

## Chapter 1 Course Introduction

The sub-fields of political science

- Political Thought
- Comparative Politics
- Canadian Politics
- International relations

Definitions of politics

1) Collective decision-making (Aristotle)

2) Institutions

3) Distribution

- Authoritative allocation of values (Easton)
- Who gets what, when and how? (Lasswell)

4) Power

Power: A has power over B if A can get B to do something that B would not otherwise do.

Power: coercion and/or authority

- Three sources of authority (Weber): Legal, tradition

## Chapter 2

### Contending Approaches.

- Formal-legal analysis (old institutionalism).
- Systems analysis
- Structural-functionalism
- Political culture
- Political economy
- Rational choice
- New institutionalism

- Feminism

- Post-modernism

## Comparative analysis

### 1- Single case study

Change in time (diachronic analysis).

Situating the study in a broader theoretical framework to conduct an implicit comparison.

### 2- Multiple case study

- Similarities and differences between 2 or more countries at a specific point in time (synchronic analysis).

- Comparing change between 2 or more countries (diachronic and synchronic).

### 3- Categories of multiple case study.

A) Area studies: comparing countries with similar histories, culture, economic development, religion, legal systems....

- Similar systems comparisons: consists of choosing countries that are similar in many ways allows the researcher to control many variables and facilitates the linkage between difference in outcomes and its cause.

B) Studies across regions (or areas): comparing countries from different regions.

Most different systems comparisons: consists of choosing countries that are very different but where one common outcome can be found, and then

looking for one of the few shared features to explain that common outcome.

Ideology:

An ideology is a value or belief system that is socially constructed, possesses considerable scope, is formally articulated, internally consistent and durable. It serves both as a normative framework for understanding politics and as a guide for political action.

The various meanings of the left-right continuum

Liberalism

Basic tenets of Liberalism.

- 1) Individuals are rational and self-interested
- 2) Freedom
- 3) Limited and accountable government.
- 4) Equality of rights.
- 5) Free Market.

Classical and reform liberalism

Conservatism

Basic tenets of Conservatism

- 1) Order.
- 2) Freedom as a potential danger.

3) Natural inequalities found among individuals must be recognized and accepted.

4) Moral order.

5) The paternalistic state.

## Socialism

### Basic tenets of socialism

1. Private property should be eliminated (Marx) or restricted and controlled (Social Democrats).

2. Equality of opportunity and even equality of results.

3. Positive freedom.

4. State interventionism.

### Scientific socialism/Communism and democratic socialism

#### Scientific socialism: Historical and dialectical materialism

## Fascism

### Basic tenets:

1- Nationalism.

2- Totalitarian state.

3- Militarism and power politics

## State

- Definitions : A compulsory political association with continuous organization whose administrative staff successfully upholds a claim to the monopoly of legitimate use of force in the enforcement of its order within a given territorial area. 一个强制性的政治与连续的组织，其行政人员成功地坚持在一个给定的领土面积在执行其命令的垄断合法使用武力的要求

- territory

- population

- sovereignty

'monopoly of the legitimate use of violence' 合法使用暴力的垄断

2- The rise of the state in the West.

- centralization 中央集权化 of political power, bureaucratization 官僚.

- war

- taxation

In the 20th century: the rise and crisis of the welfare state.

3- The rise of the state in the developing world.

- Colonialism: the state as an imported form of political organization.

- State failures

State-society relations

## A) Parliamentary system. 议会制度

- 1) Dual executive: head of government: the head of the council of ministers 理事会部长. and head of states: 行政长官 the chief executive of a political system. 双执行: 政府首脑和国家首脑
- 2) cabinet 内阁 the cabinet is the council of ministers.
- 3) coalition: an alliance of multiple political actors with the express purpose of designing coordinated strategies among its members.

-parliamentary monarchies 议会君主制 and parliamentary republics 议会制共和国.

## 2) Fusion of legislative 融合立法 and executive powers 行政权力.

-Members of the executive 行政部门成员 are also members of parliament. 同时也是议会成员

## 3) Responsible government

- Question of confidence 信任问题; the house 议院 can make the government fall

- The executive can dissolve the legislature. 行政部门可以解散立法机关

## B) Presidential system. 总统制

### 1) One centre of executive authority 行政权力的中心之一

high unemployment government need more spending for create job.

limited the number of years can hold elected public office.-liberalism

eg: usa, present no more 8years

military should be compulsory-fascism

government should end subsidies to businesses and farmers -liberalism or old liberalism

mini educational standards required of individuals running for public office-populism

on balance, immigration does more good for society harm-fascism

nations should make international free trade a priority-liberalism

recreational drugs for personal use by adults should be legalized-liberalism

Party: Formal organization whose primary purpose is to place and maintain in office people who will control the government.

'Catch-all' and 'ideological' parties.

