

**PSCI 3203A**  
**Politics and Government in the Middle East**  
Thursdays, 14:35 – 17:35  
Please confirm location on Carleton Central

Instructor: Kemal Kirisci  
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The Middle East has long been characterized as a unique region plagued by conflict, instability, lack of democracy and inefficient unproductive economies that fail to compete internationally. Images of the Middle East frequently include violent scenes of conflict and war, extravagance associated with oil revenues, repression of opposition and dissent in domestic politics, fundamentalism and intolerance not to mention the absence of “normal” politics with political parties, parliaments and elected governments. Why is this the case? What is it that makes the region prone to conflict, violence and war? How has this impacted on the development of the region politically, economically and socially? How have the states of the region emerged? What has been the legacy of colonialism? What characterizes the nature of the state in the Middle East? What kind of a role did the state play in Middle East economic and political development? What has been the impact of nationalism and authoritarianism on the region? How exactly are economic development and democratization linked in the region? What has been the role of external intervention especially by the United States and Europe?

The course will seek answers to these questions through lectures based on two required and two supplementary textbooks and additional reading material as well as class discussions. The course is divided roughly into three sections. In the first few weeks of the term attention will be focused on the historical legacy of colonialism and nationalism on the formation of states and the way in which together with independence the region drifted into war and violent conflict. The second part of the course will then examine the role of the state in economics; religion’s impact on politics; efforts at democratization including by external military intervention as well as Turkey “torn” between Europe and the Middle East. The course will terminate with a re-visit of the issue of democratization in the Middle East and a critical discussion of international involvement in democratization. This will be accompanied by a debate on what shape the future of politics in the Middle East might take.

## Course requirements:

Summary chart:

<b>Debate/discussion essays:</b> (to be handed in no later than 10:00 am before the presentation is due)	<b>10 %</b>
<b>Country Reports:</b> (to be handed in no later than 25 September before class)	<b>10 %</b>
<b>Literature review</b>	<b>20 %</b>
Proposal (to be handed in no later than 9 October before class)	<b>5 %</b>
Review essay (to be handed in last day of class)	<b>15 %</b>
<b>Mid-term exam</b> (to be held on 23 October)	<b>20 %</b>
<b>Final exam</b>	<b>30 % (tba)</b>
<b>Attendance</b>	<b>10 %</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Debate/Discussion essays (10 %):** Each week toward the end of regular class there will be a “debate” session on a pre-determined topic relating to current developments in the Middle East. Students will be broken into eleven groups and each week one group of students will prepare a 8-10 minutes long presentation followed by a brief commentary by the course TA Thomas Juneau. There will then be a 15-20 minute class debate/discussion. Each group will do their own little research but they are advised to consult the web pages of Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) and/or Bitterlemons-International. The members of each group will each individually write a 1-2 pages (one and a half space, 12 point font, regular margin size) long “summary-abstract-review” of the material they have read or alternatively they can also write a 1-2 pages long “article-essay” on the topic assigned for the week. The topics will be assigned to each group in class during the first meeting. The “summary” or “essays” will constitute 10 % of the overall grade and will be delivered to the instructor or TA before class no later than 10:00 am preferably as a hard copy otherwise by email. All students will be required to at least browse the reading assigned for each “debate”.

**Country Reports (10 %):** Each student will prepare a “country report” for three Middle Eastern countries. These reports will be handed in on 25 September before class. In list (bullet point form or chart) and short essay format present the following information for 3 countries from the Middle East (Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E., Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt)

- 1) Basic geography and demography: capital city, population, geographic size (in comparison to for example Ontario).
- 2) Socio-cultural composition: main languages spoken, main religious groups (provide approximate percentages), and important geographic or regional divides.
- 3) Political history: was the country colonized?, by whom?, date of independence, dates of important political events (revolutions, wars).
- 4) Current political regime: current ruler, type of political system (e.g. monarchy, single-party authoritarian regime, democracy, competitive authoritarian regime),

important political figures, relations with the West in general terms (ally, hostile, neutral).

- 5) Economy and indicators of development: GDP/capita, literacy rate, infant or maternal mortality, rate of urbanization, important economic sectors.

