

Political Economy of Conflict, Development, and Peacebuilding in Africa and the Middle East

[POLSCI 599S]

Fall Semester 2022

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Course Meeting Room#: [Biological Sciences 154]

Course Meeting Time: [Thursdays: 3:30 - 6:00PM]

Office Hours: [Wednesdays: 1:30 - 3:00PM]

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1 Overview

This course tackles major questions in contemporary research on the political economy of conflict, development, and peacebuilding, with special focus on Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Middle East (MENA). The course will also explore intersectionality between and across these areas.

The major questions to be addressed include: Why are some SSA and MENA countries tend to be poor/stagnant, unstable, and violent, while others tend to be relatively richer, stable, and more peaceful? Why have some of these countries seen growing economic and political inequality, while others have managed to reduce these phenomena? What are the root causes of violent extremism in SSA and what are some of the strategies to counter it? How central is the state to political and economic development of SSA and MENA countries and how does politics and economic development shapes state capacity? What roles does geography and natural resource endowments (or lack thereof) play in conflict and economic and political development? What is the role of international aid in conflict and processes?

These questions are not new in the study of political economy in general and in SSA and the MENA regions in particular and for decades scholars have attempted to provide satisfying answers. Yet, these questions remain relevant today, as they were 10, 30 or 50 years ago. Casual observers and even some analysts tend to suggest structural and geographic explanations, leaving little room for deliberate policy and political choices by leaders, but the reality is much more complex, requiring deeper and nuanced analysis.

My goal in this course is to give students a broad theoretical architecture for thinking critically about these and other important questions in conflict,

development and peacebuilding. The course will also introduce students to current policy debates from practitioners about these issues. It will engage with a variety of theoretical and empirical work pertaining to key themes outline above, with the view to testing abstract theories and concepts using empirics (that is, statistical work) and in-depth knowledge of specific case studies. While our primary focus will be on SSA and MENA regions, our discussion will also be drawing on work on other regions. Our focus would be on contemporary, rather than historical political and economic developments in these regions (i.e., from around most countries' independence in the 1950s or 1960s to the present day.)

The course is organized in three main parts that build on each other. We will begin with readings that provide us with a big picture and general understanding about the connection between conflict, development, and peacebuilding as well as some comparative understanding of political and economic development in contemporary SSA and MENA. Part two will discuss the role of social forces such as social identities, civil societies as well as geography and resources endowments as either enhancers of or challenges to development and stability. Part three will discuss the causes and consequences of different forms of violence in SSA and MENA, ranging from insurgencies and civil wars to state-sponsored violence to military coups to the Arab Spring protests and violence to violent extremism, among others. It will also cover readings that address the role of international interventions in conflict and development processes in SSA and MENA countries.

Arguably, a course such as this cannot cover every topic in the political economy of conflict, development, and peacebuilding. For example, we will not be covering historical legacies of slavery and colonialism on political and economic institutions and outcomes, nor will we be covering policy reforms

such as IMF- and World Bank-led structural adjustment programs and many other relevant topics. For those of you interested in these issues, you are encouraged to explore other courses that may be complementary to this.

2 Requirement and grading

2.1 Course format and attendance policy

There are no formal prerequisites for this class, but students are expected to have some background in introductory courses in Political Science and related fields. Furthermore, the course is aimed primarily at undergraduate students who have taken at least two years of college-level courses (e.g., juniors and seniors) as well as Masters students and PhD candidates.

The course is expected to be relatively small in size (10-15 students) to allow active participation and discussion in seminar format. Students are expected to attend all course sessions and to actively participate in all the course's activities, individually and in groups. Should any students be unable to attend due to illness or medical and family emergencies or other allowable excuses (e.g., religious observance), please notify the instructor in advance.

2.2 Grading components

There are four graded components, which will make up the total grade:

2.2.1 *Attendance and class Participation (15%)*

Your grade will be proportional to class sessions you attend and the level of your participation in class discussion. The course will rely heavily on class discussion, so each student is expected to come to class well-prepared

and having completed all the required reading. Students are also expected to contribute to the discussion, not just quantitatively, but also qualitatively. Students who cannot attend class because of illness, COVID-19-related isolation, or participation in Duke-related activities, should inform the instructor as soon as feasible. In addition, every student will pick one country of her or his choice in SSA or MENA and follow political and economic events in that country on a regular basis to be able to report to the class at the rest of the class important developments and happenings to the rest of the class. At the beginning of each class session, students will be randomly called upon to a 1-minute report and field a few questions. You are encouraged to write a brief paragraph and handing it to the instructor, but it will not be graded.

2.2.2 Short summaries of weekly readings (3 x 5% = 15% total)

Every 4 weeks or so, depending on holiday schedules in the Fall Semester, students will be required to submit a summary/review paper focusing on ONE article or book chapter of their choice from the previous weeks' readings. The summary/review papers are due by the start of the class and the Syllabus provides exact due dates. There should be two components of the summaries: (i) A brief paragraph summarizing the main research question or puzzle in the paper/book chapter under review, the author's (or authors') main claims or arguments as well as their main findings; and (ii) an analytical, but constructive critique of the paper/book chapter. Your critique should touch on several aspects of the work, including, but not limited, to: the strengths or weaknesses of the arguments (e.g., Which arguments do you find more or less persuasive and why? What new insights have you learned from the readings that you did not know before? etc.); the adequacy of the methodology employed; the quality of the data and evidence presented; the persuasiveness of the evidence and conclusions, and so forth.

2.2.3 *Leadership interview or data replication report (30%)*

This assignment is designed to enhance students' research skills and to sharpen their ability to summarize research information into digestible reports for a policy and academic audience. Students will have two options for this assignment described in detail below: (i) leadership interview report; or (ii) data analysis or replication report.

Leadership interview report: student will be expected to conduct a “real” interview with a practitioner or policymaker from an SSA or MENA country or major development or aid organizations on one or more themes or topics related to the course (e.g., poverty alleviation/development, conflict resolution/peacebuilding, democracy promotion, etc.) and write a brief 2-3 pager report summarizing the main takeaways and conclusions drawn from the interview. The goal of the interview is to give you the chance to engage directly with policy-makers and ask intelligent questions about the key issues and challenges to development and peacebuilding pertaining to this course in order to get first-hand insights about policy-making and implementation in the real-world. You should ask them a wide-range of questions related to their work programs in your country of interest (ideally the same country you will be following over the course of the semester), including how they see the issues at the hand, the challenges and opportunities they have encountered in carrying out their work, how they interact with other actors and the local population, etc.

