

POL2102/490H1S Ideas and Ideologies

Tuesdays, 6-8pm, Rm: TC 24

Christopher Cochrane
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto

office: Sidney Smith Hall, SS3124
office hours: TU 5-6pm.
email: christopher.cochrane@utoronto.ca
Skype: cbcochrane

1 Course Description

This course examines the concepts and origins of political ideas and ideologies, with a particular focus on how these concepts and major social science theories surrounding them illuminate aspects of Canadian politics. By the end of this course, students should be familiar with the epistemological, conceptual, theoretical, and methodological challenges that emerge from a nuanced understanding of ideational contestation.

2 Course Codes and Passwords

Twitter
@cochrane_utsc

Turnitin
course id: 7350096
password: Canada

3 Assessment

3.1 Schedule and Weighting

Seminar classes depend on attendance and participation from all students. As such, attendance and participation are required components of this class. Two assignments, worth 25% each, are to be written about the assigned readings for weeks chosen by the student. These assignments are due by Sunday, at midnight, BEFORE the scheduled class, and they are not to exceed 10 pages in length. Students are not permitted to attend class and then submit a late assignment about that week's readings. A major research paper, which builds on the assigned readings, but extends beyond them, is due to turnitin.com on the last day of class. The major research paper is not to exceed 35 pages in length.

Assignment#1	25%	- Selected Week
Assignment#2	25%	- Selected Week
Research Essay	40%	- April 1st
Participation	10%	

3.2 Participation

The participation component of your grade is based on the quality of your contributions to in-class discussion. By the time of your class, you are expected to be sufficiently familiar with the readings and the key concepts to participate in the class discussion.

3.2.1 Essay Late Penalties

The essay assignments are due BEFORE the seminar by Sunday, at midnight. The late penalty is 10% of the assignment value for each day, or part thereof, that the work is late (including weekends). In the interests of fairness, students who have not completed the assignment by the time of their class are not permitted to attend class.

3.2.2 Extensions for Illness

Students who are ill, or who have dependents who are ill, are entitled to a combined maximum of 7 days of undocumented extension, provided that they notify me, prior to the assignment due date, that their work will be late. This is an 'honour system.' I do not normally require a letter from a doctor to substantiate an illness. Nonetheless, those who have not submitted their assignment are not allowed to attend class and THEN submit an assignment about that week's readings.

3.2.3 Extensions for Personal Distress

Students who are dealing with exceptional personal circumstances may be granted one undocumented seven day grace period for assignment due dates, provided that they contact me to inform me of their situation. Decisions about granting extensions in these cases will be made compassionately on a case-by-case basis, but extensions will not be granted for workload issues.

3.2.4 Extensions Requiring Documentation

In the interests of fairness, students who require more than 7 days worth of extension over the course of the semester will have to provide documentation, which accords with University policy re documentation, to justify the extra time.

3.2.5 Statement on Academic Integrity

Students who work hard and play by the rules will not come out of this course with a lower grade than someone who cheats. As the University Handbook on Student Rights and Responsibilities points out:

Honesty and fairness are considered fundamental values shared by students, staff and faculty at the University of Toronto. The University's policies and procedures that deal with cases of cheating, plagiarism and other forms of academic misconduct, are designed to protect the integrity of the institution and to maintain a community where competition is fair. As a result, U of T treats cases of academic misconduct very seriously. If it has been alleged that you committed an academic offense, you will find that the allegation is dealt with formally and seriously, and that the penalties can be severe if it is determined that you did cheat. All of the policies and procedures surrounding academic offenses are dealt within one policy: The Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters (the 'Code'). This booklet on Academic Integrity is intended to supplement the Code, but not to take its place as the official document on these matters. Nor does this booklet take the place of legal counsel. The full text of the Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters can be found in your Faculty Calendar or online at www.utoronto.ca/govcncl/pap/policies/behaveac.html.... **Ignorance of the rules does not excuse cheating or plagiarism.**

All instances of academic misconduct will be forwarded to the University for further review and discipline. For more information, please visit the website of the Center for Teaching Support and Innovation at the University of Toronto: Academic Integrity at the University of Toronto. If you have any questions about what constitutes plagiarism, please do not hesitate to ask me. For your benefit, however, here is just one example of an academic offence:

- A student includes word-for-word a sentence or a part of a sentence from a source, and although they cite the source as a reference at the end of the sentence and in the bibliography, they do not include the relevant passage within quotation marks. This is an example of plagiarism (see The Code) because it is tantamount to a claim that the words and the writing are your own. Changing a few words in a sentence does not resolve this problem. If the writing is from a source, and not from you, it belongs in quotation marks (i.e., “ ”).

