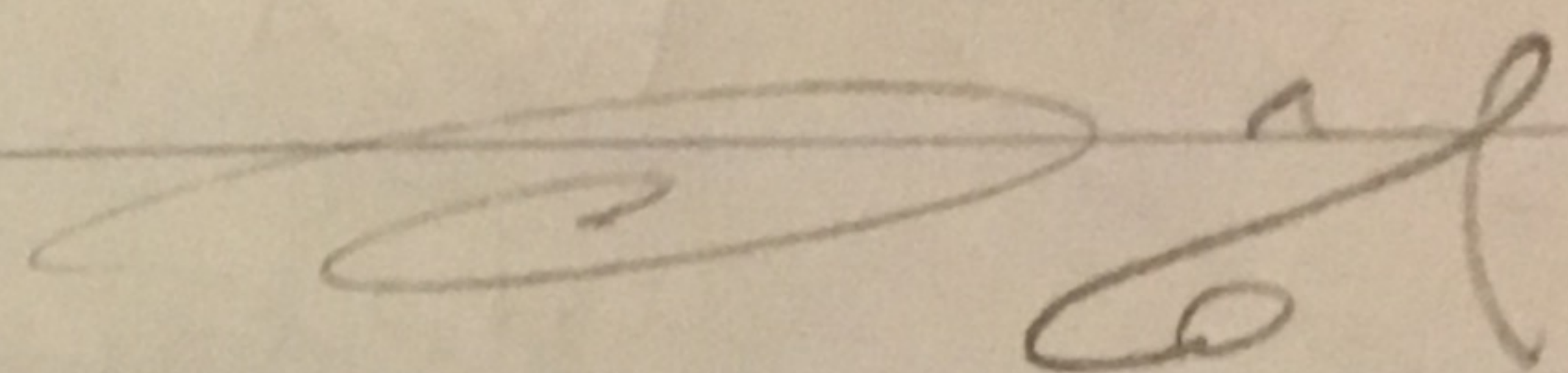


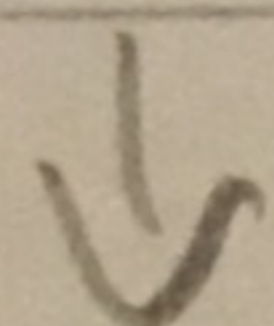
- Comparative politics $\Rightarrow$ a way to compare political incidents and cases to draw conclusions.



The state

max weber $\rightarrow$ organization that maintains a monopoly of violence over a territory.

Thomas Hobbes $\Rightarrow$ english philosopher



social contract $\rightarrow$ legitimacy emanate from the people who agree upon specific terms and rules to guide the society (constitutions)

"to govern"

government

is the state

society / refers to complex human organization

Hitler? Nation $\Rightarrow$ Eagles Fan (team Nation)

Nationalism

fixed? & socially constructed?
institution that binds ppl together

Ethnicity

what does it mean to have ethnic identity?

is the relation to other members of the society. (culture)

- language

- religion

- location

- customs

- history

correlation is
not
causation

ethnicity leads to shared identity

↓
norms

- Khmer Revolution is fine because it is their way of interpreting the world.

it is what a group of ethnic and religious identity believe

Gendler → women in politics

women contribution

feminism

Karl Marx → class

Capitalist stage of production and its classes

- Bourgeoisie; who own the means of production
- working class (proletariat)

↓
have to sell their labor power

- Aristocracy / the highest order of society (social class)

- Not necessarily deserved

Schmitter and
Karl

Defining Democracy:

Doll,

Inclusive Hegemony: There is voting but it is meaningless, the result is already pre-determined $\Rightarrow$ in theory and in practice there is democracy, but in Reality there is no democracy.
ex: Russia, Soviet Union

Schmitter and Karl

7) procedures of democracy

Greece (Not democracy)

eastern muslim scholars have different opinion regarding the definition of democracy.