In addition to officials from the target country, potential organizations may include, but not be limited to, the World Bank or the United Nations, UNDP; regional organizations, such as the African Union, the African Development Bank, the Arab League, the Islamic Development Bank; bilateral aid agen-

cies such as USAID, FCDO, NORAD, SIDA; International and Local NGOs such as IRC, RTI, NDI, OXFAM, Save the children, etc. and country-specific NGOs. The interview could be done virtually or in person and should be expected to last about 30 to 45 minutes, but no more than an hour. You will be responsible to pick the topic and country case of your choice. You will be expected to transcribe the interview and prepare a 3 to 5 page report summarizing the main takeaways from the interview and any potential follow-ups. While you will be responsible for picking your topic and country case and developing your interview questions, you will be highly encouraged to discuss these with me beforehand.

Data analysis or replication report report: Alternatively, students—particularly more seniors and MA ones who have taken at least two sequences of statistics courses—will have the option to work with quantitative datasets, with the view to producing original analysis or replicate analysis from published papers and write a brief 2-3 page report summarizing the main findings. Dataset options may include the "Afrobarometersurveys," the Armed Conflict Dataset (ACLED) and many others that are relevant to the course's themes, but ultimately the choice on which dataset to use will be up to the student electing this assignment option.

2.2.4 *Final Research Paper (40%)*

At the end of the semester, students will turn in a research paper between 7 to 10 pages in length (double spaced, including the bibliography). The paper must address a particular issue in a specific country (e.g., youth unemployment in Tunisia, gender-based violence in Syria, forced displacement in Libya, or land conflict between migrants and natives in the DRC, etc.) and use the theories and concepts learned from the class to help us (i) better

understand the causes and consequences of the issue at hand; and (ii) how such issues could be resolved effectively (i.e., what intervention/s may help address the issue.) The final paper will be due on the final day of the class, which will be communicated latter on. You will be encouraged to start thinking about your paper topic as early as possible, but around week 8, you will be required to submit a brief paragraph outlining your research topic and ideas and you will received brief feedback.

3 Course themes and weekly topics

[NOTE: I MAY OCCASIONALLY PROVIDE ADDITIONAL READINGS OR REMOVE SOME REQUIRED READINGS FROM THE LIST, AS NEEDED.]

3.1 Part One: The big picture

3.1.1 Week 1 [September 1]: The building blocks–Key themes, concepts, and definitions

- Collier, Paul (2007). *The bottom billion: Why the poorest countries are failing and what can be done about it?* New York, NY: Oxford University Press. [Chapter 1 and 2]
- Blattman, Christopher (2022). *Why we fight: The roots of war and the paths to peace*. New York, NY: Viking. [Introduction.]
- Ray, Debraj and Joan Esteban (2017). "Conflict and Development." *Annual Review of Economics*, Vol. 9:263-293.
- Newman, Edward, Roland Paris, Oliver Richmond (2009). *New Perspectives on Liberal Peacebuilding*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press. [Introduction.]

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- Eibl, Ferdinand, Shima Hatab, and Steffen Hertog (2022). "Political Economy and Development." In: Lynch, Marc, Jillian Schwedler, and Sean Yom (2022), eds. *The Political Science of the Middle East*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Further recommended readings

- Collier, Paul. V. L. Elliott, Håvard Hegre, Anke Hoeffler, Marta Reynal-Querol, Nicholas Sambanis (2003). *Breaking the Conflict Trap Civil War and Development Policy*. Oxford University Press. [Chapter 1.]
- Amartya Sen (1998). "The Concept of Development," *Handbook of Development Economics*, Volume 1, Edited by H. Chenery and T.N. Srinivasan, Elsevier Science Publishers.
- Cramer, Chris (1999). "The economics and political economy of conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa." CDPR Discussion Paper 1099.
- World Bank Development Report (2011.) "Reducing conflict risk conflict, fragility and development in the middle east and north Africa."
- Beinin, Joel, Bassam Haddad, and Sherene Seikaly, Eds. (2021). *A Critical Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa*, 1st Edition. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. [Chapter 7]. and skim through: Ballentine, Karen and Jake Sherman (2003.) (eds). *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance*. Boulder CO: Lynne Rienner. [Introduction.]
- Pugh, Michael (2005). "The political economy of peacebuilding: a critical theory perspective." *International Journal of Peace Studies*, Volume 10(2):23-43.

3.1.2 Week 2 [September 8]: Comparative state capacity in SSA and MENA

- Tilly, Charles (1985). War Making and State Making as Organized Crime. In *Bringing the State Back In*, ed. Dietrich Rueschemeyer Peter B. Evans and Theda Skocpol. Cambridge University Press pp. 169–87. And skim through: Acemoglu, Daron, Isaías N. Chaves, Philip Osafo-Kwaako and James Robinson (2014). "Indirect Rule and State Weakness in Africa: Sierra Leone in Comparative Perspective." NBER Working Paper 20092. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w20092>.
- Berwick, Elissa and Christia Fotini (2018). "State Capacity Redux: Integrating Classical and Experimental Contributions to an Enduring Debate." *Annual Review of Political Science (ARPS)*, 21, 71-91.
- Herbst, Jeffrey (2000). *States and Power in Africa Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control*. Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press. [Chapter 1.] And skim through: Thomson, Alex (2016). *An introduction to African Politics*. London, UK: Routledge. [Chapter 6.]
- Blaydes, Lisa (2017). "State Building in the Middle East." *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 20:487- 504. And skim through: Lu, Lingyu and Cameron Thies (2013). "War, Rivalry, and State Building in the Middle East." *Political Research Quarterly*, 66(2): 239- 253.

Further recommended readings

- Discencco, Mark, James Fenske, and Massimiliano Onorato (2018). "Is Africa Different? Historical Conflict and State Development." *Economic History of Developing Regions*, Vol. 34, No. 2
- Hyden, Goran (2013). *African Politics in Comparative Perspective*. 2nd Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Chapters 2 & 5].