3.2.6 Statement on the Use of *Turnitin*

To deter and detect academic misconduct, and to protect the integrity of the grades for the vast majority of students who are honest and careful, this course uses, among other things, *turnitin.com*, a tool which facilitates an analysis of textual similarities between sources. Thus,

students agree that by taking this course all required papers may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to Turnitin.com for the detection of plagiarism. All submitted papers will be included as source documents in the Turnitin.com reference database solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of such papers. The terms that apply to the University's use of the Turnitin.com service are described on the Turnitin.com web site.

4 Texts and Materials

- NOTE: Many books for this course are available online, through the university website, or via Google Books. Here is a list that I recommend that you purchase, though you will be able to find these ones online as well, and there are others that you may wish to purchase for future reference.
- Doxiadis, Apostolos, and Christos H. Papadimitriou. 2009. *Logicomix: An Epic Search for Truth*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury. (Bookstore)
- Downs, Anthony. 1957. *An Economic Theory of Democracy*. New York, NY: Harper.
- Freeden, Michael. 1998. *Ideologies and Political Theory*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press (online via Library).
- Haidt, Jonathan. 2012. *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion*. New York, NY: Random House. (Bookstore)
- Kahneman, Daniel. 2011. *Thinking, Fast and Slow*. New York, NY: Random House. (Bookstore)
- Lakeoff, George. 2009. *The Political Mind: A Cognitive Scientist's Guide to Your Brain and its Politics*. New York, NY: Penguin Books.
- Berger, Peter L. and Thomas Luckmann. 1966. *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge*. New York, NY: Anchor Books.
- Scott, W. Richard. 2013. *Institutions and Organizations: Ideas, Interests, and Identities*, 4th Ed. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.

5 Class Schedule

Class Attendance: In the event that you have to miss a class, please use the discussion board on the class website to catchup. I encourage you to use this board whenever you have a question, and to monitor this board regularly for an opportunity to answer the questions of others.

5.1 January 7: Introduction

5.1.1 Readings

- POL2012/490H1S Course Syllabus.

5.2 January 14: “The Great Debate”

5.2.1 Readings

- Laponce, Jean. 1981. *Left and Right: The Topography of Political Perceptions*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press. Chapter 6.
- Bobbio, Noberto. 1997. *Left and Right: The Significance of a Political Distinction*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press (easy book, main argument).
- Noel, Alain, and Jean-Philippe Therien. 2005. *Left and Right in Global Politics*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1.
- Remond, Rene. 1966. *The Right-Wing in France from 1815 to De Gaulle*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press. Chapter 1. (online via library)
- Gauchet, Marcel. 2006. *Right and Left*. In P. Nora (Ed.), *Realms of Memory: Rethinking the French Past*, Volume 1, pp. 241-298. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Downs, A. (1957). *An Economic Theory of Democracy*. New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc. (main argument).
- Brodie, J. and J. Jenson (1996). *Piercing the smokescreen: Stability and change in brokerage politics*. In A. B. Tanguay and A.-G. Gagnon (Eds.), *Canadian Parties in Transition*, Second Edition. Toronto, ON: Nelson.
- Carty, R. Kenneth. 2013. “Has Brokerage Politics Ended? Canadian Parties in the New Century,” in Amanda Bittner and Royce Koop eds. *Parties, Elections, and the Future of Canadian Politics*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press, 10-23.
- Johnston, Richard. 2013. “Situating the Canadian Case,” in Amanda Bittner and Royce Koop eds., *Parties, Elections, and the Future of Canadian Politics*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press, 284-307.

5.3 January 21: Ideology

5.3.1 Readings

- Knight, Kathleen. 2006. *Transformations of the Concept of Ideology in the Twentieth Century*. *American Political Science Review* 100(4): 619-626.
- Converse, Philip E. 1964. *The Nature of Belief Systems in Mass Publics*. In *Ideology and Discontent*, ed. David E. Apter. Glencoe, IL: Free Press, 206-261. [skim middle section]

- Fukuyama, Francis. 1998. The End of History? *The National Interest* 16(Summer): 3-18. (library website)
- Jost, J. (2006). The end of the end of ideology. *American Psychologist* 61 (7), 651670.
- Freedon, M. (1996). *Ideology and Political Theory: A Conceptual Approach*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1, 4, 8, and 11)
- Geertz, Clifford (1973). "Ideology as a Cultural System," in Clifford Geertz (eds.) *The Interpretation of Cultures*. New York, NY: Basic Books, 193-233.
- Johnston, R. (1988). The ideological structure of opinion on policy. In G. Perlin (Ed.), *Party Democracy in Canada: The Politics of National Party Conventions*, pp. 5470. Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall Canada.
- Christian, William, and Colin Campbell. 1974. *Political Parties and Ideologies in Canada: liberals, conservatives, socialists, nationalists*. Toronto, ON: McGraw-Hill Ryerson (main arguments).