Alternatively you can also write a “report” on one of the regional organizations such as the Arab League, The Gulf Cooperation Council, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Islamic Development Bank etc... If you choose to write your report on such an organization you can cover the membership, its activities and the politics that characterizes the activities of the organization.

You are advised to do your own little research for the country reports. However, D. E. Long and B. Reich (eds.) The Government and Politics of the Middle East and North Africa (Westview Press, 2002) and the W. Spencer, Global Studies: The Middle East (McGraw Hill, 2007, 11<sup>th</sup> edition) readers can constitute a good start for the general reading. You are welcome to use the “web” as well. If you decide to rush to the CIA World Fact Book bare in mind that the date may not always be up to date and precise. The websites of major media corporations such as the BBC, CNN, Al-Jazeera, the Economist as well as MERIP, Middle East Review of International Affairs and Bitterlemons-International may be of use for more recent developments. Make sure to specify the references you employ for your reports.

**Literature review (5 % + 15 % = 20%):** Each member of this class will write a 5-6 pages (one and a half space, 12 point font, regular margin size) long review of either 4-5 academic articles or a scholarly book on Middle Eastern politics. You are advised to think of a topic as soon as the course starts and start identifying books and articles of possible interest to you. You may use the bibliography you will find in books assigned for this course as well as by running article searches from the recommended journals. You may make use of the supplementary readings in the syllabus but must also include among your especially articles that show you have gone beyond the literature listed in the syllabus. You will prepare a one page essay, worth 5 %, listing the reading material and the reasoning behind your choice and hand over to the instructor or TA by 9 October. Your essays will be returned to you the following week and you may be called to go over your list. The actual reviews will be due on the last day of class. The total grade for the reviews together with the 5 % for the short essay will be 20 %. In your essays you would be expected to go beyond just a simple summary of the readings and try to situate the key element of the readings in the broader picture of the region accompanied with a critical commentary.

**Mid-term exam (20 %):** There will be a mid-term exam on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October. The mid-term will be in an essay format. It will be composed of several questions and you will, out of these questions, choose two, one will be a short descriptive type answer and the other will call for a more substantive and analytical answer. The mid-term will constitute 20 % of the overall grade. The mid-term will cover material up to the week prior to the exam. The exam will be held in the first half of regular class and that week there will not be a “debate/discussion” session.

**Final (30 %):** The final exam will be similar to the mid-term but will include all the material covered during the term as well as class “debates” and literature. The final exam will be worth 40 %.

**Attendance (10 %):** Regular class attendance will be taken and graded over 10 % for the whole term. Attendance will be taken some time during the class at random.

**LATE DELIVERIES:** In the case of late delivery of class assignment one point out of the grade assigned for the course work will be taken-off for each day. For example, if the literature review essay is handed in three days late three points will be taken out from the 15 points assigned for the exercise. Medical reasons for delays will be accepted if accompanied with a doctor's note.

### **Readings:**

There is a vast body of academic literature on Middle Eastern politics and on the politics of the countries that make up the Middle East. It is impossible to cover all this literature. For each week sample readings will be assigned. Make sure that you at least do the assigned reading from the text-books at a minimum to supplement the lectures. Consider this to be "must" reading and this reading is marked with an "R", for required. The additional reading is highly recommended especially for those of you who would like to acquire a more in depth understanding of the complexities of Middle Eastern politics. This material is marked with an "S" for supplementary. The class will receive an additional "longish" list of books. Some of these books can be considered as "classics" of the study of Middle Eastern politics, and you might wish to at least browse some of them. The others you might want to consider for your "literature review" assignment. It will also be important to do your own "exploration", discover and do your own reading especially if you would like to develop a deeper "feel" for Middle Eastern politics. The required and supplementary readings will be available on reserve at the library.

