

POL1101

Introduction to Political Science

Week 05a

Syllabus at: <http://bit.ly/1uejHmf>

Announcements

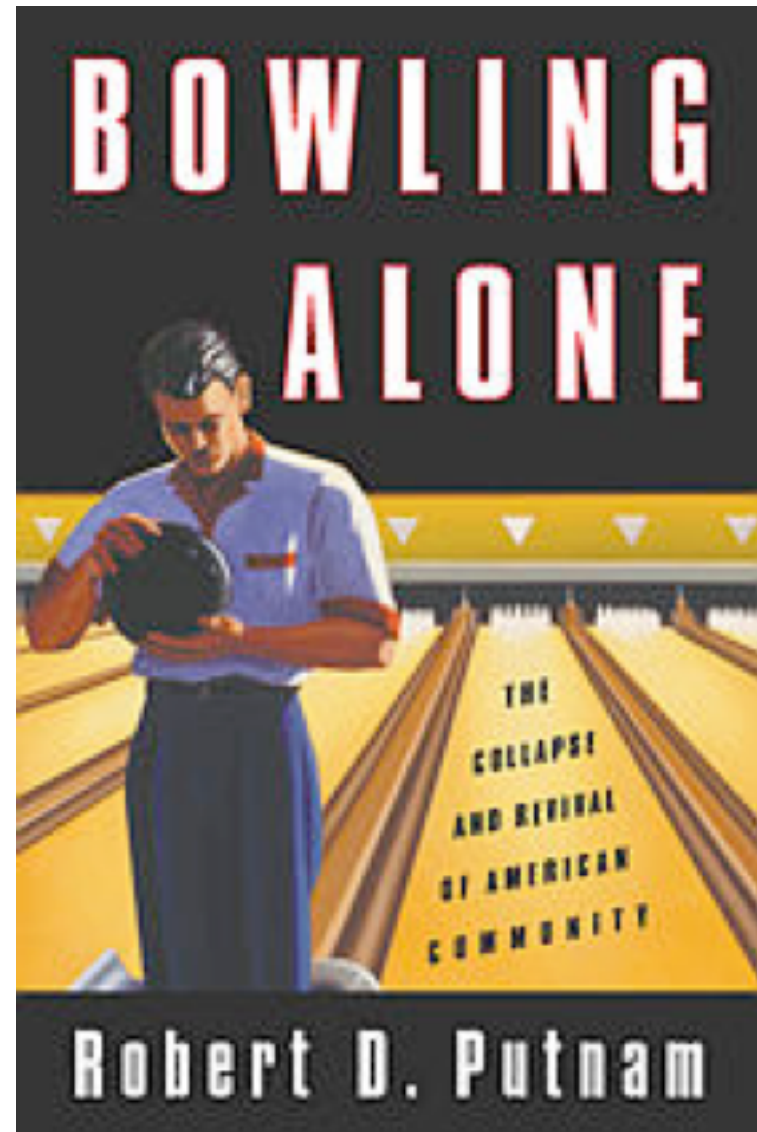
- Today
 - Lecture on Community (part 1); continue on Friday before talking about essay tricks etc.
 - 14:00: Hand back midterm exams.

Recall...

- Conditions for cooperation:
 - Size of group
 - Stability of the group
 - Far-sightedness of the group
 - Cultural homogeneity

Additional discussion on solutions

- Robert Putnam's Social Capital
 - Bowling alone
- Elinor Ostrom's co-production
 - ... a process through which inputs from individuals who are not "in" the same organization are transformed into good and services"
 - Why does crime go up when cops left the beat to patrol in cars?
 - Police need the community as much as community needs the police
 - Similar to other public good "providers": doctors, teachers...
 - When the relationship is forgotten then everybody loses.



Elinor Ostrom, 2009 Nobel Laureate Economics

- Group boundaries are clearly defined
- Rules which govern the use of collective goods are well-matched to local needs and conditions
- Individuals affected by these rules can participate in modifying the rules



Elinor Ostrom, 2009 Nobel Laureate Economics

- The rights of community members to devise their own rules is respected by external authorities
- A system of monitoring members exists; community members undertake the monitoring
- A graduated system of sanctions is used.



