore moral and political problems of racial justice and injustice. Topics may include antidiscrimination theory, the fair political representation of racial minorities, reparations for racial injustice, racial segregation, the use of racial preferences in various practices of selection, and the evaluation of practices of law enforcement and punishment. We will use reflections on particular problems such as these to inquire about the uses of racial concepts in political theory; the connections between racial justice and ostensibly more general conceptions of justice; and the connections between racial equality and other egalitarian ideals.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 35205, CRES 25205, PLSC 25205

LLSO 25206. Digital Culture: Artificial Intelligence, Algorithms, and the Web. 100 Units.
In contrast to print culture and electronic culture, yet embedded in them, contemporary digital culture engages us in human-computer systems empowered as media for mobile communication in the global network society. In our conjoined online and offline environments, we inhabit human-computer hybrids in which (for instance) we learn, imagine, communicate, pay attention, and experience affect. How can we understand and critique our theories, concepts, practices, and technologies of intelligence and information in relation to the capacities of these digital machines with which we co-evolve? For exploring this question, our case studies include comparing artificial and natural intelligences, as well as examining algorithms and their socio-political impacts, in current web functionalities such as search (Google) and social media (Facebook, Twitter).
Equivalent Course(s): HUMA 25206, HIP 25206

LLSO 25219. Art of Rhetoric from Aristotle to Cicero. 100 Units.
Rhetoric was the supreme technology of the Greco-Roman world, and the principal focus of formal schooling up to the end of antiquity and beyond. The readings for the course show how the psychology of persuasion was reduced to a system, how the system was adapted to political structures of the very different societies in which it flourished, and how orators put it into practice: Aristotle’s Rhetoric, Cicero’s On the Orator and Brutus, and selected speeches of Demosthenes, Cicero, and others.
Equivalent Course(s): CLAS 35219, CLCV 25219

LLSO 25320. Witnessing Medieval Evil: Literature, Art, and the Politics of Observation. 100 Units.
Seeing hell for oneself, watching the torture of a saint, looking at illustrations of violence: these profoundly terrible experiences, narrated and drawn, shaped the way medieval readers took in the world around them, its violence, its suffering, its preponderance of evils. But how exactly does literature allow readers to witness and process such horrors? How is the observation of violence transformed by art? What is unique about the medieval experience of these artistic and literary forms of mediation? What can they teach us about our own contemporary
cultural encounters with the sights and stories of atrocity? By exploring questions like these, this course will consider the didactic, religious, and epistemological functions of witnessing in a variety of early medieval texts such as illustrated copies of Prudentius’s Psychomachia (in which the Virtues engage in a gruesome battle against the Vices), the Apocalypse of Paul (in which Paul sees hell and lives to tell about it), early medieval law codes, the Life of St. Margaret, the Old English Genesis, and the heroic poem Judith. These medieval texts will be read alongside thinkers like Giorgio Agamben, W.J.T. Mitchell, and Susan Sontag, whose work on images of atrocity in the modern world will both inform our critical examination of the Middle Ages while opening up the possibility for rethinking literature and art in relation to contemporary experiences of violence. (Fiction, Poetry, Pre-1650, Theory).

Equivalent Course(s): MDVL 15320, ENGL 15320, SIGN 26057

LLSO 25405. The American Classics. 100 Units.
This course offers an introduction to six of the greatest works of American literature: Nathaniel Hawthorne’s Scarlet Letter (1850), Herman Melville’s Moby-Dick (1851), Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin (1852), Henry David Thoreau’s Walden (1854), Frederick Douglass’s My Bondage and My Freedom (1855), and Walt Whitman’s Leaves of Grass (1855). Lectures invite you to immerse yourselves in the environments in which they were written and to explore the crucial literary, intellectual, social, religious, economic, and political contexts that shaped the production and reception of these distinctly American contributions to world literature. (Fiction, Poetry, 1830-1940)

Equivalent Course(s): SIGN 26065, FNDL 25404, ENGL 25405

LLSO 25411. Not Just the Facts: Telling About the American South. 100 Units.
The great jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. once observed: "The main part of intellectual education is not the acquisition of facts but learning how to make facts live." This course concerns itself with the various ways people have striven to understand the American South, past and present. We will read fiction, autobiography, and history (including meditations on how to write history). Main themes of the course include the difference between historical scholarship and writing history in fictional form; the role of the author in each and consideration of the interstitial space of autobiography; the question of authorial authenticity; and the tension between contemporary demands for truthfulness and the rejection of 'truth.'

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 37006, HIST 27006, AMER 37006, AMER 27006, RDIN 27006

LLSO 25703. Plato’s Laws: On the Judicial and the Aesthetic. 100 Units.
The ancient Greeks understood law and music to share in the same intrinsic properties of order, establishment and restoration; the ambiguity of the word nomos (plural, nomoi), which could mean both law and song, underscores this worldview according to which ethics and aesthetics are governed by the same principles. This course will be devoted to a close reading of Plato’s Laws (Nomoi), which invites us to consider the juridical and aesthetic dimensions of political ordering, both on their own grounds and in light of one another. We will consider fundamental questions of jurisprudence regarding the origins of law, the meaning of legal justice, and the role of the legislator or judge, and complicate those questions in light of the aesthetic (and erotic) considerations brought to bear on them through the dialogue’s preoccupation with all things musical.

Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 25705, PLSC 25703

LLSO 25718. Machiavelli’s Prince. 100 Units.
A reading of THE PRINCE supplemented by relevant portions of Machiavelli’s DISCOURSES, FLORENTINE HISTORIES, and letters and selected secondary literature.

Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 31718, SCTH 31718, FNDL 22134

LLSO 25850. No Justice, No Speech! Free Speech and Palestine in the University and Beyond. 100 Units.
Are there-or should there be-limits to free speech? What is the relationship between free speech and hate speech? Does speech deserve special kinds of protections (or limits) in the context of the university campus? In this course, we will critically engage with these questions as they relate to political organizing and political expression on (and in) Palestine. Our course will examine these foundational questions before turning to some of the sticking points in the debate over free speech and Palestine today: What is freedom of expression in Israel-Palestine, and what does it have to do with the politics of US campuses? What is BDS, and is it intended to foster or limit academic freedom? Is anti-Zionism anti-Semitic? To consider these questions, we will do critical readings of primary texts such as the BDS guidelines issued by PACBI (Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel) and the definition of anti-Semitism issued by the IHRA (International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance), as well as ethnographic and other accounts of the problem of political expression in Palestine today.

Equivalent Course(s): PBPL 25850, NELC 25850, GLST 25850, PARR 22100

LLSO 25902. Contemporary Black Politics. 100 Units.
This course explores the communities, issues, actions, and arguments that comprise the contemporary field of Black politics. Our specific task is to explore the question of how have Black people engaged in politics and political struggles in the United States since the Civil Rights Movement. Each week we will take up a contemporary issue/movement/action that has shaped Black politics as we know it, including mass incarceration, the election of the country’s first Black president, Barack Obama, the emergence of the Black Lives Matter Movement, and intersectionality and the role of black feminism in shaping the radical freedom tradition in Black politics. Throughout the course we will attempt to situate Black politics in conversation with the literature that defines the area of study we label American politics. Is there such a thing as black politics?
LLSO 25903. Liberalism and Empire. 100 Units.
The evolution of liberal thought coincided and intersected with the rise of European empires, and those empires have been shaped by liberal preoccupations, including ideas of tutelage in self-government, exporting the rule of law, and the normativity of European modernity. Some of the questions this course will address include: how was liberalism, an apparently universalistic and egalitarian theory, used to legitimate conquest and imperial domination? Is liberalism inherently imperialist? Are certain liberal ideas and doctrines (progress, development, liberty) particularly compatible with empire? What does, or what might, a critique of liberal imperialism look like? Readings will include historical works by authors such as Locke, Mill, Tocqueville, and Hobson, as well as contemporary works of political theory and the history of political thought (by authors such as James Tully, Michael Ignatieff, David Kennedy, and Uday Mehta).
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 22150, RDIN 22150, PLSC 22150

LLSO 25904. America in the Twentieth Century. 100 Units.
This is a thematic lecture course on the past 115 years of US history. The main focus of the lectures will be politics, broadly defined. The readings consist of novels and nonfiction writing, with a scattering of primary sources. Assignments: Three 1,500-word papers.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 17805, AMER 17805

LLSO 25909. The United States since 1920. 100 Units.
This is a thematic lecture course on the past one hundred years of US history. The main focus of the lectures will be politics, broadly defined. The readings consist of novels and nonfiction writing, with a scattering of primary sources.
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 17809, HIST 17809

LLSO 26249. Literature and the Financial Crisis of 2008. 100 Units.
In this course we will look at 2008 stock market crash as an event within literary fiction among writers in the US, the UK, and South Asia. (Fiction, Theory)
Equivalent Course(s): SIGN 26064, ENGL 26249

LLSO 26383. Mapping Global Chicago: Immigration Law, Policy & Diaspora. 100 Units.
Mapping Global Chicago is an interdisciplinary research lab that undergraduates may take for course credit. In this lab, students work together to create public scholarship investigating the idea of the “global city” here in Chicago. This year, students will conduct research projects centered around immigration policies and laws, as well as the intersection of immigration with criminal justice. This course is in collaboration with Chicago Appleseed, a community driven nonprofit that advocates for fair, accessible, and anti-racist courts. In addition to working alongside Appleseed’s staff on immigration court reform projects, enrolled students will court-watch, interview people working in and impacted by the immigration and legal systems, and explore diverse research methods. Students will deliver their research findings to a live audience during a final presentation. Please direct any questions to Professor Callie Maidhof (cmaidhof@uchicago.edu) and Ethan Chen (ethanjchen@uchicago.edu).
Applications for the course are due by Tuesday, 12/12/2023 (11:59 pm CT), and students will receive notification about their enrollment status around the second week of the winter quarter.
Equivalent Course(s): ENST 26383, CHST 26383, PBPL 26383, GLST 26383

LLSO 26502. The American Revolution: Culture and Politics. 100 Units.
This course invites you to immerse yourself in the cultural, intellectual, literary, legal, social, and political worlds of Revolutionary Americans. We explore the causes and consequences of the American Revolution; the meaning of the conflict to ordinary people and extraordinary politicians; the relation of liberty to slavery; the influence of evangelical religion as well as the Enlightenment; the creation of a new legal and political order; and the legacy of the Revolution for later generations—especially our own. (F)
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 17605, ENGL 17960, HMRT 27960

LLSO 26509. Law and Citizenship in Latin America. 100 Units.
This course will examine law and citizenship in Latin America from the nineteenth to the twenty-first centuries. We will explore the development of Latin American legal systems in both theory and practice, examine the ways in which the operation of these systems has shaped the nature of citizenship in the region, discuss the relationship between legal and other inequalities, and analyze some of the ways in which legal documents and practices have been studied by scholars in order to gain insight into questions of culture, nationalism, family, violence, gender, and race.
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 26509, HIST 26509, LACS 36509, HIST 36509, KNOW 36509

LLSO 26613. Courts, Trials, and Controversies in Modern India. 100 Units.
The courtroom is a physical location where judges and juries sit to hear cases and deliver justice. It is also a site of intrigue, drama, controversy, and, as we will consider in this course, a tremendously rich and important source of history. The focus of this course will be the modern legal and political history of colonial and postcolonial India in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The course will move through a series of courtroom trials that range from everyday cases that received almost no attention in their time to high-profile cases involving political leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi. Placing these trials in their wider political, social, and cultural context, the course will encourage students to consider the place of law in history, and of history in law. By the end of the course, students will be able to critically interrogate what the purpose of different forms of trials are, what
politics undergirds law, and what light the drama of the courtroom can shed upon larger questions of historical interest. Themes will include colonial violence, nationalism, postcolonial state formation, personal law, gender and justice, and history from below.
Equivalent Course(s): SALC 36613, HIST 36613, SALC 26613, HIST 26613