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- Robert I. Rotberg, ed. 2004. *When States Fail: Causes and Consequences*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. [Chapters 1; skim through chapters 2 and 3.]
 - Hanson, Jonathan, and Rachel Sigman. 2021. "Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research," *Journal of Politics*, forthcoming. And skim through: Soeren J. Henn. 2018. "Complements or Substitutes: State Presence and the Power of Traditional Leaders." Working Paper.
 - Johnson, Noel and Mark Koyama (2017). "States and economic growth: Capacity and constraints." *Explorations in economic history*, 64: 1- 20.
 - Jonathan K. Hanson, Jonathan (2015). "Democracy and State Capacity: Complements or Substitutes?" *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 50: 304- 330.

3.1.3 Week 3 [September 15]: No Class

[NO CLASS THIS DAY, AS I WILL BE ATTENDING THE APSA MEETING IN MONTREAL. I ENCOURAGE YOU TO USE THIS TIME TO WORK ON YOUR FIRST SHORT SUMMARY PAPERS.]

3.1.4 Week 4 [SEPTEMBER 22]: Comparative economic and political development trajectories in SSA and MENA

[FIRST SUMMARY PAPER DUE BEFORE CLASS.]

- Langdon, Steven, Archibald Ritter, and Yiagadeesen Samy (2018). *African Economic Development*. London, UK: Routledge. [Chapters 3 and skim through chapter 4.]

- Hyden, Goran (2007). "Governance and poverty reduction in Africa." PNAS, 104 (43): 16751-16756. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0700696104>.
- Luciani, Giacomo (2022). "Introduction: In Search of Economic Policies to Stabilise Democratic Transitions." In: Luciani, Giacomo (2022), Ed. *Combining Economic and Political Development: The Experience of MENA*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill.
- Diamond, Larry (2010). "Why are there no Arab democracies?" *Journal of Democracy*, 21(1): 93-104. And skim through: Bank, André Eva Bellin, Michael Herb, Lisa Wedeen, Sean Yom, and Saloua Zerhouni (2022). "Authoritarianism Reconfigured: Evolving Forms of Political Control Get access Arrow." In: Lynch, Marc, Jillian Schwedler, and Sean Yom (2022), eds. *The Political Science of the Middle East*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Further recommended readings (Economic Development)

- Van de Walle, Nicolas (2001). *Africa Economies and the Politics of Permanent crisis, 1979-1999*. New York: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 1].
- Langdon, Steven, Archibald Ritter, and Yiagadeesen Samy (2018). *African Economic Development*. London: Routledge. [Chapters 1, 18 and 19.]
- Cammett, Melanie, Ischac Diwan, Alan Richards, and John Waterbury. (2015). *A political Economy of the Middle East*. 4th Edition Boulder: Westview Press, 2015. [Chapter 3 and skim through 7].
- Yousef, Tarek (2004.) "Development, Growth, and Policy Reform in the Middle East and North Africa since 1950." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 18:91-115.

- MalikIn, Adeel (2022), Ed. "Rethinking the Rentier Curse." *Combining Economic and Political Development: The Experience of MENA*. Leiden , The Netherlands: Brill.
- Beinin, Joel, Bassam Haddad, and Sherene Seikaly, Eds. (2021). *A Critical Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa*, 1st Edition. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. [Chapter 2].
- Kuran, Timur (2003). "The Islamic commercial crisis: institutional roots of economic underdevelopment in the Middle East." *Journal of Economic History* 63(2): 414- 446. Cammett, Melanie, Ischac Diwan, Alan Richards, and John Waterbury (2015). *A political Economy of the Middle East*. 4th Edition Boulder: Westview Press. [Chapters 2 and 7.] Hadi Salehi Esfahani, Hadi (2006). "A Reexamination of the Political Economy of Growth in the MENA Countries." In Nugent, Jeffrey and Hashem Pesaran (2006). Eds. *Explaining Growth in the Middle East*.

Further recommended readings (Political Development)

- Olson, Mancur (1993). "Dictatorship, democracy, and development." *American Political Science Review* (1993): 567-576.
- Michael Bratton and Nicolas Van de Walle (1997). *Democratic Experiments in Africa*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 2 and 3; skim through the conclusion].
- Yom, Sean, ed. (2020). *Government and Politics of the Middle East and North Africa Development, Democracy, and Dictatorship*, 9th edition. New York: NY: Routledge. [Chapter 1].
- Cammett, Melanie, Ischac Diwan, Alan Richards, and John Waterbury (2015). *A political Economy of the Middle East*. 4th Edition Boulder: Westview Press. [Chapter 3.]

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- Przeworski, Adam, et al. Democracy and development: political institutions and well-being in the world, 1950-1990. Vol. 3. Cambridge University Press, 2000.
 - Thomson, Alex (2016). An Introduction to African Politics. London: Routledge. [Chapter 10].
 - Ake, Claude. Democracy and development in Africa. Brookings Institution Press, 1996.

3.1.5 Week 5 [SEPTEMBER 29]: Political distortions and economic development in SSA and MENA

- Canen, Nathan and Leonard Wantchekon (2022). "Political Distortions, State Capture, and Economic Development in Africa." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 36(1): 101–124.
- Aidt, Toke. (2009). "Corruption, Institutions, and Economic Development." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 25(2): 271–91.
- Vicente, Pedro, and Leonard Wantchekon (2009). "Clientelism and Vote Buying: Lessons from Field Experiments in African Elections." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 25(2), 292–305. And skim through: Kasara, Kimuli. 2007. "Tax Me If You Can: Ethnic Geography, Democracy, and the Taxation of Agriculture in Africa" *American Political Science Review*, 101(1): 159-172.
- Saha, Shrabani and Mohamed Sami Ben Alib (2017). "Corruption and Economic Development: New Evidence from the Middle Eastern and North African Countries." *Economic Analysis and Policy*, Vol. 54: 83-95.

