

Revision	Date	Reason for Revision
0	03.03.2005	Accreditation handbook online
01	04.04.2005	Accreditation of the BA program
02	15.07.2005	Conversion to ECTS credit points
03	02.09.2005	Update faculty
04	14.10.2005	Title correction – <i>Contemporary</i> European History since 1789
05	30.07.2007	Change of university name and update faculty
06	16.08.2007	Replacement of Course ‘Scientific Work and Learning Skills’ by ‘Academic and Professional Skills’
07	20.08.2008	Revision of Handbook Curriculum Reform
08	13.07.2009/ 08.09.2009	Faculty update
09	15.02.11	Course changes in mandatory table
10	24.05.2012	Course changes in mandatory table

**Accreditation of the BA program in
International Politics and History**

Jacobs University has been re-accredited by the German Council of Science and Humanities (Wissenschaftsrat) in 2008 for the duration of 10 years.

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This table is subject to change. Students are required to check the online course catalogue every semester.

International Politics and History						
	type	course number	term	year	semester	credits
CORE COMPONENT I: International Politics and History						75.0
<i>I. Module: The Evolution of International Politics</i>						
International Institutions	Seminar	910 102	Fall	1	I	5.0
International Relations in the Nineteenth Century	Lecture	850 201	Spring	1	II	5.0
International Relations in the Twentieth Century	Seminar	850 202	Spring	2	IV	5.0
International Security	Seminar	970 301	Fall	3	V	5.0
<i>II. Module: Economics and Politics</i>						
Introduction to Economics	Lecture	930 201	Fall	2	III	5.0
Modern Economic History since the Industrial Revolution	Lecture	840 202	Spring	2	IV	5.0
European Integration	Lecture	970 122	Fall	3	V	5.0
International Economics	Lecture	910 301	Fall	3	V	5.0
<i>III. Module: Comparative Politics and Communication</i>						
Comparing Political Systems	Lecture	910 101	Fall	1	I	5.0
Public Management and Public Policy	Seminar	970 202	Spring	1	II	5.0
Democratic Governance	Seminar	910 202	Spring	3	VI	5.0
<i>IV. Module: Comparative History</i>						
Contemporary European History since 1789	Lecture	830 102	Fall	1	I	5.0
North American History	Seminar	830 101	Fall	2	III	5.0
Modern Asian History	Seminar	820 201	Fall	2	III	5.0
History of Globalization	Seminar	850 322	Spring	3	VI	5.0
CORE COMPONENT II: Methods and Statistics						35.0
<i>Module I: Practical Scholarly Skills</i>						
Academic and Professional Skills	Modules	990 100	Fall	1	I	2.5
BA Thesis Seminar	Seminar	990 301	Spring	3	VI	7.5
<i>Module II: Research Methods and Techniques</i>						
Introduction to Empirical Research and Research Design	Lecture	990 111	Fall	1	I	5.0
Statistical Methods I: Exploring Relationships and Comparing Groups	Lecture/Lab	990 102	Spring	1	II	5.0
Statistical Methods II: Classification, Modeling, and Prediction	Lecture/Lab	990 201	Fall	2	III	5.0
<i>Module III: Research Concepts and Methodologies</i>						
The Logic of Comparative Research OR Foundations of Cultural Analysis	Seminar	990 211 / 990 131	Fall	2	III	5.0
Students choose one out of the following courses: Econometrics, Secondary Data Analysis, Meta-Analysis, Structural Equation Modeling, Qualitative Research			Spring	2	IV	5.0
CORE COMPONENT III: SHSS Electives & Language Courses						40.0
SHSS Electives (6-8 courses) / Language Courses (up to 4 courses á 2.5 credit points)						
CORE COMPONENT IV: Transdisciplinary Courses						
(6 courses) 6 transdisciplinary courses (Engineering and Science Courses or University Studies Courses)						30.0
Internship			Summer	2	IV	0.0
Total Credits for the BA in International Politics and History						180.0

I. Concept

1. Philosophy

In the twenty-first century, politics is generally embedded in international structures, shaped by transnational activities and governed by international institutions. Interactions in economy, society, and culture therefore increasingly transgress national territories. This development may appear new to some observers but it has in fact a history reaching back at least to the eighteenth century. The continuing transformation can only be mastered when its historical origins are realized and when the pertinent insights are applied which the social sciences offer to us. The program in International Politics and History (IPH) probes the foundations of international politics in terms of institutions, processes and ideologies. Students in the Major acquire the analytical tools of political science theories and historical inquiries. They come to a critical understanding of present issues and gain the necessary knowledge of developments which have formed today's world during the past two centuries. The Bachelor of Arts in International Politics and History is a first step towards a career in international affairs.

The concept of the IPH curriculum is based on three fundamental dimensions which can be distinguished in the study of international phenomena. First, it recognizes the importance of relations between states and other forms of organization in the modern world. Understanding their interaction requires knowledge about the evolution of the states system, the development of international institutions, diplomacy, and the issue of security. While relations of this kind assume that the actors remain unchanged in principle, the second dimension of international transfers emphasizes the exchanges which take place across borders. It therefore highlights the transformations affected by international activities in nations and societies. Transnational changes have occurred in economic history since the industrial revolution; technology, communication, and cultural factors also play a significant role as does, of course, politics. The third dimension in the study of international politics and history is the comparative perspective. We can only realize the effects of exchanges and explain the relations if we know about the differences and similarities which exist internationally. For this purpose comparative politics and comparative history provide essential insights not only into the political systems and history of the Western World but also across different regions of the globe. While European developments figure prominently in the curriculum, North America and non-Western parts of the world, like Asia, will also be treated in their own right as well as through the systematic study of international institutions, economics and ideas which have shaped international politics and history.

While individual courses and modules may focus on one or the other of these three dimensions, taken together the IPH curriculum teaches students an encompassing as well as an analytical understanding of international developments. Problems can not be adequately understood, let alone solved,

without drawing on the intellectual resources of various disciplines. The Major in International Politics and History combines the advantages of a social science education with the broad cultural knowledge that nowadays is essential in a variety of professional and non-professional contexts.