F. Halliday, 100 Myths about the Middle East (California University Press, 2005) and Z. Lockman, Contending Visions of the Middle East: The History and Politics of Orientalism (Cambridge University Press, 2004) are two books recommended as background browsing/reading for challenging any pre-conceptions you may have about Middle Eastern politics and the actual study of it. You are also encouraged to follow relevant literature from major academic journals such as the Arab Studies Quarterly; Journal of Palestine Studies; International Journal of Middle East Studies; Middle East Journal; Middle Eastern Studies etc... Major international relations journals such as Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, International Affairs, etc... will occasionally carry important articles on Middle Eastern politics. The Middle East Research and Information Project at [www.merip.org](http://www.merip.org) as well as the web page of Middle East Review of International Affairs <http://meria.idc.ac.il/> are useful sources for research on the Middle East. Bitterlemons-International is a webpage where you should be able to follow topical debates on Middle Eastern politics. You may also wish to follow "day to day" politics from major dailies from the region such as:  
Egypt: <http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/index.htm>; Jordan: <http://www.jordantimes.com/>; Iraq: <http://www.aswataliraq.info/look/english/index.tpl>; Iran: <http://www.tehrantimes.com>;  
Lebanon: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/> ; Israel: <http://www.haaretz.com> and <http://www.jpost.com>; Qatar: <http://english.aljazeera.net/english> and <http://www.gulf-times.com>; Syria: <http://syriatimes.tishreen.info/>; Turkey: [www.turkishdailynews.com](http://www.turkishdailynews.com) and [www.todayszaman.com](http://www.todayszaman.com); United Arab Emirates: <http://www.godubai.com/gulftoday/>; Yemen: <http://www.newsyemen.net/en/>; General: <http://www.inkdrop.net/dave/news.html>; <http://www.aawsat.com/english/>; [http://www.saudia-online.com/arabic\\_newspapers.htm](http://www.saudia-online.com/arabic_newspapers.htm); <http://www.arabnews.com/>; <http://english.daralhayat.com/> and <http://www.gulfnews.com/home/index.html>.

### **Textbooks:**

R. Owen, State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East (Routledge, 3rd edition, 2007) - **required**

W. L. Cleveland, A History of the Modern Middle East (Westview Press, 2004) - **required**

L. Fawcett (ed.), International Relations of the Middle East (Oxford University Press, 2005) – **supplementary**

S. Heydemann (ed.) War, Institutions and Social Change in the Middle East (University of California Press, 2000) – **supplementary**

<http://www.escholarship.org/editions/view?docId=ft6c6006x6;brand=eschol>

The course and the reading material is organized as follows:

**Week 1:** (4 Sept.) Course description and Locating the Middle East and coming to terms with its politics. Where is the Middle East? What characterizes the Middle East? How to study its politics?

J. Schwedler and D. Gerner, Understanding the Contemporary Middle East (Lynne Rienner, 2008, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), pp. 1-31. **R**

E. Said, “Knowledge and Interpretation” in Covering Islam (New York: Vintage Books, 1997). **R**

B. Lewis, “Other People’s History,” from B. Lewis, Islam and the West (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993). **R**

F. Halliday, “Introduction: world politics, the Middle East and the complexities of area studies” in F. Halliday, The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology (Cambridge University Press, 2006). **R**

L. Anderson, “2003 MESA Presidential Address: Scholarship, Policy, Debate and Conflict: Why We Should Study the Middle East and Why it Matters,” Middle East Studies Association Bulletin 38, 1 (June 2004). **R**

<http://fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/Bulletin/Pres%20Addresses/Anderson.htm>

S. Heydemann, “War, Institutions, and Social Change in the Middle East” in Heydemann (ed.). **S**

Lockman, Contending Visions of the Middle East chps. 3 and 6. **S**

**Week 2:** (11 Sept.) Emergence of the Middle East nation-state system.

Owen, chp. 1. **R**

Cleveland, chp. 9. **R**

E. Rogan, “The Emergence of the Middle East into the Modern State System” in L. Fawcett (ed.), International Relations of the Middle East (Oxford University Press, 2005). **S**

F. Halliday, The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology (Cambridge, 2005), chp. 3. **S**

**Week 3:** (18 Sept.) Nationalism, state formation and politics in the Middle East I: Arab nationalism, pan-Arabism and the evolution of Arab state system.

