

UBC POLI100 FINAL EXAM GUIDE NOTES

Time Periods

Ancient Greek (800-500 B.C.)/medieval (5th-15th century) Art of governing

Key thinkers:

Plato (Ancient Greek)

The Republic [philosopher should rule]

Niccolo Machiavelli (Medieval)

The Prince [prince must overcome fortuna]

Constitution (ancient origins):

Definition: fundamental principles, rules & conventions by which state is governed

Aristotle 'Taxonomy of Constitutions'

Good: monarchy, aristocracy, polity o Protest:

Key Thinker: Plato – The Apology [challenges existing laws]

Ancient Greece civil disobedience o Truth:

Ancient Greeks: philosophical knowledge (can only find sun/philosophical truth by knowledge)

Medieval world: god (truth is god, religious/spiritual world, untouched, through prayers/revelations/holy texts)

If a tree falls & nobody is there to hear it, does it make a sound? Plato: yes, don't need someone there to hear it Medieval: yes, god hears it o Gender identity: Ancient Greek: Oikos (household) vs. Polis (city state) Women are located in Oikos (private sphere) Men are political public sphere

Modern Age

Key tenets:

Individual paramount

Science

Market

Progress

Key thinkers:

Rene Descartes (father to modernity?) – “I think, therefore I am” Scientific thinkers:

Thomas Hobbes – Leviathan 1651 [absolute monarchy]

John Locke – Two Treatises of Government (1689) [state protect individual rights]

Karl Marx – ‘Scientific Socialism’ [capitalism will collapse replace with communism]

Beliefs:

Rational subject within fixed world Knowledge possible through science

Universal theories are possible

History is process (Locke: endpoint is freedoms & rights; Marx: end point is communism)

Truth:

scientific laws (universal laws, laws of nature, we discover them) If a tree falls & nobody is there to hear it, does it make a sound?: no, only exist in your mind (Locke) Objective reality out there

Subjective & skeptical mind attempting to grasp it (philosophy, revelation, science, prayers)

Subjective mind can assume object viewpoint (bird's eye view)

Modern state:

Shift from monarch state Treaty of Westphalia (1648) – end of Holy Roman Empire & imperialism replace with territorial integrity created state

Definitions: State (country) – political & legal entity, has permanent population, border & defined territory, central government, monopoly on use of force & recognized by other states o State nation (nation is cultural entity)

State (governing entity) – apparatus of government o State government (government in charge of state at particular moment)

Key tenets (early modern state):

Secular authority in given territory Sovereign State's purpose: create order/security, defend territory against other states, preserve rights, govern citizens

Branches of state:

Legislative – pass laws (parliament, congress)

Executive – develop & enforce laws (cabinet)

Judicial – interpret laws (courts)

Administrative – administer & provide advice on laws (bureaucracy)

Socialisation/education – teach (schools & universities)

Coercive – maintain order/security (police, military, prisons)

Levels of state: federal, provincial/state

Modern constitution: 18th century: after revolution create constitution

Basic contract between citizens & states

Determines: Distribution of power

Process of decision-making o Rights of citizens

Arbitration of disputes

Basic foundation for laws

Power: D.D. Raphael's definitions:

Ability to do something

Ability to convince others (soft power)

Ability to force others (hard power)

Conservative/realpolitik view: power is necessary o Prince must retain power (Hobbes & Machiavelli)

Hard power defines everything (IR realists)

Liberal view: power is bad; check it by rights of citizen & constitution o JS Mill, John Locke o Soft power is important (IR liberals)

Marxist view of power: how to get rid of power; real power exists in economic realm & its oppressive

Revolutionary necessary to overturn economic system

Hegemony Key thinker: Noam Chomsky [power held by economic/political institutions/elites, coercive]

Authority: Definition: legitimate exercise of power Max Weber's 'Typology of authority' o

Rational legal authority - rule by virtue of holding office

Traditional authority - rule by virtue of inherited right

Charismatic authority - rule based on exceptional qualities of person Sovereignty: Internal:
relationship to citizens/subgroups within counter parallel authority within state

External: relationship to other states protect smaller states from larger

Ideologies: Liberalism Definition: ideology that holds individual liberty as paramount o Classical
liberalism (negative liberty)

Key Thinkers: Adam Smith - Wealth of Nations (1776) [free market; 'invisible hand' J.S. Mill - On

liberty (1859) [liberty of thought, action, association; 'harm principle'] Key Tenets: Individual

freedoms are paramount Free market Rule of law: protect individuals Equal opportunity

Tolerance

Representative government Divisions between public & private spheres Reform/welfare

liberalism (positive liberty): Key thinkers: T.H. Green ['positive' freedom] John Maynard Keynes -

General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1938) [state intervention in economy] T.H.