The IPH-curriculum intends not only to prepare students intellectually for the challenges of cooperation across disciplinary borders, but also socially and culturally for the challenges of transnationality. Jacobs University is committed to ensuring a high degree of diversity of its student body. Currently, students from more than 90 countries are enrolled in the existing programs. This ensures that not only the insights of different disciplines meet in the class room, but also the experiences and concerns of different regions, cultures and traditions. The language of instruction is English. By its very nature, Jacobs University is therefore concerned with international relations in the broadest sense, both through its students and faculty, who possess profound international experience and come from various academic institutions in different parts of the world.

2. Structure

The IPH-curriculum is a three year program leading to a Bachelor of Arts in International Politics and History. The Major forms an academic core around which the whole study program focuses. A solid and innovative training in methods is a further cornerstone of the curriculum. Following the American model of a broad liberal arts education students are also required to engage in other fields – in neighboring fields in the humanities and social sciences as well as some transdisciplinary courses jointly taught with the School of Engineering and Science. The course work is organized into four components.

Core Component I (International Politics and History): 15 mandatory courses introduce students to basic issues and theories in the evolution of international politics, international economics, and comparative politics and history. The modules combine a political and social science perspective with a historical approach to international problems in the past and present. Besides political questions in the narrower sense, the courses in all modules impart fundamental knowledge about the institutions, mechanisms and ideas from the perspective of international law, finance, communication and intercultural exchanges. A strong comparative element provides students with broadly based knowledge reaching beyond the national realm and also beyond Europe.

Core Component II (Methods and Statistics): The Methods and Statistics Curriculum is a common program for all students majoring in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences comprising 7 courses and is taught by a specialized team of professors. It introduces students to practical academic skills, to research methods and techniques, and to research concepts and methodologies. The disciplines involved in IPH share research problems and methods, but they also profit from certain differences in methodological

approaches. In later semesters, students majoring in International Politics and History may choose to take some courses more specifically geared towards problems of qualitative research as in the humanities or courses more focused on the quantitative social sciences.

Component III (SHSS Electives and Language Courses): Students majoring in International Politics and History choose 6 – 8 so-called elective courses, which are not the same as mandatories in IPH, from the regular course offerings of all undergraduate programs in the SHSS. This gives them a wide choice of opportunities to study different fields thereby complementing or deepening their knowledge of International Politics and History. Additionally, students may take up to four language courses.

Component IV (Transdisciplinary Courses): The IPH-curriculum builds two bridges to engineering and science. IPH-students take elective courses from the offerings of Engineering and Science (Other School Electives) as well as so-called University Studies Courses (USCs). University Studies Courses are a specialty of Jacobs University. They are taught jointly by one professor of each of the two Schools on a topic linking the social sciences and engineering or the sciences. In these courses, transdisciplinarity comes into itself. In total each student must take six transdisciplinary courses during the course of their studies.

II. Organization

This section provides information on the organizational principles and procedures of the International Politics and History curriculum.

1. Formal requirements

The minimum of 36 courses in the International Politics and History curriculum lead to a BA degree after three years (i.e., six semesters). Most courses count 5.0 ECTS credit points. Hence, 180 ECTS credit points are needed to obtain the BA degree in International Politics and History. Compared with other grading systems, Jacobs University's grading scheme looks as follows:

Table 1: Jacobs University Grading Scheme

Jacobs University Numerical Value	European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)	American Grade	American Numerical Value	Jacobs Univ. GPA
1.0	Excellent (A)	A+	4.33	1.00 – 1.16
1.33 1.67	Very Good (B)	A A-	4.00 3.67	1.17 – 1.83
2.00 2.33	Good (C)	B+ B	3.33 3.00	1.84 – 2.49
2.67 3.00 3.33	Satisfactory (D)	B- C+ C	2.67 2.33 2.00	2.50 – 3.49
3.67 4.00 4.33	Sufficient (E)	C- D+ D	1.67 1.33 1.00	3.50 – 4.49
4.67 5.00	Failing (F)	D- F	0.67 0.00	4.50 – 5.00

Please see “Policies & Regulations” on our website.

At Jacobs University students may choose to take a double major, or in very exceptional cases, a combined major. It is not possible for students to take a double major in International Politics and History, and Integrated Social Sciences and International Politics and History and Global Economic Management. Please see the "Policies and Regulations" on the website for further information.

Furthermore, all undergraduate students are required to complete an internship, normally to be accomplished between the second and third year of study. The internship must last at least two consecutive months. Each student must file a report with the Career Services Center shortly after completion of the internship experience. Information about the internship will be listed on the transcript. It is recommended that IPH students carry out their internship abroad. For more information on internships see <http://www.jacobs-university.de/career-services/internship>.

Student performance is assessed exclusively within the courses taken. There are no separate final examinations. The requirements for each course are flexible and are specified in advance. For introductory courses, the usual assessment format consists of a mid-term and a final written exam. In more advanced courses, it may include oral presentations, classroom discussion, position papers or a research paper. The BA thesis is also written and evaluated as part of a specific course for which students earn 7.5 ECTS credit points. As a matter of policy, there are no courses that require physical presence alone (no *Sitzscheine*).

Students are informed about their grades regularly and quickly. They have access through an electronic system (campus.net) to the grades for all the courses they have taken from the beginning of their studies as well as their grade point average for each semester. They also receive a transcript with the final degree. This detailed record is particularly important for students who apply to study programs abroad (e.g. graduate school).

2. Organization of the coursework

The sequence of the IPH courses leads students from more general to more specific subjects. Each course lasts one semester (14 weeks). Students usually meet twice a week for sessions of 75 minutes. The course content is largely pre-defined by the curriculum. Introductory courses are generally offered as lectures and more advanced courses as seminars. Lab classes constitute an integral element of the methods courses.

Participation in a course requires electronic registration. Courses can be dropped or added during the first two weeks of a semester. After that deadline, participation is mandatory. Each course has its own website in campus.net with important information such as a short summary of the course content, substantive and formal course requirements, and a syllabus detailing reading material, forms of examination, substantial foci, thematic sequences as well as learning targets. An online discussion forum is available for each course where participants can further discuss class topics or access additional teaching materials. All students need laptops and will have access to a wireless network which allows for flexible use of electronic information resources inside and outside the classroom.