Owen, chps. 3, 4 and 6. **R**

Cleveland, chps. 11-12, 15-16 and 18-19. **R**

M. Aflaq, "Purifying the National Ideal: *Baath* Ideology," M. Gettleman and S. Schaar (eds.). The Middle East and Islamic World Reader, (New York: Grove Press, 2003), pp. 132-135. **S**

N. Ayubi, "The Arab State: Territorial or Pan-Arabist?" in N. Ayubi, Over-Stating the Arab State (I.B. Tauris, 1999). **S**

V. Perthes, "State Building, National Security, and War Preparation in Syria" in Heydemann. **S**

P. Slugett, "The Cold War in the Middle East" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **S**

F. Ajami, "The End of Pan-Arabism" Foreign Affairs (Winter 1978-79), 355-373. **S**

**Week 4:** (25 Sept.) Nationalism, state formation and politics in the Middle East II: Zionism and Palestinian nationalism.

Owen, pp. 73-80 and 104-106. **R**

Cleveland, chp. 13 and 17. **R**

J. Migdal, "Changing Boundaries and Social Crises: Israel and the 1967 War" in Heydemann. **S**

Y. Sayigh, "War as Leveler, War as Midwife: Palestinian Political Institutions, and Society since 1948" in Heydemann. **S**

D. McDowall, "Dilemmas of the Jewish State" in A. Hourani et al. (eds.) The Modern Middle East (California, 1994). **S**

**Week 5:** (2 Oct.) Nationalism, state formation and politics in the Middle East III: Iran and Turkey

Owen, chps. 5 and 6 (partly). **R**

Cleveland, chp. 10, 14, and 20. **R**

F. Keyman and S. Yilmaz, "Modernity and Nationalism: Turkey and Iran in Comparative Perspective" G. Delanty and Krishan Kumar (eds.), Handbook of Nations and Nationalism, (Sage Publications Ltd., 2006), pp. 425-437. **R**

C. Kurzman, "Weaving Iran into the Tree of Nations" International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 37 (2005), pp. 137-166. **S**

T. Bora, "Nationalist Discourses in Turkey" The South Atlantic Quarterly 102:2/3, Spring/Summer 2003, pp.433-451. **S**

H. Yilmaz, "Democratization from above in Response to the International Context: Turkey, 1945-1950" New Perspective on Turkey, No. 17, Fall 1997. **S**

**Week 6:** (9 Oct.) Wars and quest for peace in the Middle East: Arab/Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Cleveland, chps. 18, 22, and 23. **R**

C. Smith, "The Arab-Israeli Conflict" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **R**

A. Shlaim, "The Rise and Fall of the Oslo Peace Process" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **R**

A. Garnfinkle, "Genesis" in A. Rubinstein (ed.), Arab-Israeli Conflict: Perspectives (Praeger, New York, 1991). **S**

I. Rabinovich, "Seven Wars and One Peace Treaty" in Rubinstein (ed.). **S**

A. Carkoglu, M. Eder and K. Kirisci, The Political Economy of Regional Cooperation in the Middle East (Routledge, 1998), chps. 6-7. **S**

I. J. Bickerton and C. L. Klausner, A Concise History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Prentice Hall, 2005) – as well as articles from the special issue "The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" International Affairs Vol. 80, No. 2 (March 2004) are highly recommended. Bickerton and Klausner book provides an extensive list of basic historical documents concerning the conflict. **S**

International Crisis Group, "The Arab-Israeli Conflict: To Reach a Lasting Peace," October 5, 2006. **S**

**Week 7:** (16 Oct.) Wars and quest for peace in the Middle East: Gulf wars.

G. Gause III, "International Politics of the Gulf" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **R**

E. Karsh, "Geopolitical Determinism: The Origins of the Iran-Iraq War" The Middle East Journal, Vol. 44, No. 2, Spring 1990. **R**

S. Yetiv, "The Outcomes of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm: Some Antecedent Causes" Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 107, No. 2, 1992. **R**

**Week 8:** (23 Oct.) **Mid-term.** Political Islam vs. secularism and the impact of religion on politics and government in the Middle East.