Further recommended readings

- Alence, Rod, and Anne Pitcher (2019). "Resisting State Capture in South Africa." *Journal of Democracy* 30 (4): 5–19.
- Acemoglu, Daron, Tristan Reed, and James A. Robinson (2014). "Chiefs: Economic Development and Elite Control of Civil Society in Sierra Leone." *Journal of Political Economy*, 122(2): 319-368. And skim through:
- Sheely, Ryan (2015). "Mobilization, Participatory Planning Institutions, and Elite Capture—Evidence from a Field Experiment in Rural Kenya." *World Development*, 67: 251–266.
- Labonte, Melissa (2012). "From patronage to peacebuilding? Elite capture and governance from below in Sierra Leone." *African Affairs*, 111(442): 90-115.
- Voors, Marten, Ty Turley, Erwin Bulte, Andreas Kontoleon, and John A. List (2018). "Chief for a Day: Elite Capture and Management Performance Evidence from a Field Experiment in Sierra Leone." *Management Science*, Vol, 64: 12.
- Platteau, Jean-Philippe and Frédéric Gaspart (2003). "The 'Elite Capture' Problem in Participatory Development." Working Paper. Centre for Research on the Economics of Development (CRED).
- Khwaja, Asim Ijaz, and Atif Mian (2005). "Do Lenders Favor Politically Connected Firms? Rent Provision in an Emerging Financial Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 120 (4): 1371–1411.
- Friis, Jens and Lund MoekoSaito-Jensen (2013). "Revisiting the Issue of Elite Capture of Participatory Initiatives." *World Development*, 46: 104-112.

3.2 Part Two: The role of geography and domestic social forces in SSA's and MENA's economic & political development

3.2.1 Week 6 [October 6]: Geography and natural resource endowments

- Nunn, Nathan, and Diego Puga (2010). "Ruggedness: The Blessing of Bad Geography in Africa." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 94 (1): 20-36. And skim through: Easterly, William and R. Levine (2003). "Tropics, germs, and crops: the role of endowments in economic development" *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 50:1.
- Adhvaryu, Achyuta, James E. Fenske, Gaurav Khanna and Anant Nyshadham (2018). "Resources, conflict, and economic development in Africa." NBER Working Paper 24309. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w24309>.
- Ross, Michael (2001). "Does Oil Hinder Democracy?". *World Politics*. 53 (3): 325- 361.
- Eifert, Ben, Alen Gerb, and Nils Borje Tallroth (2003). "Managing oil wealth: The political economy of oil-exporting countries—why some of them have done so poorly." *Finance and Development*, 4(1): 1- 11.

Further recommended readings

- Sachs, Jeffrey, and Pia Malaney (2002). "The economic and social burden of malaria." *Nature* 415(6872): 680-685.
- Marcella Alsan (2012). "The Effect of the Tse Tse Fly on African Development," unpublished working paper.
- Mellinger, Andrew D., Jeffrey D. Sachs, and John L. Gallup (1999). "Climate, Water Navigability, and Economic Development," unpublished working paper.

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- Yamada, Makio; Hertog, Steffen (2020). "Introduction: revisiting rentierism—with a short note by Giacomo Luciani." *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 47 (1): 1- 5.
 - Beinin, Joel, Bassam Haddad, and Sherene Seikaly, Eds. (2021). *A Critical Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa*, 1st Edition. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. [Chapter 3].

3.2.2 Week 7 [October 13]: Social identities: Ethnicity, religion, and social class

[SECOND SUMMARY PAPER DUE BEFORE CLASS.]

- Thomson, Alex (2016). *An introduction to African Politics*. London, UK: Routledge. [Chapter 4 and 5].
- Crawford Young (2002). "Deciphering Disorder in Africa: Is Identity the Key?" *World Politics* 54(4).
- Habyarimana, James, Macartan Humphreys, Daniel N. Posner and Jeremy M. Weinstein. 2007. "Why Does Ethnic Diversity Undermine Public Goods Provision?" *American Political Science Review*, 101 (4): 709-725.
- Cerene Belge and Ekrem Karakoç (2015). "Minorities in the Middle East: Ethnicity, Religion, and Support for Authoritarianism." *Political Research Quarterly*, 68(2): 280–292
- Haddad, Fanar, Lisel Hintz, Rima Majed, Toby Matthiesen, Bassel Sal-loukh, and Alexandra Siegel (2022). "The Politics of Identity and Sectar-ianism Get access Arrow." In: Lynch, Marc, Jillian Schwedler, and Sean Yom (2022), eds. *The Political Science of the Middle East*. Oxford, UK: Ox-ford University Press. And skim through the introduction of: Nisan,

Mordechai (2002). *Minorities in the Middle East: A History of Struggle and Self-Expression*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

Further recommended readings

- Frank, Raphael and Ilia Rainer (2012). "Does the leader's Ethnicity Matter? Ethnic favoritism, education, and health in Sub-Saharan Africa." *American Political Science Review*, 106(2): 294-325.
- Hyden, Goran (2013). *African Politics in Comparative Perspective*. 2nd Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 9]..
- Razi, Hossein (2014). "Legitimacy, Religion, and Nationalism in the Middle East." *American Political Science Review* , 84(1): 69- 91.
- Nisan, Mordechai (2002). *Minorities in the Middle East: A History of Struggle and Self-Expression*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Gandolfo, L. K. 2008. "The Political and Social Identities of the Palestinian Christian Community in Jordan." *Middle East Journal* 62:437–55.

3.2.3 Week 8 [October 20]: Gender

[RESEARCH TOPIC PARAGRAPH DUE BEFORE CLASS.]

- Hyden, Goran (2013). *African Politics in Comparative Perspective*. 2nd Edition. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Chapters 8].
- Kevane, Michael (2014). *Women and Development in Africa: How Gender Works*. Boulder, Co: Lynne Rienner. [Chapters 1 and 2.]
- Bandiera, Oriana, Niklas Buehren, Robin Burgess, Markus Goldstein, Selim Gulesci, Imran Rasul, and Munshi Sulaiman. 2020. "Women's Empowerment in Action: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Africa." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 12 (1): 210-59.