LLSO 26615. Democracy's Life and Death. 100 Units.
How are democracies established and maintained? What are their advantages and disadvantages with respect to stability, security, liberty, equality, and justice? Why do democracies decline and die? This course addresses these questions by examining democracies, republics, and popular governments in Ancient and Medieval/Renaissance Europe. We will read and discuss primary texts from, and social scientific analyses of, Athenian democracy, the Roman Republic, and the Florentine commune.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 26615

LLSO 26802. Public Opinion. 100 Units.
What is the relationship between the mass citizenry and government in the U.S.? Does the public meet the conditions for a functioning democratic polity? This course considers the origins of mass opinion about politics and public policy, including the role of core values and beliefs, information, expectations about political actors, the mass media, economic self-interest, and racial attitudes. This course also examines problems of political representation, from the level of political elites communicating with constituents, and from the possibility of aggregate representation.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 22400, CRES 21400

LLSO 26920. Freedom, Justice and Legitimacy. 100 Units.
In this course we will explore two main questions, which are central to both contemporary political theory and political discourse: (1) how different concepts and conceptions of freedom ground different theories of social justice and political legitimacy and (2) how to understand the relationship between justice and legitimacy. To what extent are justice and legitimacy separate ideas? Does legitimacy require justice? Are just states necessarily legitimate? We will critically analyze and normatively assess how different contemporary theories have answered, whether explicitly or implicitly, such questions. The course will focus on five major contemporary theories: liberal-egalitarianism as represented by the work of John Rawls; libertarianism, as represented by the work of Robert Nozick, neo-Lockean theories as represented by the work of John Simmons, neo-republicanism as represented by the work of Philip Pettit, and neo-Kantian theories as represented by the work of Arthur Ripstein.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 36920, PLSC 26920

LLSO 27101. Democracy and the Information Technology Revolution. 100 Units.
The revolution in information technologies has serious implications for democratic societies. We concentrate, though not exclusively, on the United States. We look at which populations have the most access to technology-based information sources (the digital divide), and how individual and group identities are being forged online. We ask how is the responsiveness of government being affected, and how representative is the online community. Severe conflict over the tension between national security and individual privacy rights in the U.S., United Kingdom, and Ireland will be explored as well. We analyze both modern works (such as those by Turkle and Gilder) and the work of modern democratic theorists (such as Habermas).
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 23100

LLSO 27200. Human Rights III. 100 Units.
This interdisciplinary course presents an overview of several major contemporary human rights problems as a means to understand the use of human rights norms and mechanisms. The course addresses the roles of states, intergovernmental bodies, national courts, civil society actors including NGOs, victims, and their families, and other non-state actors. Topics are likely to include universalism, enforceability of human rights norms, the prohibition against torture, U.S. exceptionalism, and the rights of women, racial minorities, and non-citizens.
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 20300, HIST 39303, HIST 29303, HMRT 30300, INRE 31800

LLSO 27204. Crime and Punishment in American History. 100 Units.
This course engages scholarship on the history of crime and punishment in America from the colonial period to the recent past. Readings consist of some theory, a handful of primary sources, and mostly secondary readings on such topics as knowledge production about crime, discipline, and punishment; the history of prisons; carceral labor; penal reform; the relationship of institutionalized punishment to state-building and empire; the role of the illicit economy and incarceration in the making of racial capitalism; prisoners' social movements; and the origins of mass incarceration.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 37204, CRES 27204, HIST 27204

LLSO 27250. The Trials of Religion. 100 Units.
The rhetoric and practice of "trial" -- as testing and as adjudication -- is central to religious thought and religious practice. This course will examine the idea and the act of "trial" comparatively, via the classics of the religious literatures of Judaism and of Christianity (Genesis 22, Job, the Gospel of Mark, "The Pilgrim's Progress," Kafka), and also cinema (Dreyer's "Joan of Arc," R. & S. Elkabetz's "Gett").
Equivalent Course(s): RLST 27250

LLSO 27306. U.S. Women and Gender. 100 Units.
This course studies the history of women, gender relations, and ideas of sex difference from the emergence of the women's rights movement in the 1840s to the rise of women's liberation in the 1960s. Issues of work, rights,
citizenship, race, and sexuality take center stage as we explore the social, political, and cultural forces that shaped women’s lives and the aspirations and agency of women who sought to transform the rules and relations of gender in the United States. Readings include primary sources as well as classic and recent historical scholarship.
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 27306, HMRT 27306, HIST 27306, CRES 23700

LLSO 27403. Writing Argument. 100 Units.
Writing Argument is a pragmatic course in the rhetoric of arguments. The emphasis on “rhetoric” means that we won’t be asking whether an argument is internally valid; instead, we’ll look at what’s on the page, and ask why it is more or less successful in persuading readers. The emphasis on “pragmatic” means that we’ll focus mainly on your own arguments. Students in the course can expect three kinds of work: writing new arguments, analyzing arguments, and revising. The central goal is for you to use a method of analyzing arguments that will enhance your ability to write arguments, arguments that succeed with your readers, in your field. And you’ll revise the argument you make for your field, probably many times. In most weeks, we’ll spend each Tuesday in small groups, discussing your exercises. We’ll spend each Thursday in a plenary session, one in which we expand upon, refine (and criticize) the rhetorical analysis of argument. In the final week or so of the course, we will look at arguments that class members have chosen for discussion, and we’ll look at other approaches to argument.
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 11400, ENGL 31400