Owen, chp 9. **R**

J Schwedler, "Religion and Politics in the Middle East" in J. Schwedler and D. Gerner, Understanding the Contemporary Middle East (Lynne Rienner, 2008, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), pp. 373-395. **R**

F. Najjar, "The debate on Islam and secularism" Arab Studies Quarterly, Vol. 18, 1996. **R**

Sayyid Qutb, "Corruption of the Modern World," in M. Gettleman and S. Schaar (eds.) The Middle East and Islamic World Reader, (New York: Grove Press, 2003), pp. 303- 306. **S**

G. Keppel, Roots of Radical Islam (Saqi, 2005), "Signposts" chp. 2. **S**

J. van Ess and S. J. Al-Azm, Islam and Secularism UCSIA, The Dialogue Series 2, Antwerp, 2005). **S**

J. Esposito and A. Tamimi (eds.) Islam and Secularism in the Middle East (New York University Press, 2000). **S**

A. Kuru, "Reinterpretation of Secularism in Turkey: The Case of the Justice and Development Party" in H. Yavuz, The Emergence of a New Turkey: Democracy and the AK Parti (University of Utah Press, 2006). **S**

A. Kuru, "Passive and Assertive Secularism: Historical Conditions, Ideological Struggles, and State Policies toward Religion" World Politics, Vol. 59, No. 4, July 2007. **S**

A. Davison, "Turkey: a 'Secular' State?: The Challenge of Description" The South Atlantic Quarterly, Vol. 102, No. 2/3 (Spring/Summer 2003). **S**

D. Jung, "Secularism: a Key to Turkish politics" in D. Jung and C. Raudvere (eds.) Religion, Politics and Turkey's EU Accession (Palgrave/Macmillan, 2008).

**Week 9:** (30 Oct.) Politics of oil and the rentier state: no taxation, no representation.

Owen, chp 7. **R**

Cleveland, chp. 21. **R**

G. Luciano, "Oil and Political Economy in the International Relations of the Middle East" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **R**

M. Ross, "Does Oil hinder democracy?" World Politics Vol. 53 April 2001, pp. 325-361. **S**

L.Giacomo, "Allocation versus production state" in G. Luciani eds. The Arab State (University of California Press, 2001), pp. 65-85. **S**

H. Beblawi "The Rentier State in the Arab world" in G. Luciani eds. (2001), pp. 85-99. **S**

H. Shambayati, "The Rentier State, Interest Groups, and the Paradox of Autonomy: State and Business in Turkey and Iran" Comparative Politics 26 (April 1994), 307-331. **S**

**Week 10:** (6 Nov.) Democracy and the Middle just do not mix?: the politics of democratization.

Owen, chp. 8. **R**

A. R. Norton, "The puzzle of political reform in the Middle East" in Fawcett (ed.) (2005). **R**

E. Bellin, "The Robustness of Authoritarianism in the Middle East: Exceptionalism in Comparative Perspective," Comparative Politics Vol. 36, No. 2(January 2004): pp. 139-155.**R**

M. P. Angrist, "Party Systems and Regime Formation in the Modern Middle East: Explaining Turkish Exceptionalism," in Posusney and Angrist (eds.), Authoritarianism in the Middle East, Chapter 5 (pp. 119-141). **R**

A. Keshavarzian, "Contestation without Democracy: Elite Fragmentation in Iran," in M. P. Posusney and M. P. Angrist (eds.), Authoritarianism in the Middle East, (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2005). **R**

E. Kedourie, Democracy and Arab Political Culture (Cass, 1994) Introduction and Chp. VI. **S**

D. Pool "The links between economic and political liberalization" T. Niblock and Emma Murphy Economic and Political Liberalization in the Middle East (St. Martins Press, 1990) pp. 40-55. **S**

H. Yilmaz, "Islam, Sovereignty and Democracy" Middle East Journal, Vol. 61, No. 3, Summer 2007. **S**

S. Zubaida, "Is Iran an Islamic State?" in J. Beinin and J. Stork (eds.) Political Islam: Essays from Middle East Report (California University Press, 1996). **S**

B. Toprak, "Islam and Democracy in Turkey" Turkish Studies, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2005, pp. 146-167. **S**

S. Tepe, "Religious parties and democracy: A comparative assessment of Israel and Turkey," Democratization Vol. 12, No. 3 (June 2005), 283-207. **S**

M. Somer, "Defensive vs. Liberal Nationalist Perspectives on Diversity and the Kurdish Conflict" New Perspectives on Turkey, No. 32, Spring 2005, pp. 73-92. **S**