Parties in authoritarian regimes.政党在独裁政权

Functions of political parties in democracies: 政党在民主制度中的作用

-Aggregation and articulation of interests 利益的透明和集成

-Training ground for leaders 培养领导

-Make elections work 进行选举工作

Crisis of political parties: 政党危机

-Decline in membership

-Loosening of party identification 松动的政党认同

-Anti-party parties

Parties and their rules: discipline, nomination, organization.训练 任命 和组织

Types of party systems

-single party system

-one party dominant system

-two-party system, two party plus system

-multiparty system

Electoral Systems

-FPP (First-past-the-post)

-PR (Proportional Representation)

Advantages/Disadvantages

FPP

- favours big parties at the expense of small parties.
- favours regional parties at the expense of national parties.
- loses a lot of votes
- tends to produce two-party or two-party-plus systems,

PR

- more representative of popular votes
- every vote counts which can possibly encourage participation.
- favours national parties at the expense of regional parties.
- usually leads to multiparty systems,
- weaker link between citizens and representatives

Federalism 联邦政府 and federations.

1) Federalism as a principle: unity and diversity.

2) Federations:

- the levels of governments are sovereign in their jurisdictions and this division of power is in the Constitution
- amending formula involves federated units.
- representation of units in national institutions

3) Unitary states:

- power is delegated (not constitutionally protected). 权力下放
- regional units not involved in the amending formula. 区域单位参与的修正公式
- typically more centralized than federations 通常更集中联合会

4) Confederations 联邦: Unions of independent states.

5) Intergovernmental relations and fiscal issues.

6) Political use of federalism 联邦政治:

- fragmenting power (US)

- managing cultural diversity 管理文化的多样性 (Switzerland, Canada)

7) Key Concepts:

- Centralization vs decentralization

- Symmetrical vs asymmetrical federalism:

General remarks about the EU.

- economic, monetary and political union.

- combination of supranational 超国家组合 (the European parliament) and intergovernmental (Council of Ministers) institutions.

- 27 member states

2- History.

a) Creation in 1957 of the European Economic Community by the Treaty of Rome signed by France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Objectives:

- Achieving stable peace in Europe through economic integration.

Constructing a free-trade area and customs union which could generate prosperity in Europe.

- Organize Europe to counter the hegemony of the US.

b) France vetoes British entry in 1963.

c) Empty-chair crisis, Luxembourg compromise, CAP and the customs unions (1965-70)

- Proposal for majority voting is opposed by France which refuses to send ministers to meetings.
- The compromise is to accept majority voting in principle but to look for consensus when issues are very important to one or more member states.
- Common agricultural policy and customs union (1968).
- d) UK, Ireland and Denmark join (1973).
- e) Greece joins (1981)
- f) The single European Act (SEA), 1986.
- Removing barriers to trade
- g) Spain and Portugal join. (1986).
- h) Maastricht Treaty (1992)
- From European Community to European Union.
- Economic and monetary union where there is free circulation of goods, capital and people.
- Political union: A Common Foreign and Security Policy
- Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs
- EU citizenship
- Extending qualified majority voting and boosting the power of the parliament.
- Sets timetable for the single currency.
- i) Austria, Finland and Sweden join (1995)
- j) Amsterdam and Nice Treaty (1997, 2000).
- Preparing for enlargement.
- k) The 2004 'big bang' enlargement.
- l) The (failed) project of a European constitution.

Key EU institutions:  
 The European Council  
 The Council of Ministers

## The European Parliament The European Commission

### Nations and Nationalism (Chapter 15)

1- Nation, state and ethnic group.

Nations: Human communities united by a special sense of solidarity deriving from shared features which seeks, in the name of this solidarity, a distinct political status (generally autonomy or independence).

2-state and sub-state nationalism

3-Ethnic and civic nationalism

4- When is the nation? Modernism and primordialism.

5-How does nationalism work? Instrumentalism and its critics

6- The accommodation of nationalism.

- 'Integration'
- Empowerment at the center.
- Federalism
- Consociationalism

### Citizenship (Chapter 17)

1- Democracy, popular sovereignty, rights and responsibilities

- Political rights.
- Social rights.

2- Citizenship and national identity.

3- Contemporary challenges to traditional notions of citizenship.

- immigration and diversity
- transnationalism
- neoliberalism

### Democracy and democratization(Chapter 13)

1- The constitutive elements of democracy: elections, rights and rule of law (liberalism), government by representation, social citizenship?

2- Political Regimes: Democracy, Authoritarianism, Totalitarianism.

The case of illiberal democracies.

3-Explaining the resilience of authoritarianism.

4-Democratization: Past and Future.

- The three waves of democratization.

## 5-Constitutionalism and democratic transitions.

### Globalization (Chapter 14)

1- Some perspectives: the economy, culture, technology, politics.

- neo-liberalism
- Americanization
- interdependence
- de-territorialization: the compression of time and space.

2- Is globalization new?

3- Globalization and the world economy

- Free-trade and de-regulation
- Fluidity of global capital
- Interdependence of markets
- Global financial institutions

4- Globalization and the state

- A loss of autonomy?
- Welfare provisions
- National cohesion

5- Globalization and culture

- Homogenisation versus differentiation
- Links between culture, the economy and the state

6- Globalization and community

- Identity

7-The anti-globalization movement.

### The European union

1- The origins and nature of the EU.

2- The evolution of the EU.

3-The institutions of the EU.

4- Contemporary issues and problems in EU integration.