3. Faculty

The International Politics and History curriculum is taught by a faculty with different disciplinary backgrounds. The professors are not separated into a different department, but form an integrated body with the professors in the social sciences and the humanities. Thus, the transdisciplinary character of the program also extends to the professors teaching it.

The IPH core curriculum will be taught primarily, but not exclusively, by the following Professors:

- Prof. Dr. Matthijs Bogaards, Professor of Political Science
- Prof. Dr. Marc Frey, Professor of International History, Helmut Schmidt Chair of International History
- Prof. Dr. Philipp Genschel, Professor of Political Science
- Prof. Dr. Steven Ney, Professor of Policy Sciences
- Prof. Dr. Dominic Sachsenmaier, Professor of Modern Asian History
- Prof. Dr. Rainer Tetzlaff, Professor of Development and African Studies
- Prof. Dr. Corinna Unger, Professor of Modern European History
- Prof. Dr. Marco Verweij, Professor of Political Science
- Prof. Dr. Welf Werner, Professor of International Economics

The methods component is taught by additional faculty:

- Prof. Dr. Klaus Boehnke, Professor of Social Science Methodology
- Dr. Karina De Santis, University Lecturer in Statistics and Methods
- Dr. Özen Odag, University Lecturer in Methods
- Prof. Dr. Margrit Schreier, Professor of Empirical Methods in the Humanities and Social Sciences
- Prof. Dr. Colin Vance, Adjunct Professor of Quantitative Methods
- Prof. Dr. Adalbert Wilhelm, Professor of Statistics, Commerzbank Chair of Information Management

III. Content

1. Core Component I (IPH)

1.1 Structure

The curriculum offers a thorough insight into current international issues and their path dependency. It combines a political science approach with historical methods, including the treatment of fundamental forms of international law, finance and trade regimes and intercultural exchanges. In combination with the strong comparative dimensions students will be made aware of differences, similarities and interactions between political systems and cultures in Europe and beyond.

Courses in Political Science and History form the core of the IPH program. Students receive a solid factual knowledge of present international politics and its historical development. They study the transformation of the states system from an essentially European affair into a world system during the nineteenth century. They learn about the origins of wars, the impact of modern military conflicts as well as the experience of peace-making and crisis management during the twentieth century. The historical dialectics of globalization and fragmentation will be imparted to students. The political science courses cover the most important fields including institutional structures, issues of governance, diplomacy and economic affairs as well as problems of transnational mass communication and technological transfer. Methodological training provides students with the skills necessary to acquire such wide knowledge and, at the same time, analyze matters in detail. Theoretical reflections in turn enable them to put the facts into perspective. They acquire an understanding of how political, economic, and cultural facts are related, and they learn to see the causality behind seemingly unrelated events.

1.2 Modules and Courses

The curriculum in International Politics and History is divided into four modules.

Module I: The Evolution of International Politics (4 courses)

Module II: Economics and Politics (4 courses)

Module III: Comparative Politics and Communication (3 courses)

Module IV: Comparative History (4 courses)

Module I: The Evolution of International Politics

Semester: 1 - 5
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 20 ECTS

The module introduces students to the history and structure of international relations from the ascendancy of the nation states in the nineteenth to century to the governance of today's international society. It covers events, issues and theories combining a historical and political science approach.

910 102 International Institutions

Type: Seminar
Semester: Fall 1 / Semester I
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

The governance structures of the nation state are increasingly complemented and challenged by international institutions. This seminar offers an in-depth overview of the structures and effects of such institutions in the fields of security and economic relations. The focus is on major international organizations at the global level, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund, and on regional organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

850 201 International Relations in the Nineteenth Century

Type: Lecture
Semester: Spring 1 / Semester II
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This course provides a panoramic perspective on major processes of lasting importance to the 19th century and beyond. Transcending the constraints of national histories and of European-centered analyses, the course aims at providing students with a deeper understanding – and appreciation – of major world regions and of the multifarious transformations which impacted on the international order of the nineteenth century. Moving beyond the history of international relations proper, the themes and the regional histories are designed to probe compressions of time and space. By making use of the

historical concepts of comparisons and transfers, the course deals with the following topics: revolutions around the world; the rise of the state and of international law; European, African, and Asian international orders; colonialism; and internationalism and nationalism.

850 202 International Relations in the Twentieth Century

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IV
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

The seminar builds on the previous lecture on nineteenth century international relations. It provides an opportunity for a more detailed study of international relations in a broad sense, i.e. including politics and transnational activities. The analysis of major conflicts and developments from the First World War to the end of the Cold War provides students with a critical understanding of the making of today's world. Through the close reading of available documents and the engagement with scholarly debates, the structure of international relations, its institutions and underlying forces, as well as major events which shaped politicians' behavior gain life. The course focuses on issues like the origins of wars, peace-making, collective security, crisis management, economic dependency and cultural diplomacy. It highlights features particular to the twentieth century; the potential of mass destruction and its realization, the role of ideologies, the expansion of international organizations, economic relations and an increasing but uneven linkage between societies all over the world. The tension between fragmentation and globalization, which we still see today, is thus explained in historical terms.

970 301 International Security

Type: Seminar
Semester: Fall 3 / Semester V
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

During the Cold War, issues of international security were determining the international political scene. The risk of major international crises if not outright war determined strategic thinking and behavior. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, it appeared that humanitarian intervention rather than military security was becoming the new paradigm. After September 2001, however, more aggressive conceptions of international security have again come to the fore. The goal of this course is to introduce major empirical issues about international security in a theoretically informed way, for example nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The course therefore requires both a strong interest in theory and a willingness to engage in some research about the historical evidence.

Module II: Economics and Politics

Semester:	3 - 5
Frequency:	yearly
Credits:	20 ECTS

The courses in this module analyze the basic political and economic processes and structures that shape international politics and international institutions. The underlying idea is that understanding of international politics requires basic knowledge of economics, economic history and international economics.