**Week 11:** (13 Nov.) Democratizing the Middle East by military intervention: the case of Iraq.

Owen, chp. 12. **R**

T. Dodge, "Iraqi Transitions: from regime change to state collapse" Third World Quarterly, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 705-721. **R**

S. Baroudi, "Arab Intellectuals and the Bush Administration's Campaign for Democracy: The Case of the Greater Middle East Initiative" Middle East Journal, Vol. 61, No. 3, Summer 2007. **R**

G. Keppel, The War for the Muslim Minds: Islam and the West (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2004), "The Neoconservative Revolution" chp. 2 and "The calamity of Nation-Building in Iraq" chp. 6. **R**

M. Boot, "Neocons" Foreign Policy, 140, (January-February 2004), pp. 20-28. **S**

R. Khalidi, Resurrecting Empire (I. B. Tauris, 2004), "America, the West and Democracy in the Middle East" (chp. 2) and "the Middle East: Geostrategy and Oil". **S**

D. Petraeus, "Learning Counterinsurgency: Observations from Soldiering in Iraq" Military Review, January-February 2006, pp. 2-12. **S**

T. Ricks, Fiasco: The American Military Adventure in Iraq (Westview Press, 2006). **S**

**Week 12:** (20 Nov.) Contradiction in terms, the Middle East in Europe?: Turkey's European Union membership saga.

J. Casanova, "The Long, Difficult, and Tortuous Journey of Turkey into Europe and the Dilemmas of European Civilization" Constellations, Vol. 13, No. 2, 2006. **R**

S. Deringil, "The Turks and 'Europe': The argument from history" Middle Eastern Studies Vol. 43, No. 5, 2007. **R**

K. Kirisci, "Religion as an argument in the debate on Turkish EU Membership" in D. Jung and C. Raudvere (eds.) Religion, Politics and Turkey's EU Accession (Palgrave/Macmillan, 2008). **R**

J. Redmond, "Turkey and the European Union: troubled European or European trouble" Vol. 83, No. 2, March 2007, pp. 305-317. **R**

H. Arnold, "Political Arguments Against the Accession of Turkey to the European Union" and I. Carlson, "Turkey's Historical, Cultural and Religious Heritage. An Asset to the European Union" in C. Timmerman, D. Rohtus and S. Mels (eds.) European and Turkish Voices in Favour and Against Turkish Accession to the European Union (P. I. E Peter Land, 2008). **S**

E. Hurd-Shakman, "Negotiating Europe: the politics of religion and the prospects for Turkish accession" Review of International Studies Vol. 32, 2006, pp. 401-418. **S**

P. Gordon and Ö. Taşpınar, 'Turkey on the Brink', Washington Quarterly, summer 2006. **S**

O. Roy (ed.) Turkey Today: A European Country? (Anthem Press, 2004). **S**

D. Jung, "Turkey and the Arab World: Historical Narratives and New Political Realities", Mediterranean Politics, Vol. 10, No. 1, 2005, pp. 1-17, March. **S**

M. Altunisik-Benli, 'The Turkish Model and Democratization in the Middle East', Arab Studies Quarterly, vol. 27, nos. 1 and 2 (Winter and Spring 2005). **S**

S. Everts, 'An Asset but not a Model: Turkey, the EU and the Wider Middle East', Centre for European Reform: Essays, October 2004. **S**

**Week 13:** (27 Nov) The future of the Middle East: more of the same?

Owen, conclusion. **R**

Cleveland, chp. 24. **R**

R. Owen, "The Cumulative Impact of Middle Eastern Wars" in Heydemann (ed.). **R**

R. Khalidi, Resurrecting Empire (I. B. Tauris, 2004), "the Legacy of the Western Encounter with the Middle East" chp. 1. **R**

International Crisis Group reports on the Middle East can be reached from <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?l=1&id=1096>. **S**

S. Baroudi, "The 2002 Arab Human Development Report: Implications for Democracy"; Middle East Policy Council Journal, 11, no. 1 (Spring 2004), **S**

[http://www.mepec.org/journal\\_vol11/0403\\_baroudi.asp](http://www.mepec.org/journal_vol11/0403_baroudi.asp)

Saad Eddin Ibrahim, "The Prospects for Democracy in the Middle East" Logos, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Spring 2005). **S**

