

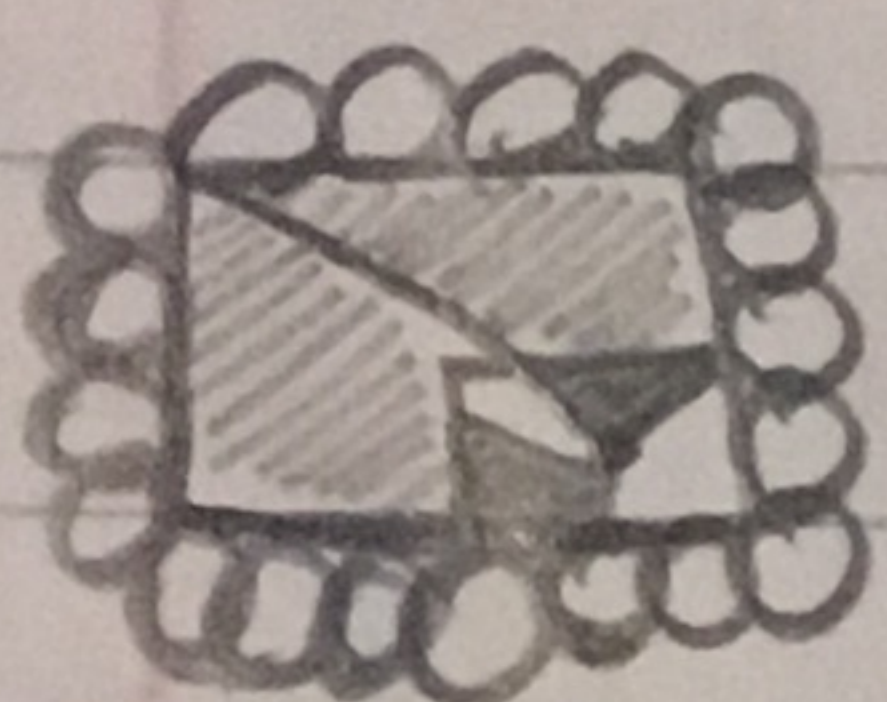
Tuesday



Violence



is often asymmetrical
There is asymmetrical violence going on
in most countries



- violence goal is to be disruptive.

- If the news cover a violence incident then it has achieved its goal.

- violence is part of every society, sometimes is the only way to deliver the messenger.

- violence happens even in most democratic states..

what does that mean?

There is no such "full" democracy. There is always a loop.

* Civil society (2)

• The good

- A safety net in weak states
- A way of sharing information
- A counterweight to the state
- A way of preventing conflict and violence

at least $\hookrightarrow$
decrease
the damage.

• The Bad

- Can further weaken the already weak state (But is this really so Bad?) $\rightarrow$ lost identity (already)
- A distraction from overtly political mobilization
- The mistaking of non-profits for actual organization in society.
- The proliferation of the non-profit industrial complex
- Philanthropy.... maintains the social structure as it is. $\Rightarrow$ intellectual conflict

- social movements

1- group of people who share concerns about issues, general state of affairs

make collective claims, demands, refusal toward the state and society

- could lead to revolution.

31
30
(social movement) = D

Neo-Nazis → in Germany

liberal democrats → America

• Given and clowated: poor people's movements

• In democracies, movements arise when the political system fails a certain sector of the populace.