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Multilevel Governance

- Multiple levels of government can offer different public goods and services at different territorial scales, from global to local, and many intermediate sizes.
- Classic categories of political communities include:
 - City
 - State
 - Empire
 - Federation
 - We'll talk more about these later

Say hello to your neighbours

Sovereignty

- Amongst yourselves, talk a little bit (5mins) about sovereignty.
 1. What is it?
 2. Where does it come from?
 3. Does it matter?
 4. Is it real?

Is there a relationship between
sovereignty and collective action?

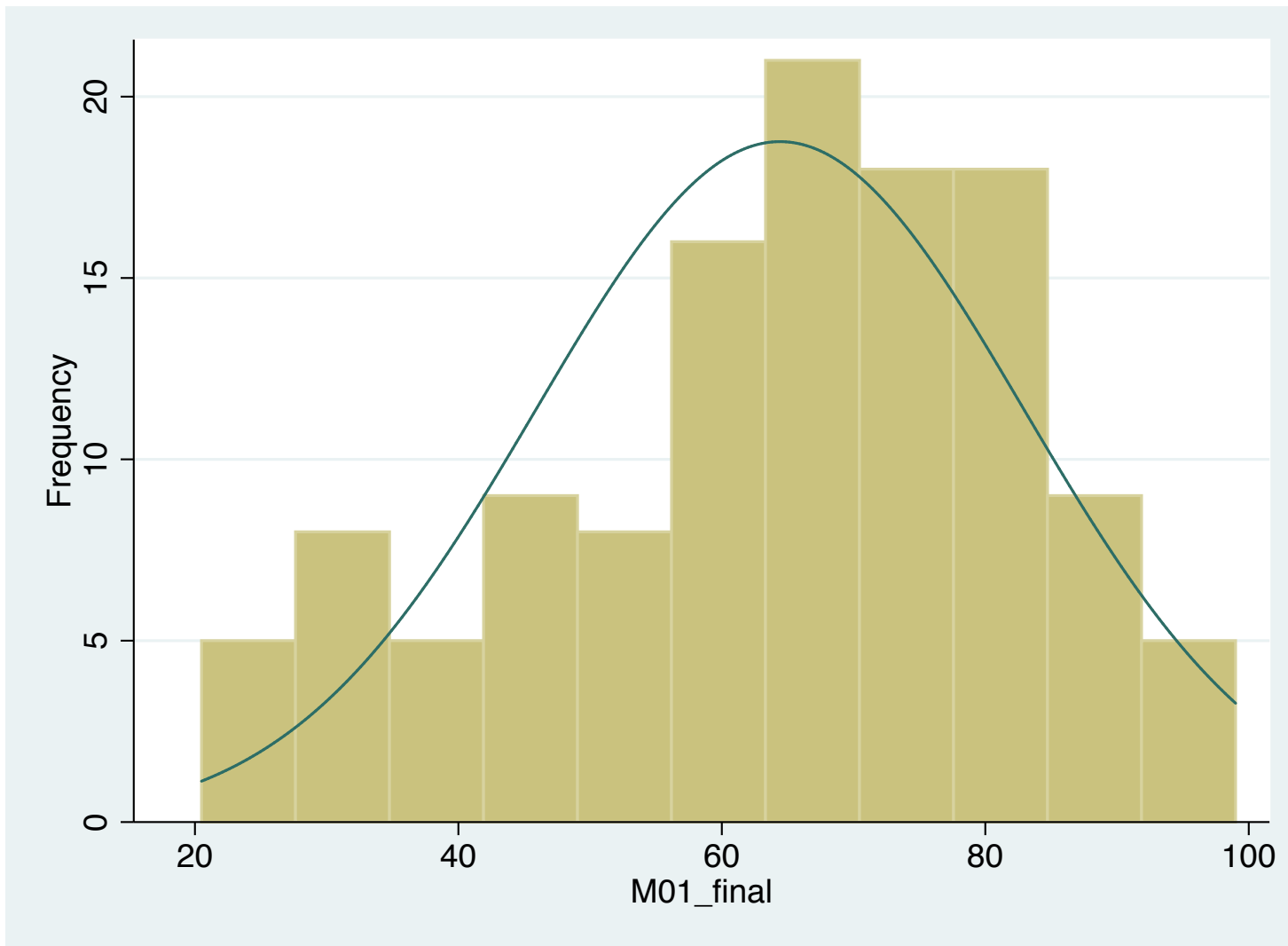
POI1101

Introduction to Political Science

Week 05b

Midterm 01

- 3 different exams
- Mean = 64.1
- Median = 66.5
- Standard deviation = 18.51
- Ran statistical tests to test difference in means among the three different graders
 - Found no statistically significant difference