5.4 January 28: "System One" and "System Two"

5.4.1 Readings

- Kahneman, Daniel. 2011. *Thinking Fast and Slow*. New York, NY: Random House.

5.5 February 4: Human Nature

5.5.1 Readings

- Doxiadis, A., C. Papadimitriou, A. Papadatos, and A. Donna (2009). *Logicomix: An Epic Search for Truth*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury.
- Plato. *The Republic of Plato*. Book IV.
- Darwin, C [1872] (1998). *The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. (Chapters 1-3).
- Izard, C. E. (2009). Emotion theory and research: Highlights, unanswered questions, and emerging issues. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 60, 1-25.
- Nummenmaa, Lauri, Enrico Glerean, Riitta Hari, and Jari K. Hietanen. 2013. "Bodily Maps of Emotions." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Available online: <http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2013/12/26/1321664111.full.pdf>
- Haidt, J. (2001). The emotional dog and its rational tail: a social intuitionist approach to moral judgment. *Psychological review*, 108(4), 814.
- Pizarro, D. A., Bloom, P. (2003). The intelligence of the moral intuitions: A comment on Haidt (2001). [available online].
- Haidt, J. (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion*. New York, NY: Pantheon Books. [Part 1].

5.6 February 11: “Groupishness”

5.6.1 Readings

- Forbes, H.D. 1997. *Ethnic Conflict: Commerce, Culture, and the Contact Hypothesis*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Haidt, J. (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion*. New York, NY: Pantheon Books. [Part 3].
- Tajfel, H. (1970). Experiments in intergroup discrimination. *Scientific American*, 223(5), 96-102.
- Abrams, D., Hogg, M. A. (2002). *Social identifications: A social psychology of intergroup relations and group processes*. Routledge.
- Green, D.P., B. Palmquist, and E. Schickler (2002). *Partisan Hearts and Minds*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. [Chapter 2].
- Quillian, L. (1995). Prejudice as a Response to Perceived Group Threat: Population Composition and Anti-Immigrant and Racial Prejudice in Europe. *American Sociological Review* 60(4): 586-611.
- Daniel J. Hopkins. 2010. “Politicized Places: Explaining Where and When Immigrants Provoke Local Opposition.” *American Political Science Review*. 104(1):40-60.

5.7 February 18: Reading Week

5.8 February 25: Personality

5.8.1 Readings

- Pratto, F., Sidanius, J., Stallworth, L. M., Malle, B. F. (1994). Social dominance orientation: A personality variable predicting social and political attitudes. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 67(4), 741.
- McCrae, R. R. and P. T. Costa (1999). A five-factor theory of personality. In *A Handbook of Personality: Theory and Research*, 2nd Edition, pp. 102-138. New York, NY: The Guilford Press.
- Carney, D. R., J. T. Jost, S. D. Gosling, and J. Potter (2008). The secret lives of liberals and conservatives: Personality profiles, interaction styles, and the things they leave behind. *Political Psychology* 29(6), 807-840.
- Gerber, A. S., Huber, G. A., Doherty, D., Dowling, C. M., Ha, S. E. (2010). Personality and political attitudes: Relationships across issue domains and political contexts. *American Political Science Review*, 104(01), 111-133.
- Haidt, J. (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Government*. New York, NY: Pantheon Books. [Part 2].

5.9 March 4: Genes, Biology, and Ideology

5.9.1 Readings

- Alford, J. R., C. L. Funk, and J. R. Hibbing (2005). Are political orientations genetically transmitted? *American Political Science Review* 99(2), 153-167.

- Bell, Edward, Julie Aitken Schermer, and Philip A. Vernon. 2009. The Origins of Political Attitudes and Behaviours: An Analysis Using Twins. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 42(4): 855-879.
 - Charney, Evan. 2008. "Genes and Ideologies." *Perspectives on Politics* 6(2): 299-319.
 - Alford, John R., Carolyn L. Funk, and John R. Hibbing. 2008. "Beyond Liberals and Conservatives to Political Genotypes and Phenotypes." *Perspectives on Politics* 6(June): 321-328.
 - Charney, Evan. 2008. "Politics, Genetics, and 'Greedy Reductionism.'" *Perspectives on Politics* 6(June): 337-343.
 - Tuschman, A. (2013). *Our Political Nature: The Evolutionary Origins of What Divides Us*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books (main argument).
 - Buchen, L. (2012). "Biology and Ideology: The Anatomy of Politics." *Nature*. 490(October): 466-468.
 - Fowler, James H. and Darren Schreiber. 2008. "Biology, Politics, and the Emerging Science of Human Nature." *Science* 322(November): 912-914.
 - Haidt, J. (2012). *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion*. New York, NY: Pantheon Books. [Part 1]
- R Fowler, J.H., L.A. Baker, and C.T. Dawes (2008). "Genetic Variation in Political Participation." *American Political Science Review* 102(2): 233-248.
- R Charney, E., and W. English (2012). "Candidate Genes and Political Behaviour." *American Political Science Review* 106(1): 1-34.