• Protest appears as the only recourse

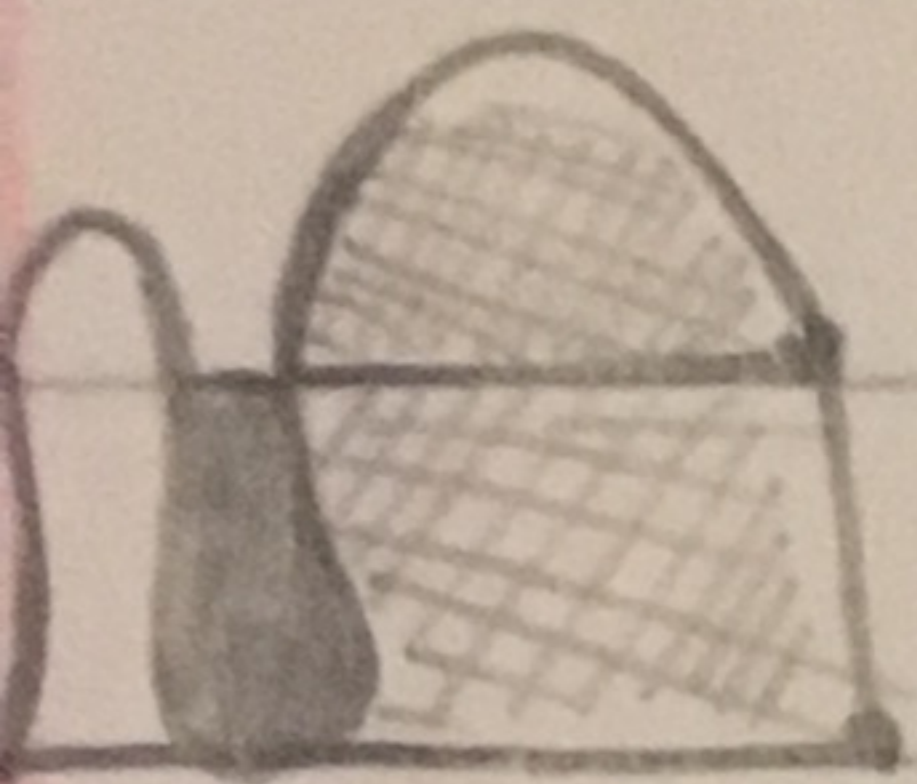
• Protest happens when the "comforting banalities of everyday existence" disappear

✱ violence is part of politics all the time.

✱ one paragraph / with ^{essay} 2, the connection of dance song and the video (Protest) ✱