A. Richards, "Modernity and Economic Development," Middle East Policy, Vol. X, No. 3, Fall 2003, **S**

[http://www.mepec.org/journal\\_vol10/0309\\_richards.asp](http://www.mepec.org/journal_vol10/0309_richards.asp)

P. Bilgin, "Alternative futures for the Middle East" Futures, Vol. 33, 2001. **S**

M. Kibaroglu, "Good for the Shah, Banned for the Mullahs: The West and Iran's Quest for Nuclear Power" Middle East Journal, Vol. 60, No. 2, Spring 2006. **S**

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### Academic Accommodations

**For students with Disabilities:** Students with disabilities requiring academic accommodations in this course must register with the Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (500 University Centre) for a formal evaluation of disability-related needs. Registered PMC students are required to contact the centre (613-520-6608) every term to ensure that the instructor receives your letter of accommodation. After registering with the PMC, make an appointment to meet with the instructor in order to discuss your needs **at least two weeks before the first assignment is due or the first in-class test/midterm requiring accommodations**. If you require accommodation for your formally scheduled exam(s) in this course, please submit your request for accommodation to PMC by **November 7, 2008 for December examinations**, and **March 6, 2009 for April examinations**.

**For Religious Observance:** Students requesting accommodation for religious observances should apply in writing to their instructor for alternate dates and/or means of satisfying academic requirements. Such requests should be made during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist, but no later than two weeks before the compulsory academic event. Accommodation is to be worked out directly and on an individual basis between the student and the instructor(s) involved. Instructors will make accommodations in a way that avoids academic disadvantage to the student. Instructors and students may contact an Equity Services Advisor for assistance ([www.carleton.ca/equity](http://www.carleton.ca/equity)).

**For Pregnancy:** Pregnant students requiring academic accommodations are encouraged to contact an Equity Advisor in Equity Services to complete a *letter of accommodation*. Then, make an appointment to discuss your needs with the instructor at least two weeks prior to the first academic event in which it is anticipated the accommodation will be required.

**Plagiarism:** The Undergraduate Calendar defines plagiarism as: "to use and pass off as one's own idea or product, work of another without expressly giving credit to another." The Graduate Calendar states that plagiarism has occurred when a student either: (a) directly copies another's work without acknowledgment; or (b) closely paraphrases the equivalent of a short paragraph or more without acknowledgment; or (c) borrows, without acknowledgment, any ideas in a clear and recognizable form in such a way as to present them as the student's own thought, where such ideas, if they were the student's own would contribute to the merit of his or her own work. Instructors who suspect plagiarism

are required to submit the paper and supporting documentation to the Departmental Chair who will refer the case to the Dean. It is not permitted to hand in the same assignment to two or more courses. The Department's Style Guide is available at:  
<http://www.carleton.ca/polisci/undergrad/Essay%20Style%20Guide.html>

**Oral Examination:** At the discretion of the instructor, students may be required to pass a brief oral examination on research papers and essays.

**Submission and Return of Term Work:** Papers must be handed directly to the instructor and will not be date-stamped in the departmental office. Late assignments may be submitted to the drop box in the corridor outside B640 Loeb. Assignments will be retrieved every business day at **4 p.m.**, stamped with that day's date, and then distributed to the instructor. For essays not returned in class please attach a **stamped, self-addressed envelope** if you wish to have your assignment returned by mail. Please note that assignments sent via fax or email will not be accepted. Final exams are intended solely for the purpose of evaluation and will not be returned.

**Approval of final grades:** Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by an instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

**Course Requirements:** Students must fulfill all course requirements in order to achieve a passing grade. Failure to hand in any assignment will result in a grade of F. Failure to write the final exam will result in a grade of ABS. FND (Failure No Deferred) is assigned when a student's performance is so poor during the term that they cannot pass the course even with 100% on the final examination. In such cases, instructors may use this notation on the Final Grade Report to indicate that a student has already failed the course due to inadequate term work and should not be permitted access to a deferral of the examination. Deferred final exams are available **ONLY** if the student is in good standing in the course.

**Connect Email Accounts:** The Department of Political Science strongly encourages students to sign up for a campus email account. Important course and University information will be distributed via the Connect email system. See <http://connect.carleton.ca> for instructions on how to set up your account.