LLSO 27801. Media Ecology: Embodiment & Software. 100 Units.
Media ecology examines how the structure and content of our media environments-online and offline, in words, images, sounds, and textures-affect human perception, understanding, feeling, and value; or alternatively, media ecology investigates the massive and dynamic interrelation of processes and objects, beings and things, patterns and matter. At stake are issues about agency-human or material-and about determinism-how does society or culture interact with or shape its technologies, or vice versa? This course investigates theories of media ecology by exploring systems of meanings that humans embody (cultural, social, ecological) in conjunction with the emerging field of software studies about the cultural, political, social, and aesthetic impacts of software (e.g., code, interaction, interface). In our actual and virtual environments, how do we understand performing our multiple human embodiments in relation to other bodies (organism or machine) in pursuit of social or political goals?
Equivalent Course(s): CMST 25204, TAPS 28452, HUMA 25202, MAAD 14204, HIP 25203

LLSO 27906. Capitalism, Gender, and Intimate Life. 100 Units.
What is the relationship between the capitalist economy and the gendered organization of society and identity of individuals? Are these two systems, or one? This class pursues these questions, seeking to understand capitalism as an everyday and intimate experience. How have markets and production shaped and been shaped by personal identity and, in particular, gendered identity? We examine the historical interrelationships among practices of sexuality, marriage, family, reproduction, labor, and consumption-and trace the economic dimensions of masculinity and femininity over time, focusing largely but not exclusively on US history.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 37906, HIST 27906, GNSE 20106

LLSO 27950. The Declaration of Independence. 100 Units.
The course offers an extended investigation of the origins, meanings, and legacies of one of the most consequential documents in world history: the Declaration of Independence. Primary and secondary readings provide a series of philosophical, political, economic, social, religious, literary, and legal perspectives on the text’s sources and meanings; its drafting, circulation, and early reception in the age of the American Revolution; and its changing place in American culture and world politics over nearly 250 years. (1650-1830, 1830-1940) In addition to the noted class times, there will also be discussion sections to be scheduled once the class begins.
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 17950, HIST 17950, HIST 17604, FNDL 27950, SIGN 26039

LLSO 28000. United States Labor History. 100 Units.
This course explores the history of labor and laboring people in the United States. It will consider the significance of work from the vantage points of law, culture, and political economy. Key topics will include working-class life, industrialization and corporate capitalism, slavery and emancipation, the role of the state and trade unions, race and sex difference in the workplace. The course is intended for freshmen through seniors, as well as majors in history and in other disciplines.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 18600, HMRT 28600, GNSE 28603

LLSO 28035. Marx, Revolution, and the Law. 100 Units.
To what extent can we change our world by changing our laws? We will explore this question through an intensive study of Karl Marx’s writings. Although Marx is most widely known for his arguments about political economy and revolution, his earliest scholarly energies were devoted to jurisprudence and throughout his life he frequently returned to questions about the law’s nature, possibilities, and limits. He did so not only in his analyses of the modern state and capitalism, but also in his efforts to document the goals, victories, and setbacks of democratic movements, labor unions, and political radicals as they navigated repressive legal systems, fought for legal reforms, and developed alternative visions of how to regulate social life. We will therefore draw on diverse genres of writing from across Marx’s life as we explore the relationship between law and social transformation.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 28035
LLSO 28036. Karl Marx: Early Writings. 100 Units.
This seminar is devoted to Karl Marx’s writings from the 1840s. During this vibrant decade in his intellectual development, Marx explored questions about law, politics, critique, and revolution, and he studied political economy for the first time. Our primary goal will be to investigate the relationships among these preoccupations. Enrollment is limited to students who have completed their SOSC requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 28036

LLSO 28038. Karl Marx: Capital, Volume I. 100 Units.
In this seminar, we study Marx’s mature critique of political economy through a close reading of Capital, vol. 1. Our primary concern is to clarify the aims, method, and basic concepts of the text. Enrollment is limited to undergraduates who have completed their SOSC requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 21815, PLSC 28038

LLSO 28040. Introduction to Law, Letters, and Society. 100 Units.
This is an introductory lecture course intended for freshman and sophomores considering the Law, Letters, and Society (LLSO) major. The course will introduce major frameworks, themes, and methods in the study of law as a social, philosophical, and doctrinal object. Topics surveyed include: systems of legal practice; substantive areas of law; sources of lawmakers and tiers of law; paradigms of jurisprudence; constitutional structure and rights; controversies in legal interpretation; legal history; law and society; and the law/politics relation.

LLSO 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.

LLSO 28091. The Origin and Development of Political Psychology: From Plato to Martha Nussbaum. 100 Units.
The course is devoted to the examination of the origin and development of political psychology, namely the application to politics of the study of the human mind. We will start with Plato’s notion of the tripartite soul, devised to overcome the problems in the theory of action left open by Socrates, and to support an aristocratic arrangement of society; we will examine Aristotle’s bipartite soul and its notion of weakness of the will. We will then move on to the 19th century and examine the pathbreaking work of Gustave le Bon on the psychology of crowds, which is the first attempt at studying the collective behavior of people in a situation of crowd; then Freud’s application of his theory of the psyche to collective behavior, and more specifically to two established crowds—the Church and the army. Finally, we will examine some contemporary authors: Rawls’ image of man as a free, rational being; Hampshire’s reprise of the notion of ‘parts of the soul’ and his criticism of Plato; we will conclude with the role of emotions in Martha Nussbaum’s thought. The first two classes will be devoted to a clarification of the notion of ‘political philosophy’ and an account of the methodology in the history of political thought.