primary purposes of protests

* is to be disruptive, to gain attention



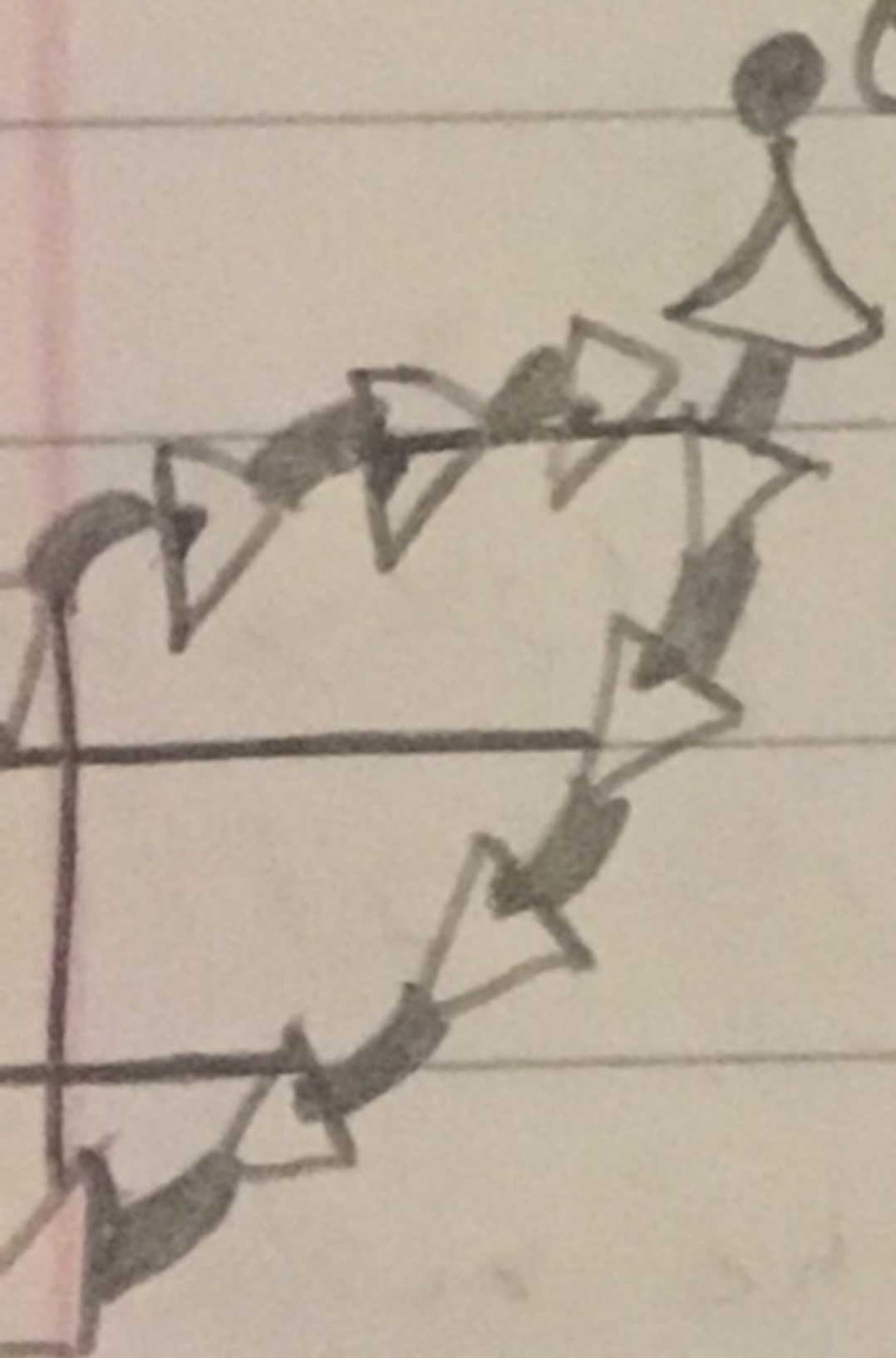
peaceful protest

• can be very effective at forcing political change

• Can even include regime change.

ex. India, Egypt --

• Rare not to end with clash with officials.



