



<p>Political Systems, Regimes, & Govs</p> <p>Unit 1 ↓</p>	<p>Political Institutions</p> <p>Unit 2 ↓</p>	<p>Political Culture & Participation</p> <p>Unit 3 ↓</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empirical Data: evidence gathered by observation or experimentation • Normative Data: conceptual evidence like words, norms, or opinions • Quantitative analysis (statistical analysis) vs Qualitative analysis (detailed subjective analysis) • Correlation (association btw variables) vs Causation (cause and effect relationship) • Democratic (free/fair elections, majority rule, limits on gov, rule of law) vs Authoritarian (rule of single leader, small group of people, or single party) • Federal systems (division of power between 2 entities - Mexico, Russia, Nigeria) vs Unitary systems (central gov is supreme - China, Iran, UK) • Legitimacy: citizens believe gov has the right to power. Sources include tradition (UK, Russia), nationalism (Russia), revolution (China, Iran), economy (China), religion (Iran), constitution (Mexico, Nigeria) • Political Stability: ability of gov to provide basic needs. Factored by 1) combatting political corruption and 2) state response to violence and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary system (UK): combine lawmaking and exec functions; national legislature picks head of gov and cabinet; no separation of powers; checks in UK through question time • Presidential system (Mexico, Nigeria): gov leads executive branch with cabinet separate from legislative; separate elections for legislative and executive branches; separate branches and checks/balances • Semi-presidential system (Russia): president exists with PM and cabinet; popular elections for president and legislature, but president nominates PM • Legislative systems: Unicameral (1 chamber - China, Iran) vs Bicameral (2 chambers - UK, Mexico, Nigeria) vs Parliamentary Hybrid (pres appoints PM - Russia) • Devolution: decentralization of rule to sub-central units often based on ethnicity • Civil rights: individual's protection of rights • Civil liberties: individual's protection from discrimination; Ex) protections of assembly and speech • Rule of law: state should be governed by laws • Rule by law: judiciary is subservient to decisions of officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society: voluntary citizen actions based on interests, purposes & values; separate from gov. Ex) religious orgs, news media, NGOs • Political culture: collective attitudes & beliefs of norms in political sys; influenced by geography, religion, and history • Political socialization: process of acquiring one's beliefs toward political sys; influenced by family, school, peers, religion, media, and social environments • Political ideologies to know: individualism, neoliberalism, socialism, communism, fascism, populism • Social welfare state: state plays role in protection and promotion of econ/social well-being of citizens. Ex) UK • Political participation: voting, protests, violence • Safety valves: processes that allow discontented citizens to express themselves to prevent revolts. Ex) referendums, voting, protests • Referenda: citizens vote directly on policy questions • Media: linkage institution that connects ppl to gov • Cleavages: divisions that structure society by class, ethnicity, religion, etc. Ex) coinciding (aligns same groups against each other) vs cross-cutting (split society into many groups)
<p>Party/Electoral Systems & Citizen Orgs</p> <p>Unit 4 ↓</p>	<p>Political/Econ Changes & Development</p> <p>Unit 5 ↓</p>	<p>Core Course Countries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-member district (UK, Nigeria, Russia, Iran): 1 reps in legislature; promotes 2-party sys • Multi-member district (Iran): 2 or more reps • Proportional representation (Mexico, Russia): parties gain seats based on # of votes received • First-past-the-post (UK): candidate who wins most votes is elected • Regulatory orgs for election: Iran's Guardian Council, Mexico/Nigeria's indep election commissions • Appointment sys: UK's House of Lords, Iran's Guardian Council, Russia's Federal Councils • One party sys: China with the CCP • One-party dominance: Russia, previously Mexico • Multi-party sys: UK (Labor and Conservative/Tory) Nigeria, Mexico (PAN and PRI) • Iran lacks political party structures • Social movements: Iran's Green Movement, Zapatistas in Mexico, MEND, Boko Haram in Nigeria • Pluralist sys (promotes competition amongst orgs not linked to state) vs Corporatist sys (groups are state-sanctioned) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Econ globalization: interconnected, worldwide market • Econ liberalization: free-market mechanisms; has led to pollution, urban sprawl, income inequality Ex) state membership in IMF, World Bank, WTO • Neoliberal policies: removal of barriers for economic actors • Political responses to market forces: Special econ zones in China, privatization of oil (PEMEX in Mexico), nationalization of oil (Russia, Nigeria) • Supranational organizations: sovereign power over national govns. Ex) ECOWAS, EU, WTO • Govs can create new social policies in response to changes Ex) Gender equity rules in Iran, abortion policies and gender quotes in Mexico, • Solutions to environmental issues: moving factories, hybrid/battery-powered vehicles • Migration caused by work demand: China with special econ zones, NAFTA in Mexico, immigration to UK • Rentier states (aka resource curse): countries dependent on main export like oil or gas; leads to lack of economic diversification, disparity btw rich and poor, gov corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Kingdom: Scotland, Great Britain, and Northern Ireland; democracy with parliamentary sys; monarch = head of state, PM = head of gov • Russia: Created after the Soviet Union fell; authoritarian with semi-presidential sys; pres = head of state, PM = head of gov • Iran: Authoritarian regime and theocracy; supreme leader = head of state, pres = head of state • Mexico: Democracy with presidential sys; pres = head of state and gov • China: Authoritarian regime and one-party state; pres = general secretary of CCP • Nigeria: Democracy with presidential sys; pres = head of state and gov