930 201 Introduction to Economics

<i>Type:</i>	Lecture
<i>Semester:</i>	Fall 2 / Semester III
<i>Credits Points:</i>	5 ECTS

This lecture introduces students to the institution of the market. It reconstructs the micro-logic of market exchanges at the level of individual market participants (microeconomics), analyzes the resulting macro-patterns at the level of market aggregates (macroeconomics), and looks into the role that governments play in defining, shaping, and destroying market relations.

Students who successfully complete this course will not receive credits towards the 180 ECTS-credits required for the BA degree from the courses *Microeconomics (032 101)* and *Macroeconomics (031 102)*. These courses are mutually exclusive due to comparable content.

840 202 Modern Economic History since the Industrial Revolution

<i>Type:</i>	Lecture
<i>Semester:</i>	Spring 2 / Semester IV
<i>Credits Points:</i>	5 ECTS

The major economic transformation of the world that started in 18th-century England constitutes the core concern of this lecture. Since the field of modern economic history has witnessed a major transformation, with a significant expansion of both its subject area and its theoretical foundations, the classical process of the Industrial Revolution in technology and production will form an important starting point, but will not any more exclusively define this field. Attention will also be given to the preconditions of industrial growth in the

agricultural and commercial economy of early-modern Europe. The history of economic processes has begun to include not just production, but also trade and consumption, as modern societies are increasingly defined as “consumer societies”. In addition, the “cultural turn” has had its impact also on economic history, leading to a new emphasis on economic action, economic ideology, and the cultural implications of economic behavior. The lecture provides an overview over both classical and new topics in modern economic history, from early-modern beginnings to postwar economies after 1945 and issues of economic “globalization”, and at the same time introduces students to different ways of conceptualizing past economies. The chief interest lies on Western economies, but their interrelations with local and dependent economies on the fringes of the Western world are also considered.

970 122 European Integration

Type: Lecture
Semester: Fall 3 / Semester VI
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

The course offers an introduction into the substantial and analytical issues of European integration. It is divided into three parts. It starts out by reviewing the historical landmarks in the development of the European Union - the Treaty of Rome, the Single European Act, Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, and the recent constitutional convention (part I). It then proceeds to the analysis of the policies and politics which unfold on this base. Four major policy-making institutions of the Union are inspected - the European Court of Justice, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, and the European Parliament. Their interaction in the policy-making process will be scrutinized and some of the policy outcomes are examined (part II). Finally, students take a cursory look at the three main staples on offer for theorizing European integration - intergovernmentalism, neo-functionalism, and the governance approach (part III).

910 301 International Economics

Type: Lecture
Semester: Fall 3 / Semester VI
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

The economic space of the market and the political space of the nation state have never coincided perfectly and the process of globalization has increased the gap. This lecture looks at the economic factors driving this process, in particular at the determinants of international trade, international factor movements, and the foreign exchange market. It examines the emergence of multinational corporations, and analyzes their role in international markets and

national politics. It also considers the interaction between global markets and national development.

Students who successfully complete this course will not receive credits towards the 180 ECTS-credits required for the BA degree from the course International Trade (032 302). These courses are mutually exclusive due to comparable content.

Module III: Comparative Politics and Communication

Semester: 1 - 6
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 15 ECTS

Understanding international politics, past or present, requires a basic comparative understanding of domestic politics. This module focuses on how political systems function and puts a particular emphasis on the analysis of communication patterns in modern media societies.

910 101 Comparing Political Systems

Type: Lecture
Semester: Fall 1 / Semester I
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

The nation state is the central governance structure in contemporary society. Combining abstract reasoning and empirical case studies, this lecture introduces students to patterns and problems of state organization. It starts with a comparison of authoritarian, totalitarian, and democratic regimes. It continues with a review of central features of democracies, such as political parties, electoral systems, executive-legislative relations, federalism, and constitutional review, and ends by looking into transitions to democracy in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

970 202 Public Management and Public Policy

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 1 / Semester II
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This course introduces the student to the theory and practice of public management and public policy analysis. On the one hand, the course will provide the student with an overview of what public management is today, how it has changed in the past 30 or so years and where it is going. Not only

will the course expose students to contemporary thinking in public management, by looking at the way public managers the world over deal with today's policy challenges, the course will also allow students to apply this knowledge to real cases. On the other hand, the course exposes students to the conceptual and methodological tool-box of contemporary policy analysis and, by drawing on real-life examples from a variety of policy domains, shows students how academic and professional policy analysts bring this tool-box to bear on issues of public management and public policy. Additionally, the course will show how different socio-cultural, political or disciplinary frames of references shape policy analysis and how policy analysts can use these frames to sharpen their understanding of the way public institutions are managed.

910 202 Democratic Governance

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 3 / Semester VI
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

Democracy is both a normative ideal and an empirical type of political governance. This seminar explores both dimensions. It is divided into three parts. The first part, "What is democracy?", deals with conceptual foundations and the most important structural properties of democracies: the principles of representation and majoritarian rule. The second part, "The performance of democracies?", is devoted to the achievements and shortcomings of democratic systems in terms of conflict management, welfare maximization and international peace. The last section, "Challenges to democracy", deals with the most important contemporary problems of democracy such as globalization, societal fragmentation and the issue of universalism.

Module IV: Comparative History

Semester: 2 - 6
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 20 ECTS

Understanding international politics requires a broad knowledge of the important world regions and civilizations. The module gives students a comparative perspective through overviews and deeper insights into European, North American and Non-Western History. It also deals with the links between these regions, particularly with the history of technology, which materially shaped the world during the past two centuries.

830 102 Contemporary European History since 1789

Type: Lecture
Semester: Fall 1 / Semester I
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This course provides a broad overview of European history between the French Revolution and the end of the 20th century. The objective of this lecture is an introduction to a historical understanding of major processes in those two centuries, and the emphasis therefore is rather on historical concepts and interpretations than on summarizing facts and events. The course makes students aware of the particular identity of a common European history, and on the other hand, teaches them about the diversity of European cultures and regions of modern European history. Topics include the transformation of Ancient Régimes and revolutionary change; the emergence of industrial societies and economies; the formation of nation-states and empire-building, modern political ideologies such as liberalism, nationalism, or socialism; war, dictatorship and the European dimensions of the Holocaust; post-war prosperity and environmental changes.