abstract
outline → 1 document

essay 2 → Answer 2 Questions
• 2 essays
• each 1-2 pages

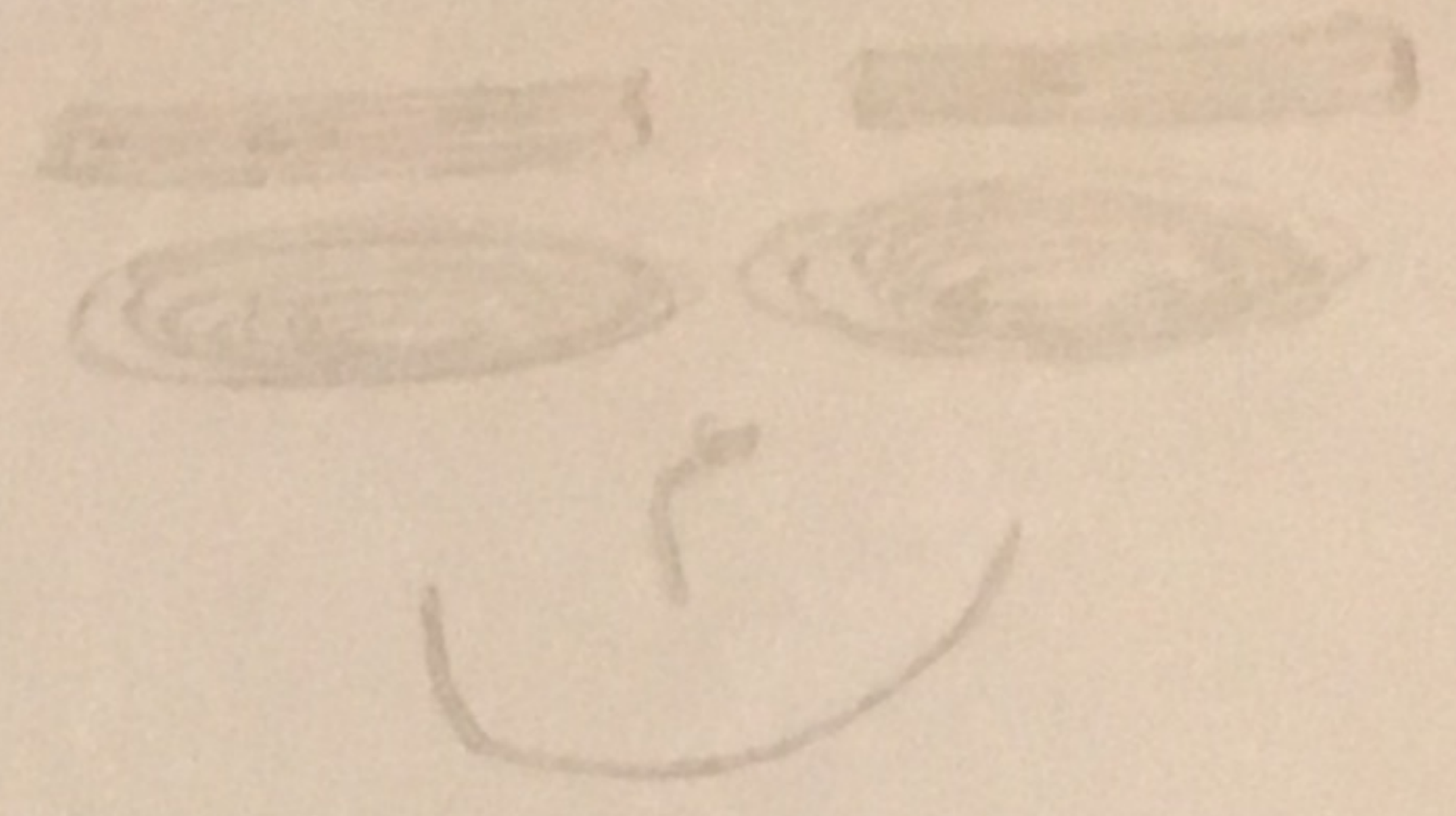
Nov, 9

• CIVIL WAR

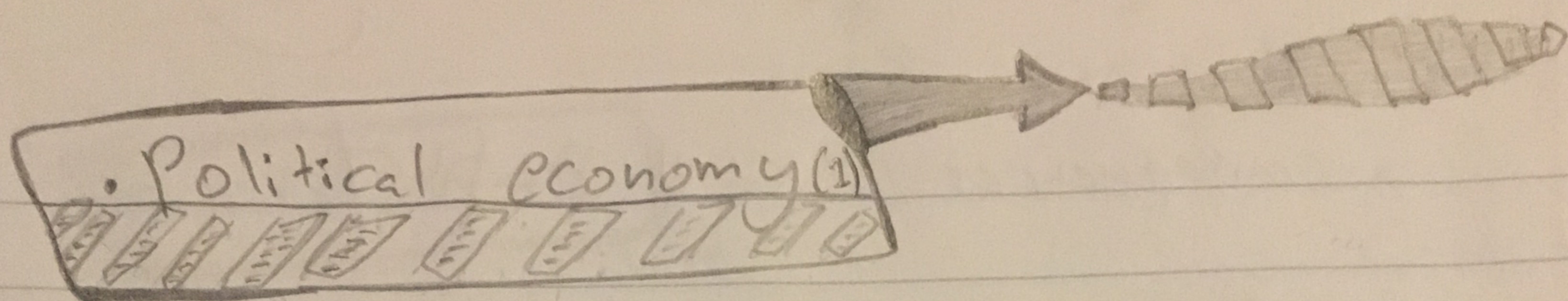
- changes in warfare since 1945
- interstate, intrastate

Causes:

- Regional and International factors
 - Decolonization
 - Proxy-wars → Iran, Saudi → proxy war in Syria
- Economic factors (the poorer the country, the more likely the civil war happens)
 - The general (economic disruption and poverty)
 - The specific (greed as a motive for war)
- local rivalries:
 - "Ancient" ethnic hatreds (treat with skepticism)
- Technological factors
 - weapons
- colonization is the beginning of globalization.



- consequences of civil conflict
 - Extreme violence/loss of life
 - Destruction of infrastructure and environment.
 - long term social/political consequences
 - state collapse
- Large population displacements
 - Refugees
 - IDPs
- Effects on neighboring countries



founder → John walk ^{الطبري}

- No such thing as free Market
- if you set markets free it will collapse
- economists make value judgments all time.
- economists inherently have bias

Basic economics

• Factor endowment:

- land
- labor
- capital (money)

Economic development

- Regime type? • Dictatorships • Democracies
- state policies? • EOI? • ISI?
- Natural Resources?
- Strong institutions?
- Early industrialization?

John Lake,

you can have capitalism
without liberalism, you can't have

economic
liberalism

liberalism without capitalism

- middle class is the key to economic stability.

EOI → export oriented industrialization

ISI → import substitute industrialization

- latin America, after the depression

• Modernization

- modern society: Rich, industrial, secular,
Highly educated, Democratic
- tradition society: Religious, poor

modern
society
can also
be traditional
in the sense
of preserving
norms

• Marshall plan $\Rightarrow$ US spent money to east europe
in a try to modernize them.