Next Step

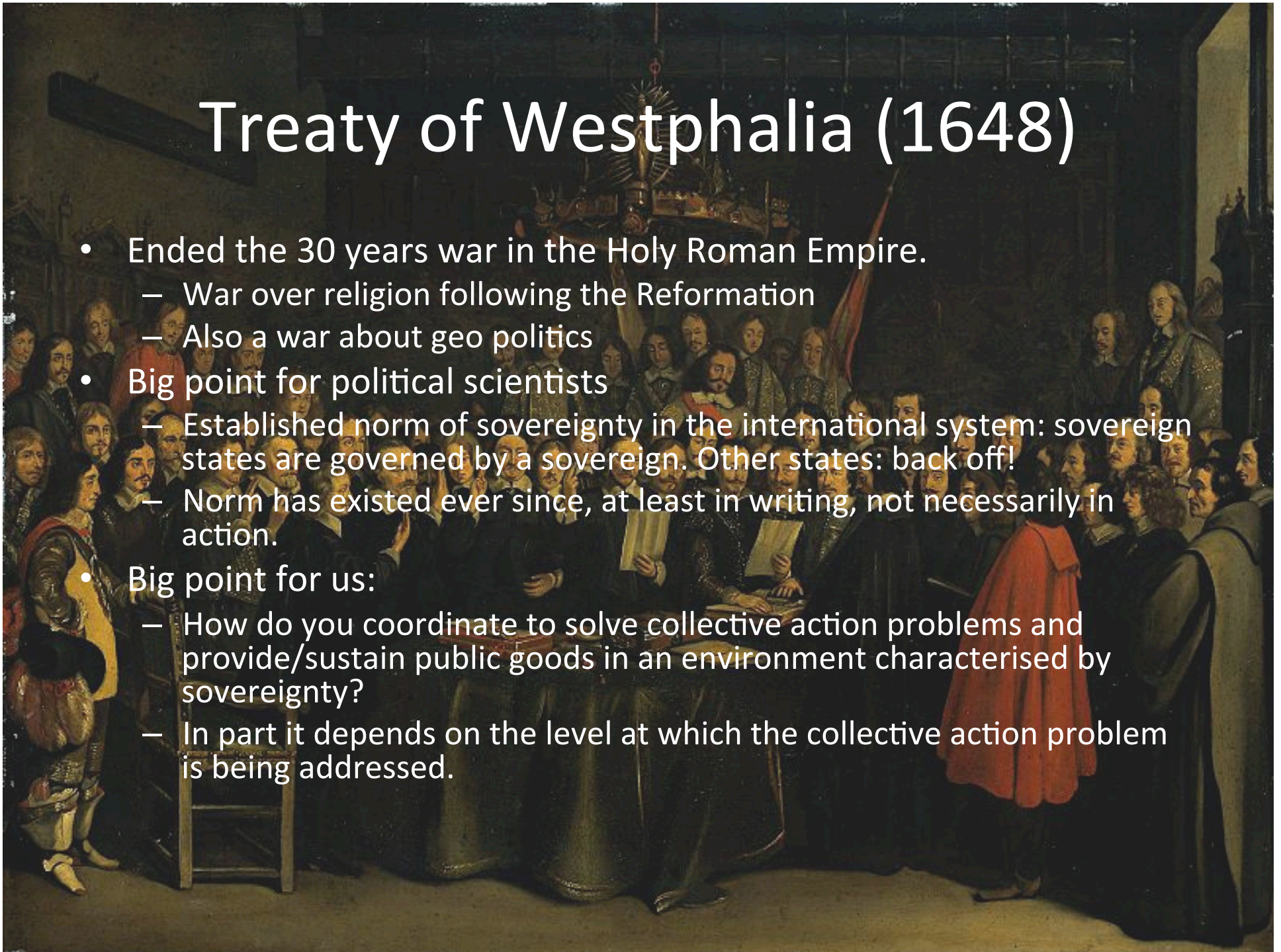
- Take a few days to look over your exam. Think about what went right and what went wrong.
- If you have questions
 - I will be in the office all day Monday, Tuesday and during office hours on Wednesday and Thursday.
 - Send me an email if you want to meet to discuss your exam on Monday or Tuesday, or just drop by during office hours.
 - No more reviews after next Thursday.