830 101 North American History

Type: Seminar
Semester: Fall 2 / Semester III
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

North America, and the United States in particular, has developed a particular society and identity which sets it apart from both Europe and other non-European cultures (such as Asia, Africa). The origins of North American society in a mixture of indigenous, European, and African influences at the same time provides an excellent paradigm for analyzing problems of cultural identity, of settler societies and post-colonial legacies, and of today's "multiculturalism". At the same time, the United States, as the only remaining "super-power" in the 21st century and as the leader in defining the world's popular culture, has an impact on the past and present of all other world regions that needs to be explained and understood. A third rationale for this course is the American model of education around which Jacobs University is built; hence, a deeper understanding of American culture is expected to be part of the history students' education. – As a lecture, this course provides an overview of North American history from pre-Columbian beginnings to the late twentieth century. Students will be introduced to the major themes and problems in British colonial America, and in the national history of the United States; at the same time, they learn about interpretations and historiographical concepts relating to American history (e.g., "American exceptionalism"). Besides providing the students with this basic knowledge

and understanding, the course may approach American history with an emphasis on a particular problem or perspective (e.g., “democracy”, “race relations and multicultural society”, “America in the world”).

820 201 Modern Asian History

Type: Seminar
Semester: Fall 2 / Semester III
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This lecture is conceived as an introduction to the history of South-, Southeast and East Asia from the 19th century to the present. Depending on the academic specialization of the professor, the focus can be on one region. Emphasis is being put on the connections, but also the demarcations within regions as well as their position within a global system of exchanges and power. The lecture combines a discussion of major developments with problems of Asian approaches to history. Major themes include but are not restricted to: the development of nationalisms and states; a discussion of colonialism and imperialism; problems of peace and war; identities; selected issues of social and cultural history (such as the role of religion in culture and society, ethnic relations; gender relations, etc.).

850 322 History of Globalization

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 3 / Semester VI
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

Globalization is a central paradigm for our time; it is both a descriptive and an analytical category. Less well known are the antecedents and earlier phases of globalization. This seminar introduces students to the history of globalization from the 16th to the 20th century. The focus is on structural developments like transportation, communication, migrations, economic issues as well as on the impact of these issues on the intellectual conception of the world. Integration and fragmentation, interaction, transfer and cooperation are the main methodological tools by which the multi-layered histories of globalization are reconstructed. Finally, the seminar looks at dominant theories of globalization.

2. Core Component II (Methods and Statistics)

2.1 Structure

While the Core Component (Integrated Cultural Studies) examines the theoretical ramifications of *specific* works of art and literature in a historical setting, Component II (Methods and Statistics) allows students to complement

their analyses of cultural particulars with methods and skills aimed at the understanding of more general social phenomena. The aim is to enable students to design, conduct, evaluate and present empirical research. To this end, the courses in the methods component provide students with a sound understanding of the concepts and assumptions behind specific methods and research techniques, as well as practical experience in the application of these methods and techniques. Lab classes are an integral part of the coursework.

Table 2: Core Component II (Methods and Statistics)

<p><u>General Problem</u></p> <p>Designing, Conducting, Evaluating and Presenting Empirical Research</p>		
<p>Module I: Practical Scholarly Skills</p>	<p>Module II: Research Methods and Techniques</p>	<p>Module III: Research Concepts and Methodologies</p>

The methods component consists of 6 mandatory courses organized into three modules. Each module focuses on a different aspect of the research process. The first module concentrates on basic scholarly skills, such as literature searches and retrievals, purposeful reading, summarizing prior research, and information extraction, and teaches students to present and communicate the results of scholarly work effectively (Module I: Practical Scholarly Skills). The second module introduces students to quantitative and qualitative approaches to research design, information collection and processing, and enables them to choose and apply appropriate analytical techniques to empirical data (Module II: Research Methods and Techniques). The third module examines different methodologies, and their underlying concepts and rationales. It addresses issues of data reliability and concept validity, and alerts students to the assumptions implicit in different research methods and techniques (Module III: Research Concepts and Methodologies).

Table 2 summarizes the structure of the Methods Component.

2.2 Modules and Courses

Module I: Practical Scholarly Skills

Semester: 1 - 6
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 10 ECTS

Learning Outcomes:

Proficiency in finding, evaluating and assessing reliable and relevant academic sources

Competence in locating, evaluating and assessing reliable and relevant qualitative as well as quantitative data

Mastery of relevant practical skills

Mastery of rhetoric and presentation skills

Competence in selecting, developing, and addressing a research question

Competence in scholarly writing

Understanding of and adherence to the ethical principles of academic conduct

Content:

Practical scholarly skills are learned and acquired throughout the duration of the studies. The two courses in this module provide an explicit frame for this continuous learning process. The first course starts with a mandatory component in the first semester that introduces the fundamental principles and procedures of scientific inquiry and scholarly work. Students will learn the criteria, formats and means to find, assess and evaluate academic sources as well as data. They will be enabled to see the common grounds in this respect shared by the individual disciplines and also learn the aspects that are characteristic for the individual disciplines. The content of the core component is selected in such a way that students receive a common basic training to successfully engage in academic work on the undergraduate level and adhere to the principles of academic integrity. Throughout all six semesters of the program students then can choose from different workshop options equipping students with career related practical skills.

The second course, taught in the last semester, focuses on the skills involved in generating, presenting and communicating research results, and assists students with designing and conducting their first independent research project, the baccalaureate thesis.

In this module students acquire the necessary practical scholarly skills to enter successfully either upon graduate studies or the labor market.

990 100 Academic and Professional Skills

Type: Modules
Semester: Fall 1 / Semester I
Credits Points: 2.5 ECTS

The Academic and Professional Skills (APS) module aims at broadening students' key qualifications to increase academic success, foster career planning, and enhance employability. The APS module is mandatory for all students of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences (SHSS) and the following majors: International Logistics, Integrated Environmental Studies, Cognitive Psychology and Neuroscience, Information Management and Systems and Global Economics and Management. APS consists of one obligatory course "Academic skills in a nutshell: an introduction to writing an academic paper" (1.6 credits), which must be completed in the first semester of studies, and a series of elective workshops (0.9 credits), which can be completed during the three years at Jacobs University. Students pass the APS module when they successfully obtain a total of 2.5 credits, including the obligatory course.