LLSO 28100. Law and Society. 100 Units.
This seminar examines the myriad relationships between courts, laws, and lawyers in the United States. Issues covered range from legal consciousness to the role of rights to access to courts to implementation of decisions to professionalism. (B)
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 22510

LLSO 28101. Democracy in America? 100 Units.
Is the United States a democracy? Has it ever been? Why has the concept of democracy—as genuine ideal or false idol—been so central to Americans’ self-understanding, and so constitutive of their politics? Throughout its past, the United States has been defined by endless and unpredictable struggles to establish and extend self-government of one kind or another—ever as those struggles have encountered great resistance and relied on the exclusion or subordination of some portion of society to underwrite expanding freedom and equality for those enjoying the fullest benefits of citizenship. Indeed, for most of US history the right to self-government was not exercised by most people, and its denial was at times justified in the name of openly undemocratic ideals, including elite wisdom, male prerogative, slavery, empire, and economic efficiency. The enemies of democracy have been just as determined as—and perhaps better endowed than—its advocates. Yet at critical junctures in US history, citizenship and political life have expanded to articulate the meaning and practice of self-government anew. In this class we will critically examine these junctures using empirical case studies and classic works of US political philosophy in order to uncover the historical realities lurking behind enduring statements of democratic principle.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 18101, DEMS 18101

LLSO 28102. Revolutions. 100 Units.
Revolutions have shaped the modern world. Why have they happened? What have been their consequences? Do they always involve a terror? Do they always generate a period of reaction? When do revolutions end? Are there general patterns which we can observe over space and time? Are there differences between social and political revolutions? These and other questions will be explored by examining historically a range of revolutions from the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 through late twentieth-century revolutions, including the American, French, Haitian, Russian and Iranian revolutions. Students will examine seminal revolutionary texts as well some
LLSO 28203. Writing Speeches: Reagan and Obama. 100 Units.

Political speech-writers and political philosophers have been known to sneer at each other: the writers see the philosophers as ivory tower dreamers; the philosophers see the writers as brainless hacks. This course will be an experiment in linking the extremely pragmatic and the extremely conceptual. Working from a few of the most successful speeches of Presidents Reagan and Obama, we will look to see how the pragmatic and the philosophical shape each other. We will spend roughly half our time on speech-writing nuts-and-bolts, and half our time on some of the philosophical commitments reflected in the language of these two political leaders. (In addition to the speeches themselves, the course reading will include philosophical texts that will provide a frame for examining these commitments.) The course requires weekly exercises, most of which deal with nuts-and-bolts, but a few will analyze the conceptual groundings of the speeches.

Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 11404, ENGL 31404

LLSO 28233. Machiavelli's Political Thought. 100 Units.

This course is devoted to the political writings of Niccolò Machiavelli. Readings include The Prince, Discourses on Livy's History of Rome, selections from the Florentine Histories, and Machiavelli's proposal for reforming Florence's republic, 'Discourses on Florentine Affairs.' Topics include the relationship between the person and the polity; the compatibility of moral and political virtue; the utility of class conflict; the advantages of mixed institutions; the principles of self-government, deliberation, and participation; the meaning of liberty; and the question of military conquest.

Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 27216, PLSC 52316, FNDL 28102

LLSO 28307. Populism in the United States: Past and Present. 100 Units.

This course will explore the long history of populism in the United States, a history that raises fundamental questions about the nature of US politics, law, and society. These include ongoing disputes over the ownership and control of wealth; the rights and duties of individuals to each other as well as to the commonweal; the relationship of citizens to their nation; reigning definitions of justice and the good life; and the currency of racism, jingoism, paranoia, antisemitism, and demagoguery in US democratic politics. Such large subjects will be engaged through an historical investigation, beginning with the War of Independence. The course will finish by examining the putative re-emergence of 'populism' in recent years, particularly since the financial crisis of 2008, to include global comparisons.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 28307, CCCT 28307, HIST 38307

LLSO 28511. Machiavelli & Clausewitz on War. 100 Units.

TBD

Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 29311, PLSC 54400, SCTH 31790, PLSC 24400

LLSO 28607. War, Diplomacy, and Empire in US History. 100 Units.

World politics have profoundly shaped the United States from its colonial origins to the war on terror. Yet only recently have US historians made a sustained effort to relate the foreign relations of the country to its domestic history. For a century and a half prior to independence, empire, trade, great-power politics, and violent conflict with Native Americans formed the large structures of power and meaning within which colonists pursued their everyday lives. In violently repudiating the claims of the British Empire, the revolutionaries commenced a political tradition that sought to avoid the perils of great-power statecraft for roughly the next century and a half. Yet even as it lent a distinctive cast to US politics and society, this pursuit of exceptionalism had to reckon with the requirements of state power and geopolitics from the Civil War onward. With its sudden embrace of great-power politics and the 'rise to globalization' from WWII onward the United States became increasingly like the European societies it had repudiated at the founding, even as its exceptional military and economic power set it apart as a 'unipolar power' by the turn of the millennium. To understand these developments in depth students will write two modest-length "deep-dive" analytical essays and three brief reports on targeted expeditions into primary materials, while reading broadly across the historiography of the new diplomatic and international history.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 38607, HIST 28607

LLSO 28710. Democracy and the Politics of Wealth Redistribution. 100 Units.

How do political institutions affect the redistribution of wealth among members of a society? In most democracies, the distribution of wealth among citizens is unequal but the right to vote is universal. Why then have so many newly democratic states transitioned under conditions of high inequality yet failed to redistribute? This course explores this puzzle by analyzing the mechanisms through which individual and group preferences can be translated into pro-poor policies, and the role elites play in influencing a government's capacity or incentives to redistribute wealth. Topics include economic inequality and the demand for redistribution, the difference in redistribution between democracy and dictatorship, the role of globalization in policymaking, and the effects of redistribution on political stability and change.

Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 28710, LACS 28710
LLSO 28802. United States Labor History. 100 Units.
This course will explore the history of labor and laboring people in the United States. The significance of work will be considered from the vantage points of political economy, culture, and law. Key topics will include working-class life, industrialization and corporate capitalism, slavery and emancipation, the role of the state and trade unions, and race and sex difference in the workplace.
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 28802, HIST 28802, GNSE 38802, HIST 38802

LLSO 29010. Institutional Foundations of Capitalism. 100 Units.
What are the institutional pre-requisites for the emergence of capitalism? In this course, we examine a range of answers to this question, and the often-furious debates to which they have given rise. Among the topics we will consider are the relationship between law and capitalist enterprise, the role of state and private property in capitalism, and the theory of the firm. We will read texts by key theorists of capitalism and economic institutions, notably Max Weber, John R. Commons, John Maynard Keynes, and Ronald Coase.
Equivalent Course(s): SCTH 39010

LLSO 29020. Resistance in Theory and Practice. 100 Units.
Guerrillas, liberators, and oppressed groups of all kinds have appealed to resistance as an organizational strategy, political theory, and moral justification. Resistance is violent or non-violent, active or passive, individual or collective, bodily or intellectual. Often it involves breaking the law. This course explores the diverse histories of resistance in the modern world. Readings include H. D. Thoreau’s essay on civil disobedience; Angela Davis’s lectures on liberation; Rosa Luxemburg’s pamphlet on the mass strike; Frantz Fanon’s defense of anticolonial violence; Hannah Arendt’s critique of student violence; and Audre Lorde’s theses on intersectional feminist resistance. To provide context, we will discuss the international labor movement; decolonization; and the contemporary politics of Black Lives Matter, Standing Rock, Antifa, and climate protest. Together we will test at least one hypothesis: To resist means to manipulate a regime of oppression, to subvert it from within, but never entirely to escape it.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 28306

LLSO 29065. Early Theories of Capitalism. 100 Units.
The “Theories of Capitalism” sequence introduces students to classic texts in the history of economic thought. Students may take just one of the two courses: Early Theories of Capitalism or Twentieth-Century Theories of Capitalism. Enrollment in both is strongly encouraged but not required. Across the two courses, we examine diverse accounts of the forces that govern capitalist societies and the distinctive problems that emerge within them. As we do this, we also look closely at how the economists who developed these theories demarcated the economic domain of human life and we consider how their efforts to understand it were shaped by a rich body of intellectual resources. Early Theories of Capitalism focuses on the theoretical and practical concerns that animated economic writing in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among these are questions about the origins of wealth and value, the effect of machines on the production process, the role of the state in economic life, and the condition and fate of the working class. Readings may include texts by Adam Smith, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Carl Menger, and Alfred Marshall.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 23065

LLSO 29066. Twentieth-Century Theories of Capitalism. 100 Units.
The Theories of Capitalism sequence introduces students to classic texts in the history of economic thought. Students may take just one of the two courses: Early Theories of Capitalism or Twentieth-Century Theories of Capitalism. Enrollment in both is strongly encouraged but not required. Across the two courses, we examine diverse accounts of the forces that govern capitalist societies and the distinctive problems that emerge within them. As we do this, we also look closely at how the economists who developed these theories demarcated the economic domain of human life and we consider how their efforts to understand it were shaped by a rich body of intellectual resources. Many of the questions that we explore in the first part of the sequence reappear in Twentieth-Century Theories of Capitalism. Yet, in this course, we also attend to new preoccupations that emerged as capitalism continued to evolve. In Spring 2024, this course will emphasize approaches that situate capitalism within broader theories of society. Readings may include texts by Karl Polanyi, John Maynard Keynes, Friedrich Hayek, Geoff Mann, Simon Clarke, David Graeber, and Stephanie Kelton.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 29066

LLSO 29070. Church-State Relations from the Roman Empire to the Early Modern Period. 100 Units.
This course will provide students with a survey of the history of relations between the church and the secular authorities-loosely understood as the state-have been imagined, negotiated, and structured in the West from the period of the earliest Christian writings up to the threshold of modernity. During this period the features both of secular authority and the Christian Church changed repeatedly, and so, too, did the relations between the two. This course thus aims to make the complexities of these changing features and relations apparent. Topics to be covered include the posture of Christians and Romans toward each other in the first centuries of Christian emergence; the Church’s transformation from occasionally persecuted cult to licit religion to the official imperial religion; the dealings between the Church and the Germanic tribes and kingdoms that succeeded the western Empire; the conflicts between the Church and temporal rulers during the High Middle Ages; the relationship between the Inquisition and the secular authorities; the opportunities for both secular rulers and political radicalism opened up by the Protestant Reformation; and the emergence of Erastian forms of
Christianity in the early-modern period. Readings will come from both primary and secondary texts, although the emphasis will be on the former.
Equivalent Course(s): MDVL 29070, RLST 29070

LLSO 29072. American Political Development. 100 Units.
This course is a survey of American Political Development (APD), a subfield of political science, which endeavors to understand political change and continuity across time in the United States. APD examines how political culture, ideology, and the structures of government are both causes and effects of the development of political conflict and public policy. APD identifies discrete eras with distinguishing modes of political ordering and pinpoints critical turning points in history. The big questions of APD include: Are American ideas and institutions "exceptional"? What is the American state and how was it built? What has been the special significance of class and race in institutional development? This course will explore these questions alongside analyses of critical periods in American political history from the founding to the present.

LLSO 29073. States of Exception in American History. 100 Units.
Although the United States is officially a constitutional democracy, it has repeatedly involved emergency powers to suspend the constitution and abridge constitutional rights. We explore the history of these 'states of exception' in American history, from the founding era to the present. Eligible for LLSO Junior Colloquium.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 28309, SCTH 20684

LLSO 29075. Neoliberalism in Europe. 100 Units.
This course will survey the theory and practice of neoliberalism in Europe, with particular attention to its intellectual architects and critics. Readings are subject to change, but may include Hayek, Röpke, Foucault, Dardot & Laval, Streeck, and Slobodian.

LLSO 29090. Topics in International and Comparative Law. 100 Units.
Based in Paris, the three week course will explore historical and contemporary European institutions that focus on economy, law and globalization.