Sovereignty

- Concept to determine who is in charge, who gets to decide. Recall our definition of politics from the first lecture!
 - Not a problem when populations are small and thinly dispersed
 - Becomes a problem when groups/populations overlap, compete for resources etc.
 - Territorial expansion
 - Imperialism etc.

Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

- Ended the 30 years war in the Holy Roman Empire.
 - War over religion following the Reformation
 - Also a war about geo politics
- Big point for political scientists
 - Established norm of sovereignty in the international system: sovereign states are governed by a sovereign. Other states: back off!
 - Norm has existed ever since, at least in writing, not necessarily in action.
- Big point for us:
 - How do you coordinate to solve collective action problems and provide/sustain public goods in an environment characterised by sovereignty?
 - In part it depends on the level at which the collective action problem is being addressed.



City

- Small size in terms of territory and population
- High degrees of internal harmony
- Simple and soft forms of government
- Expectation?

State

- Fixed territory and formal borders
- Claim for sovereignty
- Monopoly of legitimacy and violence
- Attempt at cultural homogenization

Modern sovereign states in Europe provided internal security and favoured large markets.

Expectation?

State Functions

- State building and nation building
 - State war making
 - State failure
-
- Please review this on your own. Expect a question on the next midterm.

State and Nation

- A state usually attempts to create a “nation” including closed borders to foreigners, protected markets, and a unified language and culture
- How does this relate to what we know about collective action problems?
- Of course, many present states are multinational.

Empire

- Very large size
- Absence of fixed or permanent boundaries
- Compound of diverse groups and territorial units
- Multilevel with often overlapping jurisdictions.

Federation

- It implies a very large size, but also stable territorial boundaries and internal institutions.
 - Canada is a federation with 11 distinct political units: the federal crown, 10 provincial crowns.
- Solution to collective action problem?
 - Satisfies certain conditions for solving CAP.

Recall...

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Writing Tips

- Last time:
 - Talked about the need for an argument.
 - Ask a “why question”
 - “Because” answer is a thesis statement (in principle)
- This time:
 - Need good evidence

Sources

- Very important
 - Give credit where credit is due
 - Lends validity to your argument
 - Provides inspiration/generates ideas
 - Avoids plagiarism

Tips

- Infinite number of citation styles
 - I recommend Harvard (look it up on Google)
 - In-text (saves time)/full bibliography at end of article
 - Commonly used in political science (saves time)
- Always ask your prof what she/he prefers
- Improper use of citations can result in a serious drop in grade
 - Grad student correctors are real sticklers for details.
 - Not much in their lives to make them happy expect inflicting pain on UGs

Examples

- Common uses:
 - Academic journal article:
 - In-text: (Kerby, 2009, p. ??/pp. ??-??)
 - Bibliography: Kerby, M. 2009. Worth the wait: determinants of ministerial appointment in Canada, 1935--2008. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 42 (03), pp. 593–611.

In use...

Kerby makes the case that party leadership challengers have a higher probability of being appointed to cabinet than non-party leadership challengers (Kerby, 2009, p.607).

Examples

- Academic book:
 - In-text: (Olson, 1965)
 - Bibliography: Olson, M. 1965. The logic of collective action: Public goods and the theory of group. *Harvard University Press Cambridge.*

Examples

- Website:
 - In-text: (Mackinnon, 2014)
 - Bibliography: Mackinnon, L. 2014. *Justin Trudeau kicks off Liberal convention with partisan speech - Politics - CBC News*. [online] Available at: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/justin-trudeau-kicks-off-liberal-convention-with-partisan-speech-1.2545497> [Accessed: 7 Mar 2014].

Suggestions for success

- One unique peer-reviewed source for each 200-250 words in your essay.
- (recent) articles impress more. Shows that you are thinking.
- Use Scholar Google to find sources.

Zotero

- Free
 - [Zotero.org](https://www.zotero.org)
- Cloud based
- Cross platform
- Sharable
- Does all the heavy lifting for you...
- Highly recommended.