Iran is democratic but not democracy

but they have democratic element.

such elements pushing the country to become more democratic

why isn't classic democracy the standard?

what is consensus? How is it used as an

oppositional tool to representative democracy?

what are the other

* There is no full democracy, even in the U.S

→ conserved with laws not practices

- freedom house
(Neo-liberal institution)
↳ conservatives

only
truly free
countries
in the
entire world.

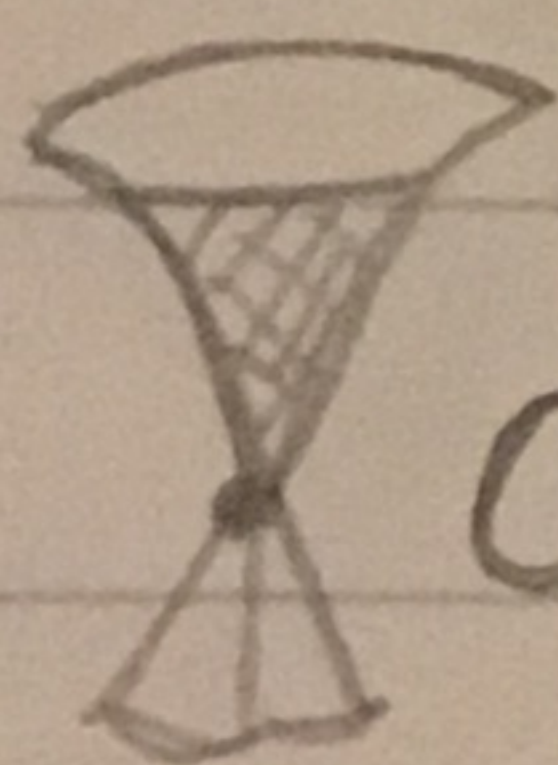
← Finland, Denmark, Iceland

• civil liberties

political rights

Bobby Fishel

* Can you have a democracy without
civil liberties? maybe ⇒ Iran



CO.

Correlation is not Causation

• Thursday

• arguments about the need for democracy and the redefinition

I agree
like Iran

Andrew Jackson → known for mass murder of native American.

Scotty "you can have authoritarian elements?"

• Anti-Democratic

- in order to remain democratic, the state has to accommodate for anti-democratic elements within it.

"autoimmunity"

- The state has to maintain itself as a state by limiting the amount of democracy it allows.

constitutions and institutions

- ① Federal Vs. centralized
- ② Presidential Vs. parliamentary system
- ③ Bicameral Vs. unicameral
- ④ Role of judiciary? → Appointed Vs. elected.

majority loses, PM
loses his job
party in power chooses the PM
(other leaders of party)

② - where is the executive power?

- "super presidentialism" → President have huge amount of power
Russia, South Korea

ex. Israel → coalition of parties

Germany → <sup>Angela
merkel
party</sup> red, green coalition

③

Bi → two houses of parliament (sometimes both
elected sometimes

allow for compromise

Balance interest

represent religious minorities

- longer to pass legislation

use

1685 → UK Queen did not confirm the gov.
↓
she has
to, constitutionally

Uhi → more efficient

one party gain control

• electoral systems: Majoritarian

- pure majority vs. plurality (vote count)
- "winner take all" in each district.

• Benefits

• clear election results.

• prevents extremists from getting power

Guaranteed regional representation

at least theoretically

→ because it gets to vote for individual.

• Drawbacks

• possible to win without majority

• keep out smaller parties

• High cost of losing (dangerous in fragile states)

ex. US, Canada, UK

• voter turnout

↓
apathy

you vote for a party not person

• " " : proportional

• Number of seats " to number of votes.

• "open list" or "closed list"

• Benefits: more accurate representation of voter preferences

• Ensure minority representation

• Drawbacks

• can let fringe or extremist parties into gov.