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- Charrad Mounira (2011). "Gender in the Middle East: Islam, state, agency. *Annual Review of Sociology* 37:417-37.
 - Assaad, Ragui, Rana Hendy, Moundir Lassassi, and Shaimaa Yassin (2020). "Explaining the MENA Paradox: Rising Educational Attainment, Yet Stagnant Female Labor Force Participation." *Demogr Res.* 43: 817–850.
 - Gazeaud, Jules, Nausheen Khan, Eric Mvukiyehe, and Olivier Sterck (2022). "With or Without You: Experimental Evidence from a Cash Grant, Training, and Gender Dialogue Program." Working Paper.

Further recommended readings

- Klasen, Stephan (2000). "Does Gender Inequality Reduce Growth and Development? Evidence from Cross-Country Regressions". World Bank Policy Research Report Working Paper No. 7.
- Campos, Francisco; Gassier, Marine (2017). "Gender and Enterprise Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of Constraints and Effective Interventions." Policy Research Working Paper 8239. World Bank.
- Manda, Damiano and Samuel Mwakubo (2014). "Gender and Economic Development in Africa: An Overview." *Journal of African Economies*, 23: i4–i17.
- Kostenko Veronica, Kuzmichev Pavel, Ponarin Eduard (2016). "Attitudes towards gender equality and perception of democracy in the Arab world." *Democratization* 23 (5): 1-28.
- Khurshid Ayesha (2015). "Islamic traditions of modernity: Gender, class, and Islam in a transnational women's education project." *Gender Society* 29 (1): 98- 121.

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- World Bank (2013). "Opening Doors: Gender Equality and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. MENA Development Report." Washington, DC. World Bank. [Chapter 1 and skim though the rest of the report.]

3.2.4 Week 9 [October 27]: Inequality, demographic challenges, and migration and forced displacement

- Van de Walle, Nicolas (2008). "The Institutional Origins of Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa." Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies. Working Papers Series No.6-08.
- Hassine, Nadia (2014). "Economic Inequality in the Arab Region." World Bank Working Paper Series 6911. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/>
- Gazeaud, Jules, Eric Mvukiyehe, Olivier Sterk (2021). "Cash Transfers and Migration: Theory and Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1–45.
- Flahaux, Marie-Laurence and Hein de Haas (2016). "African migration: trends, patterns, drivers." *Comparative Migration Studies*, 4(1): 1.
- Tabutin, Dominique and Bruno Schoumaker (2005). "The Demography of the Arab World and the Middle East from the 1950s to the 2000s: A Survey of Changes and a Statistical Assessment." *Population*, 60(5-6): 505- 615.
- Arar, Rawan, Laurie Brand, Rana B. Khoury, Noora Lori, Lama Mourad, and Wendy Pearlman (2022). "Migration and Displacement." In: Lynch, Marc, Jillian Schwedler, and Sean Yom (2022), eds. *The Political Science of the Middle East*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Further recommended readings

- Booyesen, F. le R., S. Van der Berg, G. Du Rand, M. Von Maltiz, and R. Burger (2004). "Poverty and inequality indices for seven African countries using asset indices constructed from DHS data", Interim Report for PEP-PMMA Meeting, Dakar, Senegal.
- Ncube, Mthuli, John Anyanwu and Kjell Hausken (2013). "Inequality, Economic Growth, and Poverty in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)." African Development Bank, Working Paper Series, 195. And skim through: Hassine, Nadia (2014). "Economic Inequality in the Arab Region." World Bank Working Paper Series 6911.
- Cleland, J; Machiyama, K (2016). "The Challenges Posed by Demographic Change in sub-Saharan Africa: A Concise Overview." Population and Development Review. <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/3548919/>.
- Castles, Stephen (2009). "Development and Migration—Migration and Development: What Comes First?" *Theoria: A Journal of Social and Political Theory*, 56(121): 1-31. And skim through:
- Awumbila, Mariama (2017). "Drivers of Migration and Urbanization in Africa: Key Trends and Issues." Background Paper prepared for UN Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration 7-8, September 2017.
- Kabiru, Caroline, Chimaraoke Izugbara and Donatien Beguy (2013). "The health and wellbeing of young people in sub-Saharan Africa: an under-researched area?" *BMJ International Health and Human Rights*, 13(11).
- Shingo Hamanaka (2017). "Demographic change and its social and political implications in the Middle East." *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 2(1): 70- 86.
- Williamson, J and T. Yousef (2002). "Demographic Transitions and Economic Performance in the Middle East and North Africa." In I. Sirageldin

(ed). Human Capital: Population Economics in the Middle East." Cairo:
Egypt: AUC Press.

3.3 Part Three: Conflict, violence, and international interventions in SSA and MENA

3.3.1 Week 10 [November 3]: Africa's civil wars: Patterns/trends, causes, and consequences

[THIRD SUMMARY PAPER DUE BEFORE CLASS.]

- Collier, Paul, and Anke Hoeffler. 2004. "Greed and Grievance in Civil War." *Oxford Economic Papers*, 56(4): 563–95.
- Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler (2002). "On the Incidence of Civil War in Africa." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 46(1):13-28. And skim through at least 1 case from: Collier, Paul, and Nicholas Sambanis, eds. (2005). *Understanding Civil War: Evidence and Analysis. Volume 1: Africa*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. e
- James Fearon David Laitin (2003). "Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War." *American Political Science Review* 97(1): 75-90. And skim through: Collier, Paul, and Anke Hoeffler (2002). "Greed and Grievance in Civil War." *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper* 2355.
- Sambanis, Nicholas (2001). "Do Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Civil Wars Have the Same Causes? A Theoretical and Empirical Inquiry (Part I)." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 45(3): 259- 282. And skim through: Kaufman, Chaim (1996). "Possible and impossible solutions to Ethnic and civil wars." *International Security*, 20 (4): 136- 175.

Further recommended readings

- Blattman, Christopher, and Edward Miguel. 2010. "Civil War." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 48 (1): 3- 57.