5.10 March 11: The Social Context

5.10.1 Readings

- Inglehart, Ronald (1971). "The Silent Revolution in Europe: Intergenerational Change in Post-Industrial Societies." *American Political Science Review* 65(4): 991-1017.
- Huckfeldt, Robert, and John Sprague (1987). "Networks in Context: The Social Flow of Political Information." *American Political Science Review* 81(4): 1197-1216.
- Tversky, Amos, and Daniel Kahneman (1981). "The Framing of Decisions and the Psychology of Choice." *Science* 211(4481): 453-458.
- Iyengar, Shanto, and Donald Kinder (2009). *News that Matters*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 112-133.
- Cutler, Fred. 2002. "The Simplest Shortcut of All: Sociodemographic Characteristics and Electoral Choice." *Journal of Politics* 64(2): 466-490.
- Berger, P.L., and T. Luckmann (1967). *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge*. New York, NY: Random House. (a classic, but dense reading)

5.11 March 18: Language, Concepts and Categories

5.11.1 Readings

- de Saussure, F. (1959). *Course in General Linguistics*. New York, NY: Philosophical Library. (Part One: General Principles)
 - Roy, Deb (2011). "The birth of a word." [online lecture]. TedTalks. Available Online [accessed 11 December 2013]
 - Sartori, G. (1970). "Concept Misformation in Comparative Politics." *American Political Science Review* 64(4), 1033-1053.
 - Smith, E. E., Shoben, E. J., Rips, L. J. (1974). Structure and process in semantic memory: A featural model for semantic decisions. *Psychological review*, 81(3), 214.
 - Berlin, Brent, and Paul Kay (1969). *Basic Colour Terms: Their Universality and Evolution*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. (Introduction)
 - Mervis, C. B. and E. Rosch (1981). "Categorization of natural objects." *Annual Review of Psychology* 32(1), 89-115.
 - Lakoff, G. (1987). *Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press (Chapter 1 and 2).
 - Boroditsky, L. (2001). "Does language shape thought?: Mandarin and English speakers' conceptions of time." *Cognitive Psychology*, 43(1), 1-22.
 - Hartshorne, J.K. (2013). How to Understand the Deep Structures of Language. *Scientific American* (September 17, 2013).
- R Derrida, J. (1973). *Speech and phenomena: and other essays on Husserl's theory of signs*. Evanston, IL: Northwestern Univ Press.

5.12 March 25: Institutions and Organizations

5.13 Readings

- Scott, W. Richard. 2013. *Institutions and Organizations: Ideas, Interests, and Identities*, 4th Ed. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- Wilson, James Q. 1995. *Political Organizations*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press (main argument).
- Schlesinger, Joseph A. 1984. "On the Theory of Party Organization." *Journal of Politics* 46(2): 369-400.
- Schlesinger, Joseph A. 1975. "The Primary Goals of Political Parties: A Clarification of Positive Theory." *American Political Science Review* 69(3): 840-849.
- Cairns, Alain. 1968. "The Electoral and the Party System in Canada, 1921-1965." *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 1(1): 55-80.
- Cross, William and Lisa Young (2002). "Policy attitudes of party members in Canada: Evidence of ideological politics." *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 35(4), 859-880.
- Cross, William, and Lisa Young (2004). "The Contours of Political Party Membership in Canada." *Party Politics* 10(4): 427-444.

5.14 April 1: Systems and Systems Thinking

5.14.1 Readings

- Rogers, E. M. (2010). *Diffusion of Innovations*. Chicago, IL: Simon and Schuster. [Chapter 1]
- Jervis, R. (1999). *System Effects: Complexity in Political and Social Life*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Hayek, F. (1994). "The theory of complex phenomena." In M. Martin and L. C. McIntyre (Eds.), *Readings in the Philosophy of Social Science*, pp. 5569. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Holland, John H. 1998. *Emergence: From Chas to Order*. New York, NY: Basic Books.
- von Wright, Georg Henrik. 1971. *Explanation and Understanding*. Ithaca, NJ: Cornell University Press (esp. chapters 1-2).