• forces strange coalitions

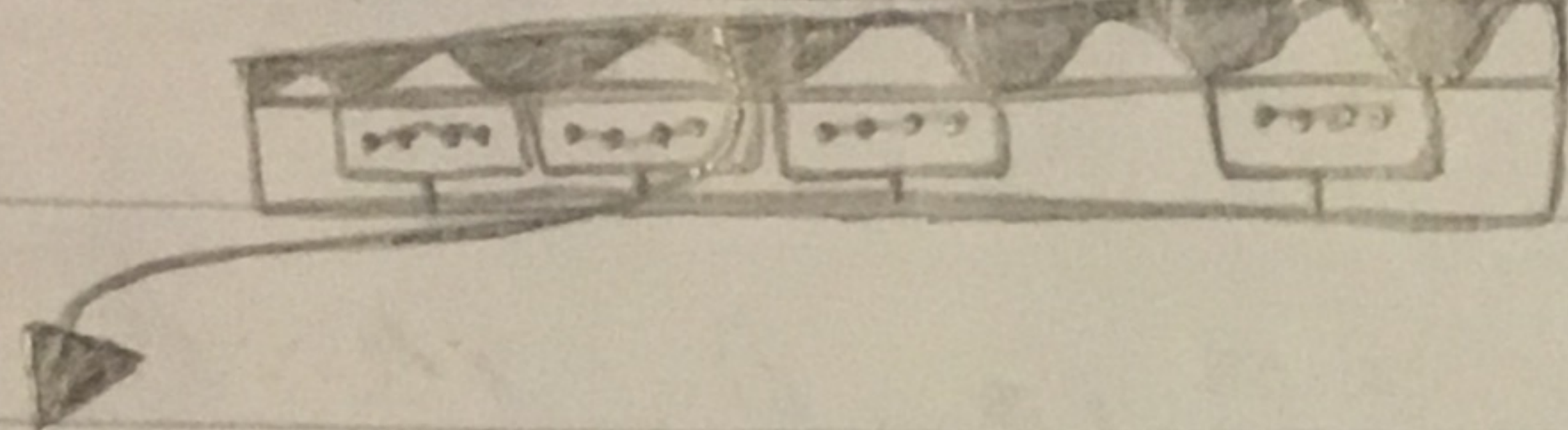
ex. Israel, Brazil, Sweden

- 1984
- original form

~~Tuesday~~

- Mussolini and Hitler were democratically elected

* Authoritarian Regimes



Monarchies

- Feudalism
- Today, most are in the middle east
- Authority resides within family

UK → constitutional monarchy

England is democratic inside
crowned, but not in Scotland,
Wales, etc.

* Military Regimes

- usually come to power in military coup, ex, Brazil
- from 1964 to 1986
- Right-wing military dictatorship

* Single Party State

- the gov of China is the communist Party

(before Feb. 2011) Egypt → disguised as a multi-party state

- technically multiparty, in reality, single party

الجمهورية العربية السورية
(سوري) الجمهورية العربية السورية
China P.R.

East Italy
Nazi Germany
China

• Totalitarianism → ex. North Korea } last example (today)

* There is no purely good gov. at all

- extreme form of authoritarianism
- total control over all species of life (Hitler)
- Reliance on surveillance

ideology

(China P.R. is not a single party state)

- Nationalism and fascism are linked
- the extreme right of Nationalism

anti-democratic

more concerned of who the other is
it even, must be destroyed

- Ideologies: Fascism

• Far-Right ideology

• common good is defined by the state

Not coherent

- Based on:
 - conformity and sublimation of the individual for the common good (different = bad)
 - A radical "us v. them" dichotomy as basis for social cohesion
 - Racist ideologies
 - Demonization of the "other"

ex: fascist Italy $\Rightarrow$ Mussolini

ex: Japan, Spain $\Rightarrow$ it's a myth

$\Rightarrow$ came to power by dictatorship, but when they had power $\Rightarrow$ no more democracy

ex: (USSR)

• center of USSR empire

- Ideologies: Communism

- coherent, well developed ideology (Marxist-Leninism, Stalinism, or Maoism)