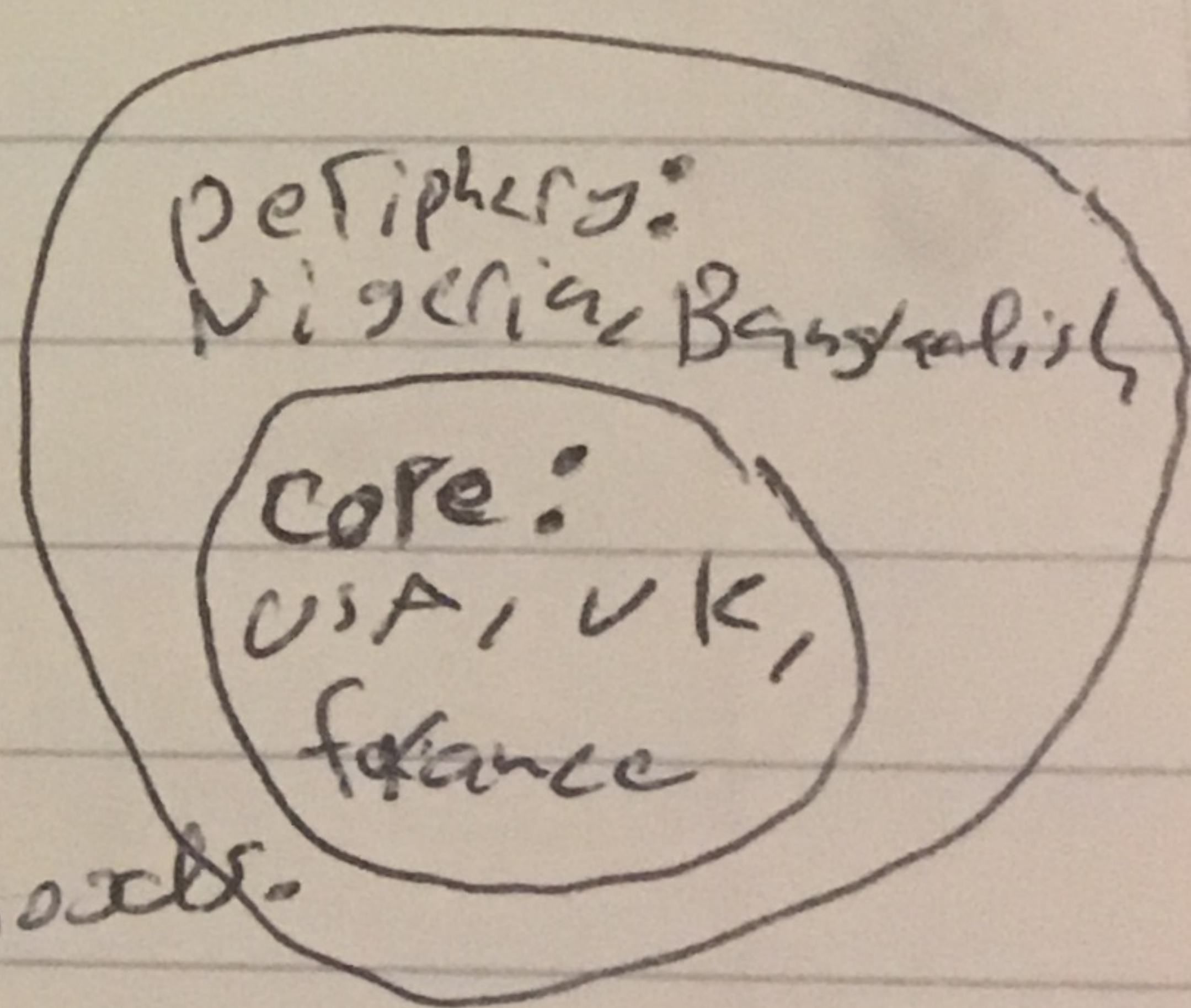
- Modernization

is good.