- Barry R. Posen (1993). "The security dilemma and ethnic conflict." *Survival*, 35(1): 27- 47.
- Denny, Elaine, and Barbara Walter (2014). "Ethnicity and civil war." *Journal of Peace Research*, 51(2): 199-212.
- Annan, Nancy (2014). "Violent Conflicts and Civil Strife in West Africa: Causes, Challenges and Prospects." *Stability: International Journal of Security Development*, 3(1): 1- 16.
- Reynal-Querol, Marta (2002). "Ethnicity, Political Systems, and Civil Wars." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 46(1): 29- 54.
- Keen, David (2014). "The Political Economy of War," in Steward, Frances, ed. (2014). *War and Underdevelopment: Volume 1: The Economic and Social Consequences of Conflict*.
- Marshall, Monty (2005). "Conflict trends in Africa, 1946-2004: A macro-comparative perspective." Report prepared for the Africa Conflict Prevention Pool (ACPP) Government of the United Kingdom. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/africa/AfricaConflictTrendsMGM2005us.pdf>

3.3.2 Week 11 [November 10]: Conflict and violence in MENA: Patterns/trends, causes, and consequences

- Sørli, Mirjam, Nils Petter Gleditsch, and Håvard Strand (2005). "Why Is There So Much Conflict in the Middle East?" *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 49(1): 141- 165.
- Heydemann, Steven (2018). "Civil War, Economic Governance State Reconstruction in the Arab Middle East." *Daedalus*, 147 (1): 48–63. And skim through: Vahabi, Mehrdad (2012). "Political Economy of Conflict: Foreword." *Revue d'économie politique*, Vol. 122 (2): 153-169.

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- SPRI (2021). "Armed conflict and peace processes in the Middle East and North Africa." SIPRI YearBook. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. <https://sipri.org/yearbook/2021/06>
 - Lynch, Marc (2016). The new Arab wars: Uprisings and anarchy in the Middle East. New York, NY: Public Affairs. [Chapter 1 and 2].
 - Miller, Benjamin (2007). "Explaining the war proneness of the Middle East." In Bozarslan, Hamit, Louise Edwards, Nigel Penn Jay Winter (eds.) (2007). Race, Religion and Nationalism. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press

Further recommended readings

- Bayat, Asef. (2017). Revolution without Revolutionaries: Making Sense of the Arab Spring. Stanford University Press. [Chapters 1-3.]
- Hinnebusch, Raymond (2018). "Conclusion: Agency, context and emergent post-uprising regimes." In Hinnebusch, Raymond. (Ed.), After the Arab uprisings: Between democratization, counter-revolution and state failure (pp. 166–182). London, UK: Routledge.
- Jacob Mundy (2019). "The Middle East is Violence: On the Limits of Comparative Approaches to the Study of Armed Conflict." Civil Wars, 21(4): 539- 568.
- Arayssi, M., Fakihi, A., Haimoun, N. (2019). Did the Arab spring reduce Mena countries' growth? Applied Economics Letters, 26(19), 1579–1585.
- Cavatorta, Francesco (2017). "Domestic and international dynamics before and after the Arab uprisings." Cambridge Review of International Affairs, 30(4), 421- 429.
- Lynch, Marc (2016). The new Arab wars: Uprisings and anarchy in the Middle East. New York, NY: Public Affairs. [Chapter 1 and 2].

3.3.3 Week 11 [November 17]: State repression, military coups, and political violence

[LEADERSHIP INTERVIEW & DATA REPLICATION REPORTS DUE.]

- Davenport, Christian (2007) "State Repression and Political Order." *Annual Review of Political Science* 10(1):1–23. And skim through: Valentino, Benjamin (2014). *Why We Kill—The Political Science of Political Violence against Civilians.* *Annual Review of Political Science*, 17:89–103.
- Powell, Jonathan, Trace Lasley, Rebecca Schiel (2016). "Combating Coups d'états in Africa, 1950-2014." *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 51 (4): 482-502. Also skim through: McGowan, Patrick (2005). "Coups and Conflict in West Africa, 1955-2004: Part I, Theoretical Perspectives." *Armed Forces Society*, 32(1): 5-23.
- Koehler, Kevin (2017). "Political militaries in popular uprisings: A comparative perspective on the Arab Spring." *International Political Science Review*, 38(3): 363- 377.
- Albrecht, Holger, Kevin Koehler, Devorah Manekin, and Ora Szekely (2022). "Militaries, Militias, and Violence." In: Lynch, Marc, Jillian Schwedler, and Sean Yom (2022), eds. *The Political Science of the Middle East*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Further recommended readings

- Davenport, Christian, Håvard Møkleiv Nygård, Hanne Fjelde, and David Armstrong (2019). "The Consequences of Contention: Understanding the Aftershocks of Political Conflict and Violence." *Annual Review of Political Science*, 22:361-377.

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- Young, Lauren (2018). "The Psychology of State Repression: Fear and Dissent Decisions in Zimbabwe." *American Political Science Review*, 113(1): 140- 155.
 - Holmes, Amy (2019.) "Coups and Revolutions: Mass Mobilization, the Egyptian Military, and the United States from Mubarak to Sisi." *Oxford Scholarship Online*.
 - Bozarslan and Louise Edwards (2020). "Coercion and Violence in the Middle East." In Bozarslan, Hamit, Louise Edwards, Nigel Penn Jay Winter (eds.) (2007). *Race, Religion and Nationalism*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. Daley, Patricia (2006). "Ethnicity and political violence in Africa: The challenge to the Burundi state," *Political Geography*, (25): 657-679.
 - Christensen, Darin (2018). "The Geography of Repression in Africa." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 62(7): 1517- 1543.
 - AlbrechtFirst, Holger (2014). "The Myth of Coup-proofing: Risk and Instances of Military Coups d'état in the Middle East and North Africa." *Armed Forces Society*, 41(4):659–687. Also skim through: Droz-Vincent, Philippe (2020). *Military Politics of the Contemporary Arab World*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Introduction].
 - Harkness, Kristen (2014). "The Ethnic Army and the State: Explaining Coup Traps and the Difficulty of Democratization in Africa." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 60(4): 587- 616.
 - Bellin, Eva (2004). "The Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Exceptionalism in Comparative Perspective." *Comparative Politics*, 36(2): 139- 157.
 - Bozarslan and Louise Edwards (2020). "Coercion and Violence in the Middle East." In Bozarslan, Hamit, Louise Edwards, Nigel Penn Jay

Winter (eds.) (2007). *Race, Religion and Nationalism*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

- Rasler, Karen. 1996. "Concessions, Repression, and Political Protest in the Iranian Revolution." *American Sociological Review* 61 (1): 132- 52.
- Prunier, Gerard (1995). *The Rwanda Crisis: History of a Genocide*, New York, NY: Columbia University Press. [Chapter 1].
- Josua, Maria and Mirjam Edel (2021). "The Arab uprisings and the return of repression." *Mediterranean Politics*.