LLSO 29118. Ratifying the U.S. Constitution. 100 Units.
This course will use the ratification debate of the United States Constitution as an introduction to legal rhetoric. The course will draw on speeches, essays, and correspondence drafted and crafted for the ratification conventions in the several states, including the Federalist and Anti-Federalist papers. The course will pay particular attention to the text and structure of the Articles of Confederation, the 1787 Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Equivalent Course(s): PBPL 29120, HMRT 29120

LLSO 29122. Comparative Law and the Welfare State. 100 Units.
How do welfare states, complex public systems of the twentieth century, respond to various challenges of the twenty-first? Drawing on both comparative legal methods and social science, this course explores how contemporary societies manage globalization, population aging and inequality through social welfare law. Specific areas of study may include old age insurance, childcare, healthcare, labor market regulation and immigration law.

LLSO 29133. Due Process. 100 Units.
This course will explore how courts interpret the due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. Drawing predominantly on judicial opinions, topics may include protections for recipients of government services, workers, parents, prisoners, and non-citizens.

LLSO 29400. BA Seminar I. 100 Units.
This seminar guides students through the process of designing a BA thesis project. Through a series of weekly assignments and in-class workshops, students will develop a compelling and manageable research question, identify the sources and research methods that their project requires, and determine how their project contributes to existing scholarly debates. This work will help students to prepare a substantial BA thesis proposal by the end of the term.

LLSO 29401. BA Seminar II. 100 Units.
This seminar guides students through the process of writing and revising a BA thesis. Students will have multiple opportunities to present and receive feedback on their work in progress, including a complete draft of
the thesis, which will be due at the end of the term. We will also discuss the novel challenges of writing a thesis, such as managing a large writing project and conveying specialized knowledge to non-expert readers.

**LLSO 29421. Politics of Commemoration. 100 Units.**
Most of the time we pass in front of the statues and monuments that inhabit our cities without noticing them. In recent years, however, they have become highly controversial. Through a series of case studies, we will analyze the conditions of creation of statues and monuments and what "work" they have done in the city. Equal attention will be paid to scholars’ efforts to address the question of what these commemorative works actually do. If they really become invisible why does the threat of their removal so often spark such intense controversy? We will use our three-hour block in a variety of ways, including short lectures, discussions, small group work, quick research tasks, and group and individual presentations.
Equivalent Course(s): ARCH 29421, CRES 29421, JWSC 29421, ENST 29421, GLST 29526, HIST 29421

**LLSO 29514. Rise of the Modern Corporation. 100 Units.**
This course examines the history of the corporation from the early modern period to the present, focusing upon the United States. Topics include resemblances and relationships between corporations and states; dynamics among for-profit and nonprofit corporations; corporate cultures and corporate workplaces; the legal construction of corporate personhood; workers, managers, entrepreneurs, and financiers in corporate governance; globalization and the emergence of the multinational corporation.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 39514, HIST 29514

**LLSO 29528. Property and the Public Interest. 100 Units.**
In this colloquium, drawing from law, history, philosophy, and social science, we examine the conflicted relationship between property and the public interest. Topics include the basis and evolution of private property rights, reasons for the state, and the relationship between property rights and the public interest.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 29528, CCCT 29528

**LLSO 29600. Law, Letters, and Society Reading & Research Course. 100 Units.**
For students with interests in pursuing relevant study that cannot be met by means of regular courses or in serving as a research assistant, there is an option of devising an LLSO Reading and Research course, LLSO 29600, to be supervised by a faculty member at the University of Chicago. A maximum of one Reading and Research course may be taken for credit and applied to the LLSO Elective requirement.

**LLSO 29701. Law and Political Economy. 100 Units.**
How is the global economy governed? Through what institutions, legal mechanisms, and norms? What role do Anglo-American law, international law, and other legal regimes play in the flow of capital, goods, and people across state borders? Seeking to answer these questions, this three-week intensive course draws from history, law, economics, political science, and political philosophy in order to both understand the development of global economic governance over time and critically assess what paths it might take in the future.
Equivalent Course(s): GLST 29091

**LLSO 29702. Feminist Theory and Political Economy. 100 Units.**
This course has two related aims: to consider how the regulation of economic life—from the household to the global economy—has figured as an object of analysis within feminist thought; and to examine how this analysis, together with the conceptual resources of political economy, has informed feminist theories of domination, freedom, equality, rights, and justice. Readings may include works by Simone de Beauvoir, Angela Davis, bell hooks, Iris Marion Young, Catharine MacKinnon, Nancy Fraser, and Aihwa Ong. The course includes a substantial research requirement, which invites students to draw upon the insights of these theorists as they use archival sources to conduct their own analyses of economic life. Enrollment is limited to undergraduates who have completed their Social Sciences Core requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 25068, GNSE 20117

**LLSO 29703. Captivity. 100 Units.**
The premise for this course is that anthropology, as well as other domains of social inquiry, have unacknowledged and unredeemed debts to captivity as structure, experience, and event, from the penal colony to the slave plantation. This course is an attempt to begin to think about those debts through readings in anthropology, history, and philosophy.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 22727

**LLSO 29704. United States Legal History. 100 Units.**
This course focuses on the connections between law and society in modern America. It explores how legal doctrines and constitutional rules have defined individual rights and social relations in both the public and private spheres. It also examines political struggles that have transformed American law. Topics to be addressed include the meaning of rights; the regulation of property, work, race, and sexual relations; civil disobedience; and legal theory as cultural history. Readings include legal cases, judicial rulings, short stories, and legal and historical scholarship.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 27605, HIST 37605, AMER 27605, CRES 27605, GNSE 27605, HMRT 27061, GNSE 37605, HMRT 37605
LLSO 29705. Democracy and Equality. 100 Units.
Democracy has often been celebrated (and often criticized) for expressing some kind of equality among citizens. This course will investigate a series of questions prompted by this supposed relationship between democracy and equality. Is democracy an important part of a just society? What institutions and practices does democracy require? Is equality a meaningful or important political ideal? If so, what kind of equality? Does democracy require some kind of equality, or vice-versa? The course will begin by studying classical arguments for democracy by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Stuart Mill, and then focus on contemporary approaches to these questions. The course will conclude with some treatment of current democratic controversies, potentially including issues of race and representation; the fair design of elections; the role of wealth in political processes; and the role of judicial review. The course aims to deepen participants' understanding of these and related issues, and to develop our abilities to engage in argument about moral and political life. This course is part of the College Course Cluster program, Inequality.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 43301, PLSC 23313