Marshall - 'citizen and social class' (1950) [creation of welfare states] Key tenets: Equality &

positive freedom

Neoliberalism/libertarianism (negative liberty)

Key thinkers: Frederich Hayek - Road to Serfdom (1944) [free market key to freedom]

Milton Friedman - Capitalism and Freedom (1962)

Key tenets: Classical economic liberalism: shrink state; maximize market domestically & globally
Classical political liberalism: state protect only civil & political rights; doesn't interfere with individual's

Republicanism

Definition: ideology that embraces civic freedom, secularism & citizen's duties o Origin of term:
Roman 'res publica' = everything is public

Key thinkers: Jean Jacques Rousseau - Social Contract (1762) [defends 'general will' of people] o
American Constitution (1776)

Key tenets: Civic virtue protects against threats to republic Factionalism Corruption

Anti-monarchical

Separation of powers

Secular (separation of religion & politics) Defend republic at all costs

Conservatism

Definition: ideology seeks to avoid large-scale/radical changes; conserve tradition, maintain
existing institution, defend general law/order

Key thinker:

Edmund Burke - Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790) [tradition; don't throw everything
out] o Key tenets (Burke's): Anti-romantic/revolutionary/republican Organic view of society

Conserve tradition Pessimistic view of human nature (belief in law & order) Inequality &
hierarchy (belief in aristocracy)

Neo-conservatism

Definition: ideology that combines fiscal + social conservatism Fiscal conservatism (fiscal conservatism = economic neoliberalism):

Minimal government intervention in market Decreased social spending

Cut income taxes

Maximize private sector

Social conservatism: Increase state's control & spending (police/military power & capital punishment) Protect individual's right of self-defence

Pro traditional family & values

Financial Crises:

Result from borderless world of capital

1990's: emerging market faced with rapid cash outflow o 1994: Mexico Default Crisis (US bail them out moral hazard problem) Conditions leading to crises:

Rapid capital market growth o Interconnected market

Lack of regulation in financial systems o New financial instruments/media Political repercussions:

Bail-outs – government bails out investors taxpayers upset o Unemployment, bankruptcies, foreclosures o Moral hazard vs. systemic risk

Stimulus programs

– growing public debt 2 cases: o Asian Financial Crisis (1997-1998) Setting the stage: Asian economic miracle 1980's (Four Asian Tigers: Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand)

Capital market liberalization in South East Asia 1990's: increase in foreign investment o Debt overload o Lack of domestic bank regulation

Moral hazard of Mexico (1994)

Americans bail them out thought there's less risk (due to bail-out) more money going out Hedge Funds betting against currencies Crisis hits Thailand Thai economy freefall US refuses to bail them out Spread crisis (contagion) Malaysia & Indonesia IMF bailed out Asian economies Asian Financial Crisis ended (end of 1990's)

International Credit Crisis (2008) Key players: Ben Bernanke [key concern: systemic risk] Henry Paulson [key concern: moral hazard] Setting the stage: 2000-2008: decreased regulation on US financial institutions Built up of 'Toxic Assets'

Subprime mortgages o Mortgage securities

Credit-default swaps Key institutions:

Bear Stearns

Lehman Brothers

American International Group? (AIG) Technology: immediate & constant info (24hr news)

Phase 1: Bear Stearns

Phase 2: Lehman Brothers

Phase 3: AIG

Phase 4: whole system

Immediate crises end December 2008 Central problems: interconnectedness & neo-liberalism/liberalized capital markets & deregulation

Key thinkers:

Francis Fukuyama - End of History and the Last Man

Thomas Friedman - The Flat Earth (2005) [increase wealth, GDP, middle-class] David Korten - When Corporations Rule the World (1995) [globalization depends on never ending/economic growth] Joseph Stiglitz

- Globalization and Its Discontents (2001) [globalization benefits certain parties] Theories: Globalization is good & all benefited (Fukuyama, Friedman)

Globalization is victory of corporate power; generally bad (Korten) Globalization benefits some more than others (Stiglitz)