3.3.4 Week 12 [November 24:] No Class

[NO CLASS. THANKSGIVING BREAK.]

3.3.5 Week 13 [December 1]: International interventions in conflict and peacebuilding processes in SSA and MENA

- Fortna, Page (2008). *Does Peacekeeping Work? Shaping Belligerents' Choices after Civil War*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. [Introduction; skim through Chapters 4 and 6.]
- Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis (2006). *Making War and Building Peace: United Nations Peace Operations*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. [Chapter 2.] Also skim through: Autesserre, Severine (2010). *The Trouble with the Congo*. New York: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 1.]
- Barnett, Michael and Christopher Zurcher (2009). "Peacebuilder's Contract: How External Statebuilding Reinforces Weak Statehood." In *The Dilemmas of Statebuilding: Confronting the Contradictions of Postwar Peace Operations*, edited by Paris, R., Newman, E., 23–52. London, UK:

Routledge. Also skim through: Barnett, Michael (2009). "Partners in peace? The UN, regional organizations, and peace-keeping." *Review of International Studies* , 21(4): 411-433.

- Caruso, Raul, Khadka, Prabin, Petrarca, Ilaria, Ricciuti, Roberto (2017). "The economic impact of peacekeeping: Evidence from South Sudan. *Defence and Peace Economics* 28(2): 250- 270." Also, skim through: Mvukiyehe, Eric and Cyrus Samii (2020). "Peacekeeping and Development in Fragile States: Micro-level Evidence from Liberia." *Journal of Peace Research*, 2020, Vol. 58(3): 368-383.
- Karim, Sabrina. 2020. *Relational State Building in Areas of Limited Statehood: Experimental Evidence on the Attitudes of the Police*. *American Political Science Review*, 114(2): 536-551. And skim through: Blair, Robert (2020). *Peacekeeping, policing, and the rule of law after civil war*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Introduction.]
- Hylton, Judy (2013). "Middle East Peacekeeping Operations after Peace Accords on the Syria and Lebanon Tracks." *Journal of International Peacekeeping*. Also skim through: Morjé Howard, Lise (2009). *Power in Peacekeeping*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press. [Chapter 3 on "Inducement in Lebanon."]

Further recommended readings

- Berman, Eric G Katie E Sams (2000). *Peacekeeping in Africa: Capabilities and Culpabilities*. Geneva: United Nations. [Selected chapters.]
- Adebajo, A. 2002. *Liberia's Civil War: Nigeria, ECOMOG, and Regional Security in West Africa*. London, UK: L. Rienner.[Selected chapters.]
- Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis. 2000. "International Peacebuilding: A Theoretical and Quantitative Analysis." *The American Political Science Review* 94 (4): 779–801.

- Gilligan, Michael, Eric Mvukiyehe and Cyrus Samii (2013). “Reintegrating rebels into civilian life: Quasi-experimental evidence from Burundi.” *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 57(4): 598-626.
- Mvukiyehe, Eric and Cyrus Samii (2017). “Promoting Democracy in Fragile States: Behavioral and Experimental Evidence from Liberia.” *World Development*, 95: 254- 267.
- Mvukiyehe, Eric (2018). “Promoting Political Participation in War-torn Countries: Microlevel Evidence from Postwar Liberia.” *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 62(8): 1686- 1726.
- Sambanis, Nicholas. 2008. “Short- and Long-Term Effects of United Nations Peace Operations.” *The World Bank Economic Review*, 22(1): 9-32.
- Gilligan, Michael, Eric Mvukiyehe and Cyrus Samii (2013). “Reintegrating rebels into civilian life: Quasi-experimental evidence from Burundi.” *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 57(4): 598-626.
- Eriksen, Thomas Hylland. *Common denominators: Ethnicity, nation-building and compromise in Mauritius* (Routledge, 2020).

3.3.6 Week 14 [December 8]: International interventions in development processes

- Casey, Katherine (2018). *Radical Decentralization: Does Community-Driven Development Work?* *Annual Review of Economics*, 10, 139-163.
- Fearon, James, Macartan Humphreys, Jeremy Weinstein. 2015. “How Does Development Assistance Affect Collective Action Capacity? Results from a Field Experiment in Post-Conflict Liberia.” *American Political Science Review*, 109(3): 450-469. Also skim through: Humphreys, M.,

Sanchez de la Sierra, R. Van der Windt, P. (2019). "Exporting Democratic Practices: Evidence from a Village Governance Intervention in Eastern Congo". *Journal of Development Economics*, 140, 279-301.

- Orr, Robert (2002). "Governing When Chaos Rules: Enhancing Governance and Participation," *The Washington Quarterly*, 25 (4): 139–52.
- Bagga, Aanchal, Marcus Holmlund, Subha Mani, Eric Mvukiyehe, and Patrick Premand (2022). "Do Public Works Programs Have Sustained Impacts? A Critical Review of Experimental Evidence from LMICs." Working Paper.
- Voors, Maarten, Eleonora Nillesen, Philip Verwimp, Erwin Bulte, Robert Lensink and Daan Van Soest. 2012. "Violent conflict and behavior: a field experiment in Burundi." *The American Economic Review*, 102(2): 941-964.

Further recommended readings

- William Easterly (2009). "Can the West Save Africa?" *Journal of Economic Literature* 47(2). And skim through: William Easterly (2006). "The Big Push Déjà Vu: A Review of Jeffrey Sachs's *The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time*." *Journal of Economic Literature*, 44, no. 1.
- Casey, K., Glennerster, R. Miguel, E. 2012. *Reshaping Institutions: Evidence on Aid Impacts using a Preanalysis Plan*. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 127(4), 1755-1812.
- Gilligan, Michael, Benjamin Pasquale and Cyrus Samii. 2014. "Civil War and Social Cohesion: Lab-in-the-Field Evidence from Nepal." *American Journal of Political Science*, 58(3) :604-619.