"Academic skills in a nutshell: an introduction to writing an academic paper" introduces students to the basic principles and procedures of scientific inquiry. Students will learn the essentials of writing an academic paper, which will prepare them for academic life at the university level and enable them to be more successful throughout their studies. On successful completion of the course students will be awarded 1.6 credits toward the overall APS module credit.

The elective credits in the APS module cover a wide range of professional, academic, coping, and interpersonal skills. Workshops are offered by SHSS, Career Services, the Information Resource Center, the Counseling Center, Financial Services, and more. SHSS publishes a schedule and description of upcoming elective credits at the start of every semester. Students are able to choose workshops tailored to their needs and wishes (to a total of at least 0.9 credits).

990 301 BA Thesis Seminar

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 3 / Semester VI
Credits Points: 7.5 ECTS

The purpose of the course is to guide students through the process of writing their baccalaureate thesis. The seminar serves as a source of technical advice and as a forum for the discussion of problems encountered in the writing process. It also trains students to review, critically assess and discuss research projects.

Classes are kept small and are organized around related topics of the baccalaureate thesis. Each group is instructed by a regular faculty member and will meet in at least *four workshops* organized around the following topics:

1. Brief review of research design issues
2. Developing a research question and writing a research proposal
3. Discussing and improving the research proposal.
4. Presentation of progress report.
5. Presentation and discussion of main scientific contribution of thesis.

The baccalaureate thesis is intended to demonstrate mastery of the contents and methods of the major. Topics for the baccalaureate theses will be developed by the students in close cooperation with their thesis supervisors. The thesis shall comprise between 6250 and 7000 words and will be evaluated by both the thesis supervisor and the course instructor.

Module II: Research Methods and Techniques

Semester: 1 - 3
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 15 ECTS

Learning Outcomes:

Knowledge about fundamental principles and procedures in empirical research

Profound knowledge of the empirical research process

Familiarity with the main procedures for data collection

General knowledge of data analysis approaches and techniques

Profound knowledge of basic statistical techniques to explore relationships and compare groups

Familiarity with statistical software

Content:

The three courses in this module serve as an introduction to the empirical research process and its different qualitative and quantitative research methods. They generate familiarity with the empirical research paradigm and the empirical research process common to all scientific disciplines. The full spectrum of data collection approaches and techniques is discussed bridging the traditional qualitative and quantitative methods divide. An important aspect is the discussion of different approaches and criteria for assessing the quality and the soundness of empirical research, such as representativity, objectivity,

reliability and validity. The courses include rigorous training in the selection, application and interpretation of different analytical techniques fostered by practical training with state-of-the-art software for analysis purposes.

990 111 Introduction to Empirical Research and Research Design

Type: Lecture
Semester: Fall 1 / Semester I
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This is an introductory lecture on the basic problems and strategies involved in data collection in the social sciences. It explains how quantitative and qualitative researchers acquire their data. It gives an overview of basic approaches to empirical research, such as field studies, case studies, longitudinal research, cross-cultural comparisons, and non-reactive studies. The course also discusses sampling strategies and research techniques, including surveys, observation, experiments, and narrative interviews.

The theoretical concepts and paradigms are introduced by presenting real-world research projects and following a case-oriented approach. A first short introduction to methods of statistical analysis in empirical research is offered in this lecture as well. To foster the practical experience with empirical research students are offered the opportunity to gain partial course credits by volunteering as participants in experiments in the social and behavioral sciences.

990 102 Statistical Methods I: Exploring Relationships and Comparing Groups

Type: Lecture / Lab
Semester: Spring 1 / Semester II
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This course extends the discussion of quantitative methods beyond the introductory level. It reviews some exemplary pieces of quantitative research in the social sciences in order to explain basic statistical concepts and examine their potential and limitations. The topics covered include descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, regression and correlation, and analysis of variance. The course is equally divided between lecture and lab sessions. During the lab sessions, the tools and concepts discussed during the lecture sessions are applied to real life data sets. The course also serves as a basic training in the statistics software SPSS. Lab classes are run with small student numbers to ensure optimum supervision and learning outcome. In regular homework tasks students will work in teams to apply their acquired knowledge to typical data analysis situations.

Students who successfully complete this course will not receive credits towards the 180 ECTS-credits required for the BA degree from the course *Statistical Methods and Data Analysis (990 121)*. These courses are mutually exclusive due to comparable content.

990 201 Statistical Methods II: Classification, Modeling, and Prediction

Type: Lecture / Lab
Semester: Fall 2 / Semester III
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

This course builds on discussion of quantitative methods in Statistical Methods I. It focuses on multivariate statistical methods, in particular regression analysis, factor analysis, principal component analysis, and cluster analysis. The general objective is to make students intelligent users of the various multivariate statistical methods and enable them to make sensible decisions about when to use which procedure. This course, like the previous one, is divided into lecture and lab sessions. The lectures discuss the theoretical aspects of the different methods. The lab classes teach students how to run the relevant procedures in SPSS, how to interpret the computer output and how to effectively communicate the results of statistical analyses.

Students who successfully complete this course will not receive credits towards the 180 ECTS-credits required for the BA degree from the course *Statistical Methods and Data Analysis (990 121)*. These courses are mutually exclusive due to comparable content.

Module III: Research Concepts and Methodologies

Semester: 3 - 6
Frequency: yearly
Credits: 10 ECTS

Learning Outcomes:

Profound understanding of the logic underlying selected research designs

Practical experience in implementing comparative designs

Practical experience in designing and implementing inductive research designs

Ability to derive theoretical constructs from empirical observations

Ability to develop suitable measurements of theoretical constructs

Ability to develop instruments for data collection and data analysis

Ability to evaluate empirical results in terms of underlying theories and concepts

Ability to evaluate empirical results in the context of empiricist and interpretivist research designs

Content:

The five courses in this module are concerned with the fundamental logic and underlying rationale of different social science methodologies, focusing on the interrelation between research question, design, methods for data collection and analysis, and the evaluation of the research process and the results. This enables students to evaluate research carried out by others as to the appropriateness of the various components and the quality of the results. Moreover, students are also equipped with the skills for developing their own research question, selecting a suitable design and research methods and for critically evaluating the results of their own research. The distinctive contribution of this module consists in the integration of methodological expertise and practical research skills.