Pros: increased overall wealth (1950-1995), decrease overall poverty, ease of travel/communication/information, exchange of cultures, international democratization Cons: financial crises, growing inequalities (gap between rich & poor)

Identity politics:

Identity is important in politics

Recognizes differences (gender, ethnicity, religion, regions) Gender: Sex vs. gender:

Sex = chromosomes/anatomy

Gender = behaviour/socially constructed roles Traditional modern thought: sex determines gender (given by nature) cannot change gender Feminist thought: sex & gender distinct Gender is constructed We're socialized into roles

Gender roles change Gender identities (innermost concept), expression (ie. haircuts) & roles (of how gender is constructed) Gender fluidity (more flexible range) & transgender (umbrella term: describes people outside) Gender gap:

Voting: women voted more liberal, men voted more conservative

Public/private spheres: women in private sphere & men in public sphere

Work: women spend more time on unpaid work & men spend more time on paid work Feminist movements: o First Wave Feminism (1860's - 1920): the vote Bring private sphere ethics (mothering) to public sphere Emphasis on difference & equality

The Person's Case (1927)

Neillie McClung o Second Wave Feminism (1960's-1980's): equality in public & private spheres

Key thinker: Simone de Beauvoir - Second Sex ['one is not born but rather becomes, a woman'; significant to Second Wave Feminism] Betty Friedan - The Feminine Mystique (1963) ['the problem that has no name'] Adrienne Rich

Key tenets: Equality Challenge: public/private divide & gender roles Key concepts: Patriarchy: grouped women into 1 category

'The Personal is the Political' (motto): personal issues that women have about their body is public

Conscious raising: raise awareness that personal is public & bring women together to talk about common experiences

Third Wave Feminism: recognize difference amongst women No single universal view Roots:

Feminists of colour Lesbian feminists/Queer Theory Post-modernism Cultural feminists New

generation of feminists Tenets: Celebration of difference (amongst women & between

men/women, multiple viewpoints) Recognition of contradictions in identity (fluid identity, ethnicity, gender)

No easy categories

We oppress & are oppressed (women not just victims)

Not just a category of us & them

Liberal multiculturalism:

Critique of traditional liberalism:

- o Assumes homogeneous population
- o Individual rights only o Majority rule segregation or assimilation
- o Colonialism & liberalism

Key thinkers: John Locke JS Mill

o Identity seen as private concern Multiculturalism definitions: o Description: heterogeneous population within a nation state

o Liberal multiculturalism: recognize difference (recognize groups, protect rights to support different cultural identities) Key thinkers: Will Kymlicka - Multicultural Citizenship (1995) [individual & group rights] Charles Taylor - The Politics of Recognition (1994) [dialogical recognition of differences] Need to recognize difference (group rights) National/international identity politics:

o International: culture/ethnicity (increase intrastate warfare based on cultural identity) o

Nationalism: people based around national identity (Wales, Scotland, Basques)

o Regionalism (Northern League of Italy, Bloc Quebecois)

Self-determination against state

o Indigenous treaty rights/self-government (ie. current treaties Nisga'a Treaty & multiple BC treaties) Multiculturalism in Canada:

o Royal Commission on Bilingualism & Biculturalism (1963-1969) Official Languages Act (1969)
& Official Multiculturalism Policy (1971)

Official Languages Act: citizens can access services in their first language, facilitate bilingualism

Official Multiculturalism Policy: programs/services support ethnocultural organizations,
integration of ethnic minorities into political/economic mainstream

o Charter of Rights (1982): section 27 'preservation & enhancement of multicultural heritage of
Canada'

Challenges to identity politics:

Critical multiculturalism (multicultural critique of western political thought):

West vs. East West:

Reference point on map

Western civilization constituted (opposition to barbaric, uncivilized west) Western progress
(custom/tradition reason, liberal political theory)

Key tenets: Link between heterogeneity & power (diversity is hierarchical) Resisting
eurocentrism (deconstruct power, push for multiple viewpoints) Question basic terms 'west',
'east', 'orient', 'Indian' (using those words carry power in knowledge) Importance of 'identity' &
'otherness' o Modern liberal theory & colonialism

Key thinkers: John Locke JS Mill Montesquieu

Citizens vs. non-citizens: ethnic exclusion

Civilized vs. uncivilized: west is with civilized society & non-west is uncivilized, must be improved