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- Karim, Sabrina. 2020. Relational State Building in Areas of Limited Statehood: Experimental Evidence on the Attitudes of the Police. *American Political Science Review*, 114(2): 536-551.
 - Autesserre, Severine. 2017. "International peacebuilding and local success: Assumptions and effectiveness." *International Studies Review*, 19(1): 1-19.
 - Blattman, Christopher. 2009. "From Violence to Voting: War and Political Participation in Uganda." *American Political Science Review* ,103 (2): 231-47.
 - Blattman, Christopher, Alexandra Hartman, and Robert Blair. 2014. "How to Promote Order and Property Rights Under Weak Rule of Law? An Experiment in Changing Dispute Resolution Behavior through Community Education." *American Political Science Review* 108 (1): 100-120.
 - Blair, Robert, Sabrina Karim and Ben Morse. 2019. "Establishing the Rule of Law in Weak and War-torn States: Evidence from a Field Experiment with the Liberian National Police." *American Political Science Review*, 113(3): 641-657.

Mvukiyehe, Eric and Peter van der Windt (2022). "Assessing the Longer Term Impact of Community-Driven Development Programs Evidence from a Field Experiment in the Democratic Republic of Congo." Working Paper.

- Samii, Cyrus (2013). "Perils or Promise of Ethnic Integration: Evidence from a Hard Case in Burundi." *American Political Science Review* 107(3):558-573.
- Bellows, John and Edward Miguel. 2008. "War and local collective action in Sierra Leone." *Journal of Public Economics* 93: 1144–1157.

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- Krcmaric, Daniel. 2018. Should I Stay or Should I Go? Leaders, Exile, and the Dilemmas of International Justice. *American Journal of Political Science*, 62(2), 486-498.
 - Samii, Cyrus (2013). "Who Wants to Forgive and Forget? Transitional Justice Preferences in Postwar Burundi." *Journal of Peace Research*, 50: 219-233.
 - Fraihat, Ibrahim (2016). *Unfinished revolutions: Yemen, Libya, and Tunisia after the Arab Spring*. Yale University Press. [Chapter 4; skim through chapters 1-3].
 - Aras, B., Richard, F. (2016). Five years after the Arab Spring: A critical evaluation. *Third World Quarterly*, 37(12), 2252–2258.
 - Kivimaki, Timo (2016). "The Fragility-Grievances-Conflict Triangle in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA): An Exploration of the Correlative Associations."

4 Grading scale and academic integrity

4.1 Grading scale and standards

The grading scale described below is drawn from POLSCI 760S Syllabus for a course I co-taught with Professor Beardsley in Fall 2021. In a nutshell, all assignments described in section two above will be graded on a 16-point scale that is basically a 4-point scale stretched out to 16 points. These grades will not be assigned based on the docking of points, but on the comprehensive assessment of the strength of the material. Grading standards used in the assignment of these values are provided below.

A Exceptional Performance [15-16]

Consistently outstanding work on all course-related tasks at a level that distinguishes the student from other members of the class. A comprehensive and incisive command of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. A frequently demonstrated exceptional capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking. The ability to master and integrate large amounts of factual material and abstract theories. An outstanding ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

A- Excellent Performance [14-15]

Consistently strong work on all course-related tasks. A comprehensive command of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. A clearly demonstrated capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking. Understands well and can integrate the relevant factual and theoretical material central to the course. A strong ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

B+ Very Good Performance [13-14]

Consistently above average work on all course-related tasks. A very good grasp of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. A generally demonstrated capacity for original, creative, critical, and logical thinking. A very good command of factual and theoretical material, and some capacity to integrate the two. A solid ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

B Good Performance [12-13]

Good and generally consistent work on all course-related tasks. A general understanding of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. Modest evidence of the capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking. A good understanding of factual and theoretical material, but limited evidence of the capacity to integrate the two. A basic ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

B- Satisfactory Performance [11-12]

Satisfactory work on course-related tasks. A reasonable understanding of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. An infrequently demonstrated capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking. Understands at a basic level the facts and theories related to the course, but demonstrates weak integration skills. A limited or inconsistent ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

C+/C/C- Adequate Performance [10-11]

Adequate performance on course-related tasks. An understanding of the basic elements of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. A rarely demonstrated capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking. An inability to go beyond a recitation of basic factual ma-

terial related to the class. Demonstrated weaknesses in the ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

D/D+ Minimal Passing Performance [9-10]

Barely acceptable work on course-related tasks. A generally superficial and often inconsistent familiarity with the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. A failure to demonstrate the capacity for original, creative, critical and logical thinking related to course content. An uneven understanding of basic factual material related to the course; no evidence of fact/theory integration. Demonstrates significant gaps in the ability to discuss effectively course subject matter using both written and oral communication skills.

F Unacceptable Performance [8-9]

Fails to meet minimum course expectations. Unable to understand even the most basic elements of the issues, literature, and substantive information relevant to the course. Demonstrates an inability to engage in coherent written or oral discussion of course material. Does not satisfy specific course expectations with respect to attendance, deadlines, participation, etc.

4.2 Academic integrity policy

Important note: Students are expected to strictly adhere to the Duke Community Standard and Student Conduct policies on academic honesty and integrity, and violations will be enforced. All sources must be correctly cited, and all work must be each student's own. All late assignments and papers will lose one letter grade of credit for each day late. If you are not yet familiar with these standards, please read them on the web link below: [\[https://trinity.duke.edu/undergraduate/academic-policies/community-standard-student-conduct\]](https://trinity.duke.edu/undergraduate/academic-policies/community-standard-student-conduct).

5 Additional Resources

You should familiarize yourself with these resource links before class starts and over the course of the semester.

- Absences, Illness: [<https://trinity.duke.edu/undergraduate/academic-policies/class-attendance-and-missed-work>]
- Plagiarism Defined (and Avoided): [<https://plagiarism.duke.edu/>]
- Psychological Counselling: [<http://www.studentaffairs.duke.edu/caps>]
- Trinity Rules (“T-Reqs”): [<https://trinity.duke.edu/undergraduate/academic-policie>]
- Writing Help: [<https://twp.duke.edu/twp-writing-studio>]