LLSO 29706. Race Law. 100 Units.
Race Law takes the law of race as a distinct body of study. It examines how statutes, cases, and other legal materials create racial categories, and how the legal definitions of race are used to reinforce and establish social hierarchies and to exclude certain categories of persons from full rights-bearing legal personhood. This class explores legal cases and primary sources from colonial America to the present to map out the legal construction of race over time. Although incorporating non-legal sources to highlight that the law is not a "black box", the class focuses on the role of law in crafting our understanding of what race means. "Race Law" will be a small junior colloquium geared at students interested in pursuing the topic of law and race for their senior thesis.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 29706

LLSO 29708. Neoliberalism and its Critics. 100 Units.
In recent years, "neoliberalism" has been increasingly adopted as a catchall explanatory framework (and often also critical epithet) naming an ensemble of ideologies, political economic structures, and governance practices that have arguably been hegemonic since the late twentieth century. Despite contestation about its meaning-and even its existence-interested scholars have frequently associated neoliberalism with economic phenomena like financialization, the asset economy, globalization, and deregulation as well as political and social transformations including novel state-market relations, the extension of the market logic across society, and the production of economically rational subjects. In this seminar, we will examine neoliberalism as theorized by both proponents and critics; neoliberalism as a collection of economic, political, social, and cultural practices and institutions; and the neoliberal era as a historical period of innovations, transformations, developments, crises, and events. Our survey of neoliberal theories, practices, effects, and possibilities will cross disciplinary boundaries and draw from fields such as economics, political science, sociology, law, history, and anthropology.

LLSO 29710. Frontiers in Progressive Legal Scholarship. 100 Units.
This course will survey contemporary progressive legal scholarship in the United States. Topics are likely to include Law and Political Economy (LPE), judicial review, regulation of technology, critical race theory, and federalism, among others. This course counts as an LLSO junior colloquium.

LLSO 29711. Law and Religion in the Modern United States. 100 Units.
This course explores the persistent tension between law and religious faith in the United States. It will proceed loosely chronologically, beginning with the Supreme Court's first rulings on religious liberty following the Civil War and extending through the twenty-first century. The course will also introduce students to a range of thematic issues, such as the use of state power by religious actors to regulate behavior, the place of believers (and nonbelievers) within a liberal democracy, the religious rights of corporations, and the emergence of forms of legal pluralism as religious law and civil law increasingly intersect. Readings will include case law, legal and political theorists, as well as religious voices. Students will complete a significant literature review on a topic of their choosing. This course counts as an LLSO junior colloquium.

LLSO 29712. Comparative Constitutional Studies. 100 Units.
This course will aim to understand how constitutional systems in both old and new democracies address several key common themes in public law. The course is organized theologically and will begin by introducing the field of comparative constitutional studies and exploring the different ends constitutions may serve in different political contexts. It will then examine the ways in which constitutional design can help or hinder a society's
project of establishing democratic government, promoting political stability, and protecting fundamental rights. From there, the course will proceed to examining institutional arrangements from a comparative perspective to understand how features of institutional design have a bearing on the political system and its democratic performance. Besides covering influential jurisdictions like the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and South Africa, we will draw our examples from jurisdictions that have traditionally been overlooked in comparative constitutional law including countries as diverse as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Myanmar, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, and others. Eligible for LLSO Junior Colloquium.

LLSO 29722. 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): CLCV 21222, HIST 20602, CLAS 31222, HIST 30602

LLSO 29731. Weimar Political Theology: Schmitt and Strauss. 100 Units.
This course is devoted to the idea of “political theology” that developed during the interwar period in twentieth-century Central Europe, specifically Germany’s Weimar Republic. The course’s agenda is set by Carl Schmitt, who claimed that both serious intellectual endeavors and political authority require extra-rational and transcendent foundations. Along with Schmitt’s works from the period, such as Political Theology and the Concept of the Political, we read and discuss the related writings of perhaps his greatest interlocutor, Leo Strauss.
Equivalent Course(s): FNDL 27301, PLSC 37301, PLSC 27301

LLSO 29899. The Politics of International Migration. 100 Units.
This course examines the legal and political dimensions of the phenomenon of international migration: when migrants cross territorial borders and enter a state to whose citizenry they do not belong. During the first half of the course, we will ask why and how migrants move - studying theoretical explanations for population flows - and why and how receiving states try either to attract them or to keep them out. We will reflect on the intersection of inequality and migration by critically examining how different groups of people on the move are categorized in different ways (e.g., as high or low-skilled workers, refugees, "illegal" immigrants, asylum-seekers) and, as a consequence, are granted different levels of territorial access and rights. We will also reflect on the human costs of policies of migration control and engage with normative debates on the ethics of borders. During the second half of the course, we will examine what happens to immigrants once they have arrived in the country of reception. Focusing on the cases of undocumented immigrants, asylum-seekers, unaccompanied children, humanitarian claimants, and families, we will ask how different groups claim rights and legal status in the host country and what challenges they encounter in the process. The class readings and lectures will mainly focus on migration to the US and Europe, but we will also briefly touch on immigration to developing countries in the Global South, which host 85% of the world’s refugees.
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 21899, SOCI 20587, ANTH 21899

LLSO 29900. BA Thesis Preparation. 100 Units.
This is a reading and research course for independent study and writing related to the BA thesis.