Universal viewpoint in Eurocentric o Postcolonial theory: reject colonialism/imperialism Key

thinker: Edward Said – Orientalism Franz Fanon – Wretched of the Earth Practice:

‘Independence’ movements & Indigenous populations claim right to self-determination

Indigenous politics

o Pre-confederation:

Initially exploration & trade (fur trade) Colonists outnumbered by indigenous (Europeans needed

Indigenous people for security) alliance/agreements Two Row Wampum (1613): don’t interfere with each other but share land

o 2 rows of purple wampum beads = 2 vessels (Haudenosaunee canoe & European ship) travelling down a river, parallel, never touching

o 3 white stripes = peace & friendship Royal Proclamation (1763): Crown recognizes Indigenous’ right to land, only Crown could acquire land from Indians (by treaty), principle for respectful co-existence & equality Colonization settlement distinction between civil & savage

o Shift to assimilation & paternalism (mid-late 19th century) Reasons: Immigrants outnumbered Indigenous Fur trade dying now forestry, agriculture British no longer needed war alliance

Imperialism claimed superiority of British ‘Gradual Civilization of the Indian Tribes Act’ (1857) move towards residential schools

o Confederation: British North America Act (1867) Exclusion of Indigenous Peoples State sovereignty over Indigenous Peoples Extinguish Indigenous title over their territory Paternalism: Indians are ‘wards’ & subjects to government regulation Assimilation: do away with tribal system & assimilate Indian people (get rid of Indigenous culture, etc.)

o Numbered Treaties (1871-1921) Eleven Numbered Treaties signed by First Nations & British/Canadian monarch

Indian Act:

(1867) [paternalism]

Created reserves for Indians Defined who was 'Indian' Created Indian Agents in charge of reserves (settlers oversee progress of civilization) Land belong to Canadian government but could be used by Indigenous People

Assimilation:

20th century: education (residential schools): 1870-1910: government/churches created schools
1920: compulsory attendance age 7-15 1996: last residential school closed 20th century: child welfare 'Sixties Scoop': 20,000 children taken from families adopted/sent to foster parents/group homes Today's welfare system: more children removed from home than during residential schools, 6-8x more likely to be in foster care 20th century: legislation

White Paper (1969): Trudeau & Chretien eliminate Indian Act & treaties assimilate Indians into society as individuals

White Paper catalyst for Indigenous resistance National Indian Brotherhood (1969) o Indigenous resistance & political activism (1960's - present) Reject assimilation & residential schools

Seek apology & launch lawsuit Government's response: Settlement Agreement (2006), PM Harper apologizes for residential schools (2008), Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2009) Inclusion in decision-making Berger inquiry on pipeline (1974)

Dene people resist pipeline Berger Report: recommended Moratorium for 10 years & included Indigenous voices Recognition of treaty rights & self-determination
Charter of Rights (1981):

“Constitutional Express” (1000 people go to Ottawa) protection of treaty rights & section 27 included Land claims/title Calder v. British Columbia decision (1973) -

Frank Calder + Nisga’a Nation said aboriginal titles of certain lands hadn’t been extinguished appealed Supreme Court said aboriginal title was existing at the time of Royal Proclamation 1762 Delgamuuk v. British Columbia (1997) -

BC court didn’t accept oral history as evidence Supreme Court overruled accepts oral history & recognizes aboriginal titles Tsilhqot’in decision (2014) BC treaty process (1991-)

Nisga’a Treaty – first treaty implemented (2000) o BC Treaty Commission (1991) o Six stage process o Some Indigenous groups see process as new form of colonization Resurgence & decolonization Embrace & rebuild Indigenous ways of life o Key thinkers: Professor Taiiike Alfred (Mohawk) Professor Glen Coulthard (Dene)

“Idle No More”: led by Indigenous women; ‘idle Indian’ not idle anymore reclaim Indigenous identity & ways of life o Global Indigenous politics: Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP = United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)) Adopted by UN General Assembly (2007) Against it: Australia, New Zealand, United States & Canada

Key sections:

Article 3/4: right to self-determination

Article 5: right to maintain distinct institutions o Article 26: right to traditional lands, territories

Political Thinkers:

Plato (427 – 347 BC) – The Republic (411 BC)

Belief: art of justice (goodness) How politics should be o Serve public good

Cave analogy Philosophers need to rule/be kings See things is pure/ideal form The people are ignorant & will resent philosophers Plato – The Apology o Challenges existing laws – higher moral calling