While the first course is mandatory, students may choose among the other four. More quantitatively oriented students can take a seminar on 'Secondary Data Analysis'. Qualitatively oriented students may opt for 'Qualitative Research: Methods and Methodology'.

990 211 The Logic of Comparative Research

Type: Seminar

Semester: Fall 2 / Semester III

Credits Points: 5 ECTS

Empirical research in the social sciences is inherently comparative; we learn by observing variability in social phenomena and from developing theories and collecting data to test hypotheses about their causes. This course will cover three broad themes relevant to comparative research: survey methodology, questionnaire development, and data analysis. Cross-cutting these themes, the course examines the problems and potential of historical-comparative research. It looks at the various levels at which comparisons can be conducted, for example, comparisons at the individual and at the group level. The main focus is on exploring how important variables, such as gender, age, race, society, culture, ethnicity, nationality, media systems, historicity are used in comparative research. The course also examines the special methodological concerns that arise when taking these factors into account. The course is set up in a seminar style including practical elements to foster competence in the application of empirical data collection process. In the team projects a strong emphasis is put on the cultural diversity of the

student body in class that vividly illustrates the importance and challenges of any cross-national or cross-cultural comparison.

990131 Foundations of Cultural Analysis

Type: *Seminar*

Semester: *Fall 2 / Semester III*

Credits Points: *5 ECTS*

Learning Elements:

- Introduction into
 - a) the concept of culture
 - b) the emergence of cultural studies in the 19th and again the 20th century in the USA, UK, France and Germany
 - c) the cultural, linguistic, iconic and performative turn in the study of modern language, literature, art and religion
- Familiarity with the main Humanities methods and approaches
- Practical training in the application of Humanities methods for analyzing language/texts, images, and actions

Content:

This introductory course aims at familiarizing students with the basic principles and key concepts of cultural analysis. It is fundamental for the integration of the various parts of the “Integrated Cultural Studies” program with its multidisciplinary approaches. Consequently it combines problem-oriented studies of diverse cultural concepts and methodologies with training in the application of methods for the main fields of the Humanities as represented by linguistics, literary studies, history, art history and visual studies, religious studies along with social and cultural anthropology.

Cultural analytical topics of discussion include the rise of the concept of culture as distinct from the notions of society and civilization, the emergence of cultural studies as an integral part but also a crosscurrent of the Humanities, the linguistic, iconic and translational turns within cultural studies, as well as the new forms of cultural knowledge in the age of digital networking.

Training in the application of methods introduces the main Humanities methods and approaches to language, image and action including hermeneutics, iconography/iconology, semiotics, discourse analysis, performative traditions, (post-)structuralism, postcolonialism, historicism, metahistory. On the basis of representative examples of usage and by means of short papers on applied cultural analysis, students will learn how to analyze, interpret and critique different types, genres and media of visuals, texts, and rituals/performances.

990 212 Secondary Data Analysis

Type: Lab
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IV
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

It is not always necessary to collect data from scratch. Large data sets available for general use already exist both inside and outside academia. This course introduces students to the problems and techniques involved in secondary data analysis, that is, to the reanalysis of existing data sets with techniques or research questions different from those of the original investigation. It gives examples of data retrieval and bibliographic databases, includes discussions of common uses of secondary data analysis, addresses issues of methodology and interpretation, and trains students in the practical application of secondary data analysis. The course is equally divided between lecture and lab sessions to provide students with both the theoretical underpinning as well as the practical tools for the successful application of the analysis methods.

990 222 Econometrics

Type: Lecture/Lab
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IV
Credit Points: 5 ECTS

This course focuses on the analysis of secondary data in the business world. Thus, one focus of the course consists of quantitative methods used in economy and business. We will expand on the knowledge acquired in the statistics class and intensify discussion of multiple regression analysis, in particular with an emphasis on longitudinal/time dependent data. The second focus of the course is on the analysis of large data sets that are created during the regular business process, such as billing data, customer information, etc.; data, that is more and more analysed by computer-intensive methods to find structures and patterns.

The general objective is to become familiar with classic and contemporary methods that are used in econometric and business analyses and to become a critical reader of case studies in this field. We will take a practical approach to learn how to run the particular procedures in state of the art software. To foster the practical approach homework and projects will be assigned. By the end of this course, students will know the rules for being competent *practitioners* of econometrics. This involves:

Understanding how data should be organized for undertaking econometric modeling and the steps required for preparing data for analysis; Recognizing what technique to select from the econometric toolkit given the pattern of values in the data; Being able to interpret results with respect to both their *statistical* and *economic/social* significance; Be able to cast a skeptical eye on

econometric results in the literature; Have fun working with social science data.

990 242 *Meta-Analysis*

Type: Lecture/Lab
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IV
Credit Points: 5 ECTS

Meta-analysis is a statistical technique for synthesizing data from previous quantitative research studies. Meta-analysis has become a critically important tool in many disciplines, such as business, ecology, medicine, psychology, and education. This course outlines the role of meta-analysis in the research process, explains the various steps in a meta-analysis and shows the practical application of meta-analysis. The common measures for effect size and their analysis using meta-regressions based on random- and fixed-effects models are developed and discussed. While the main part of the course will focus on continuous data, additional aspects of meta-analysis for binary data will be covered.

990 232 *Structural Equation Modeling*

Type: Lecture/Lab
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IV
Credit Points: 5 ECTS

This course focuses on the analysis of secondary data on the disciplinary borders of psychology, sociology, and political science. It will introduce the participants to the use of structural equation modelling on data that have been gathered in research conducted in these fields. A thorough introduction into the use of the program package AMOS (special module of SPSS) will be given in a hands-on practical way. The software as well as the data to be worked on will be provided, but interested students can also work on own data.