$\Rightarrow$ Not necessarily true.
if modernization happens
through full liberty then it might
collide with some states
with radical views

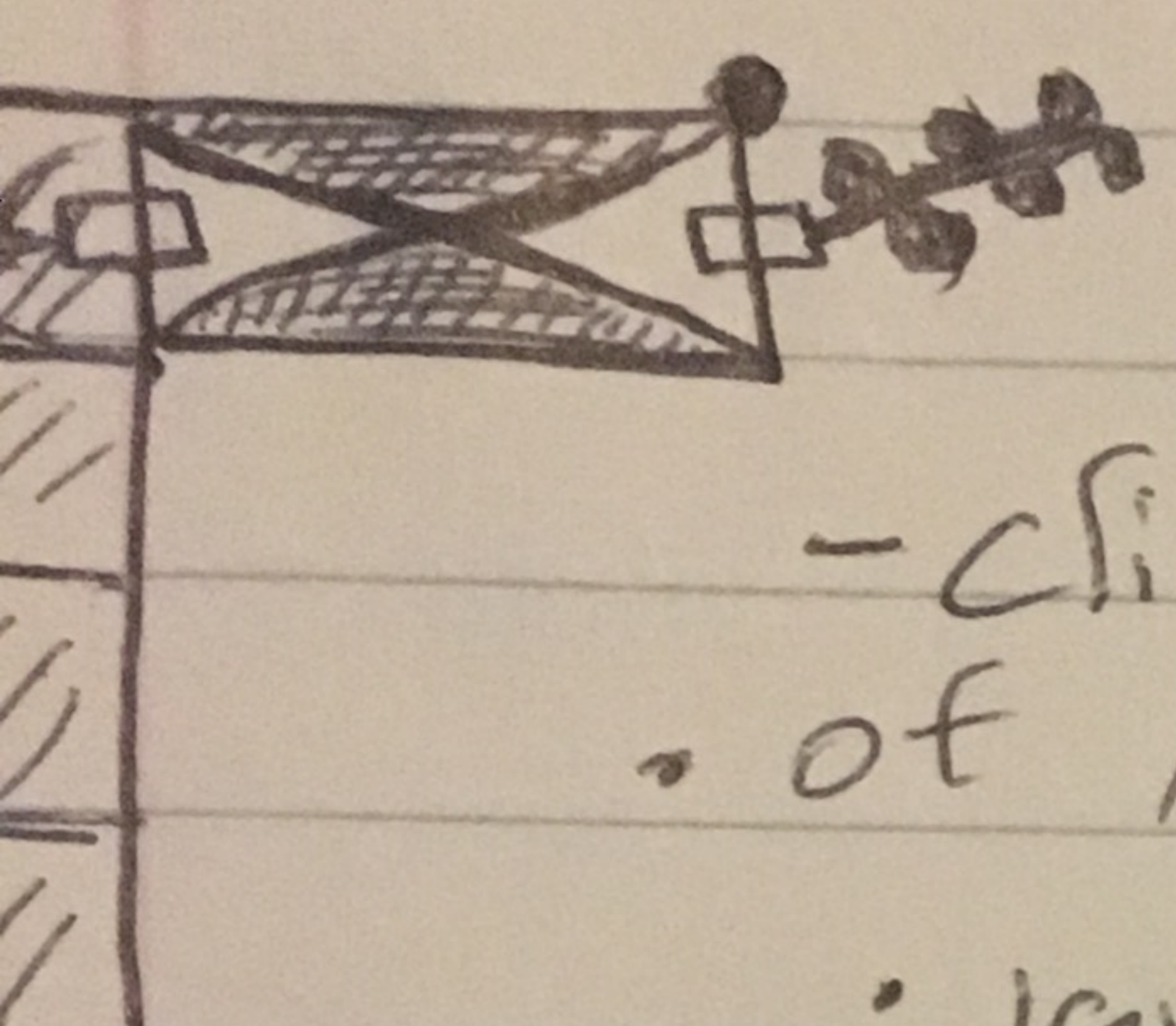
↓ Dependency Theory $\Rightarrow$ response to modernization theory.

- Development cannot be understood without understanding the state's place in the international system. $\Rightarrow$ IR theory explains more about this.
- center vs. periphery
 - primary commodity exports.
"economic matters"



Impact of Dependency

- Natural Resources vs. finished goods.
- Balance of Trade
- vulnerability to price fluctuations.
- The role of institutions.



- Criticisms:

- of Modernization theory:

- ignore historical and geographic variation

sometimes true
• Has led to failed ~~political~~ policy.

- of Dependency theory:

- does not hold governments accountable

- Closing off economies is impractical and dangerous

- Both have passionate (ideological) adherents.

- limitations on self-sustained growth

is the periphery

- specific patterns of class relations might be favoured