Niccolo Machiavelli (1469–1527) –

The Prince (1514)

Belief: art of power, realist school of thought How politics really is

‘dirty hands’, self-interest o Ensure prince’s power & maintain order

Virtu vs. Fortuna Prince can’t control, only prepare/foresee Virtu – foresight, cunning skills, intelligence Fortuna – good luck, bad luck, fortune

Rene Descartes (1596–1650) –

“I think, therefore I am” o Modern thinking o I = individual (opposed to God) o T

hink = reason (key to truth/knowledge) o Therefore I am = skepticism over knowledge Everything is figure of imagination o

What do I know for certain? Can't get outside your mind; can't know if there's a world outside what you're thinking

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) -

Leviathan 1651 o Belief: absolute monarchy, realist school of thought

Scientific method: mathematical o Laws of nature: self-preservation (not property, etc.) State has to protect & preserve right

Social contract: to ensure security, citizens agree to absolute monarchy John Locke (1632-1704)

- Two Treatises of Government (1689)

Belief: liberalism, idealist school of thought, modern liberal theory/colonialism

Scientific method: empirical

Laws of nature: self-preservation + right to liberty & property State must protect rights of individual o 4 basic rights: life, liberty, property, execute law of nature (right to punish person violating your right) Inalienable: life, liberty, property rights 'American Indian' Theory: justified dispossession & assimilation o Dispossession: agrarian labour theory

Civil society transcends State of Nature (Indians need to 'give up their ways, modes, notion' to become civilized) Practice: Secretary to Committee on Trade & Plantations (England) & wrote fundamental Constitution for

Carolina Karl Marx (1818–1883) –

Communist Manifesto (1848)

Belief: communism (part of socialism) o ‘Scientific socialism’ Scientific method: deductive

Dialectical materialism – concept of reality in which material things are in constant process of change brought about tension between conflicting of interacting forces, elements or ideas

Class struggle, power affects production o Analysis of class struggle, problems with capitalism

Capitalism collapse communism o Rights assume ‘egoistic man’ o Natural rights theory is ideology of capitalists

Noam Chomsky (1928 – present) o Belief: modernism

Power: held by economic/political institutions/elites, is top down, coercive/repressive

Revolution necessary to get rid of state

Max Weber (1864–1920) –

Politics as a Vocation (1919) & ‘Typology of Authority’

Rational legal authority – rule by virtue of holding office

Traditional authority – rule by virtue of inherited right (traditional, patriarchal right) o Charismatic

authority – rule base on exceptional qualities of a person (ie. Nelson Mendella)

Adam Smith (1723–1790) –

Wealth of Nations (1776) o Belief: economic liberalism (liberal political economy)

Free market: 'invisible hand' = state don't regulate, leave market to supply & demand

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) -

On Liberty (1859) o Belief: political liberalism o 3 basic kinds: liberty of thought, action, association o 'Harm principle' = free as long as you don't harm others then government can intervene o Equality of women in law o Women's 1st duty is to private sphere (household) Isaiah Berlin - 'T

Two Concepts of Liberty' (1969) o Negative liberty - freedom from external constraint (state doesn't interfere) Classical liberal/neoliberalism o Positive liberty - capacity to be master of one's own destiny (state provides) Welfare/reform liberalism

T.H. Green (1836-1882)

Belief: reform/welfare liberalism John Maynard Keynes - General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1938) o Belief: reform/welfare liberalism (most prominent liberal thinker of 20th century) o State intervention necessary in economy o Solution to Wall St. Crash & Depression: state is key actor (regulate industry through taxing, etc.) T.H. Marshall - 'citizen and social class' (1950) o Belief: reform/welfare liberalism o Creation of welfare states o Social rights also important

Frederich Hayek - Road to Serfdom (1944)-

Belief: neoliberalism/libertarianism o Solution to Wall St. Crash & Depression: market can regulate itself (state doesn't) Milton Friedman - Capitalism and Freedom (1962) o Belief: neoliberalism/libertarianism Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) - Social Contract (1762) o Belief: republicanism o Defends 'general will' of people (as whole) o Popular sovereignty: whoever rules is creator of rules; people (as whole) govern themselves

Edmund Burke (1729-1797) -

Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790) o Belief: conservatism o Think about long standing traditions, don't just throw out everything o Wrote about problems with revolution Eduard Bernstein - Evolutionary Socialism (1899) o Child labour, poor working conditions, etc.