We will engage in confirmatory factor analyses and contrast them with exploratory factor analysis as taught in the Statistics II lecture. We will furthermore conduct model tests of regression model with latent and manifest endogenous and exogenous variables, and will in this context deal with problems like 'correlated error.' A further problem approached in the course will be possibilities to secure cross-cultural equivalence of scales, and, finally, the analysis of panel data within the framework of structural equation.

990 202 Qualitative Research: Methods and Methodology

Type: Seminar
Semester: Spring 2 / Semester IVI
Credits Points: 5 ECTS

Qualitative research is concerned with meaning – for instance, the meaning that events have for people, or the meaning of written texts or works of art. By applying qualitative methods, researchers seek to obtain an in-depth understanding of these meanings. The course examines the methodological foundations of qualitative research, introduces purposive sampling strategies that are especially suitable for an in-depth discovery of meaning, discusses how researchers from the humanities and social sciences acquire their data (for instance through interviews, focus groups, or observation), and reviews methods for the analysis of qualitative data (such as: various types of coding, content analysis, discourse analysis, visual analysis). Special emphasis is placed on examining the ‘quality of qualitative research’, including the extent to which the traditional criteria of objectivity, reliability, and validity can be applied. The course is held in part as a seminar and in part as a lab where students apply the methods to data from their own fields of study.

During the lab sessions, students are required to participate in and report on activities involving the application and trying out of selected methods. Also, students will develop, carry out, and report on small group research projects, fostering the integration of methodological knowledge about methods and designs with practical expertise in applying these methods. Lab sessions are run with small groups to ensure optimal supervision of research projects.

3. Component III (SHSS Electives and Language Courses)

In contrast to the two highly standardized and modularized core components, this third component of the International Politics and History curriculum is more flexible and offers students room for choice. The disciplines covered – all SHSS courses from the undergraduate programs – are of obvious interest to students of IPH. The study of history and theory of art and literature offers insights into the meaning and social significance of cultural phenomena in general as well as in specific time periods. Familiarity with the social sciences and historical developments other than political history facilitates the understanding of those broader socio-economic factors which inform international developments. Integrated Social and Cognitive Psychology provides insights into patterns of human thinking and behavior (both individual and collective), helping to understand students the motivational and emotional dimensions of political actors in the present and the past.

This component offers students the opportunity to explore some of the links and complementarities between history, the arts, the social sciences, and psychology. While students are encouraged to take a broad range of courses,

and to sample courses from fields that do not immediately appeal to them, they are free to set their own priorities.

Additionally, students may take up to four language courses.

For further information on the courses available in this component, please check the Jacobs University's internet site.

4. Component IV (Courses in Engineering and Science and University Studies Courses)

The links between international politics and history on the one hand, the sciences and engineering on the other hand are obvious at first sight when considering the profound impact of modern technology in the development of global communications and transport. The technical expertise and natural sciences are transnational and they also have their history. Technology and natural sciences have from the beginning formed a strong factor in shaping modern internationalism since the mid-nineteenth century. Today's society is increasingly understood as a "knowledge society". Students will benefit from courses in engineering and science by learning about the distinctive methods and self-understandings of the "two cultures" in academia, and learn to assess those differences and their theoretical and philosophical groundings. Knowledge about the institutions and mechanisms of international affairs will therefore be complemented by insights into the actual matters of many international exchanges.

Students have to take University Studies Courses and electives from Jacobs University's engineering and science programs. University Studies Courses are taught jointly by faculty members from two at least different disciplines. They confront and couple remote disciplinary perspectives and thus lead to surprising insights. Students can choose from a varying menu of University Studies Courses. For a current listing please see Jacobs University's internet site.

In addition to the University Studies Courses, students must take elective courses in Jacobs University's engineering and science programs, such as mathematics, physics, or computer science. These courses provide them with insights that can sometimes be applied surprisingly well in their own fields of study. They also expose the students to a healthy 'culture shock' by forcing them to think like scientists or engineers.

For a listing of the courses offered by Jacobs University's School of Engineering and Science, please consult Jacobs University's internet site.

IV. Job Perspectives and Graduate Studies

Given that in the twenty-first century politics is generally embedded in international structures, shaped by transnational activities and governed by international institutions and that the continuing transformation can only be mastered when its historical origins are realized, students with a degree in

International Politics and History gain skills which give them a competitive advantage in a large variety of careers. They learn the analytical tools of political science theories and historical inquiries. And they acquire a thorough knowledge of the evolution of international institutions, the past and present politics of managing international relations as well as the principal ideologies in world affairs. Problems such as international security, sustainable development, intercultural understanding and ethnic conflict as well as domestic issues of economic policy or welfare reform cut across boundaries – national, cultural, and in terms of continuities and discontinuities. They cannot be adequately understood, let alone solved, without drawing on the intellectual resources of various disciplines.

Students in International Politics and History are prepared for analyzing conflict situations; for assembling, weighing, and critically discussing arguments and different opinions; for presenting a case in a clear language. Finally, students gain experience in collaboration and teamwork on projects, especially due to the specific structure of the Jacobs University program. The Major in International Politics and History combines the advantages of a social science education with the broad cultural knowledge that nowadays is essential in a variety of professional and non-professional contexts.

The Bachelor of Arts in International Politics and History is a first step towards a professional or academic career in international affairs. The BA degree offers students three ways to continue their path: they can enter the job market immediately; they can join a graduate program at another university; or they can continue their studies in one of Jacobs University's graduate programs. A degree in International Politics and History, or an advanced degree building on it, provide an excellent preparation for entering the job market. Graduates build their career in many organizations active in the international sphere; in politics and diplomacy, in private management and public administration as well as in cultural affairs, mass media and public relations. They will be sought after by government agencies, non-governmental organizations or private enterprises at the national and international level.

IPH majors may wish to go on to graduate or professional studies in law, economics, government or intercultural management and, of course political science and history. Graduate programs at Jacobs University such as "International Relations: Global Governance and Social Theory" or "Modern Global History" lead to an MA after two years, and to a PhD, in either political science or history after an additional three years.