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AP COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT STUDY GUIDE

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Topics Tested on Exam	Topics NOT Tested on Exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Political Systems, Regimes, and Governments- Political Institutions- Political Culture and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations- Political and Economic Changes and Development

**This study guide may look like a mess but trust me, I used this on my tests at school (tests graded out of 5) and got very high scores. I believe flash review vocab is the best to study for this exam.

Introduction to Comparative Government

Quantitative vs. Qualitative - Quantitative data is numerical, qualitative is what you observe with your senses.

Empirical Theory - theory based on real-world observations and explanations

-Factual statements/statistics

Normative Theory - Issues that require value judgement

-Subjective

three-world approach - based largely on cold war politics. 1) The United States and its allies 2) the Soviet Union and its allies 3) third world nations that don't fit in the first categories and were all economically underdeveloped and deprived.

independent variable - a variable (often denoted by x) whose variation does not depend on that of another.

dependent variable - The outcome factor; the variable that may change in response to manipulations of the independent variable. (denoted by y)

Correlation - describes a relationship/association b/w 2 or more variables

Causation - A cause and effect relationship in which one variable controls the changes in another variable.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product- the total market value of all final goods and services produced annually in an economy

GNP - Gross National Product - the sum of all goods and services produced in a nation in a year

-Includes income citizens earn outside the country

GNP per capita - divides the GNP by the population of the country

PPP - takes into account what a person can buy using their income in the local economy

Gini Index - a mathematical formula that measures the amount of economic inequality in a society

Civil Liberties - Constitutional freedoms guaranteed to all citizens

civil rights - the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.

Political Liberty - The principle that citizens in a democracy are protected from government interference in the exercise of a range of basic freedoms, such as the freedoms of speech, association, and conscience.

HDI - Human Development Index, measure of quality of life using factors like life expectancy, literacy, access to clean water, income, etc.

CPI (Corruption Perception Index) - Measures amount of corruption in society

Failed State Index - Government has lost the ability to provide the most basic needs to its citizens

Democracies - a system of government in which citizens exercise supreme power, acting either directly on their own or through elected representatives

advanced democracies - the countries have well-established democratic governments and a high level of economic development (Great Britain and the USA)

Communist - Command system, government owns the means of production, economic decisions are made by central government, and government provides extensive social programs for population

post-communist - A term describing the period of political and economic transformation or transition in former communist states located in parts of Europe.

-Social democratic but with limited funding (Eastern/ southeastern europe)

LDC (Less Developed Country) - A country that has low levels of average wealth, industrialization and modernization and often high levels of population growth and people employed in agriculture

authoritarian regime - a system of government in which the state exercises broad control over the lives of its citizens

Hybrid Regime - A system of government with both democratic and authoritarian elements.

presidential system - a system of government in which the legislative and executive branches operate independently of each other

-a form of government headed by a president who is elected by the people for a limited term of office and whose powers are balanced by an elected legislature

-president is directly elected

-a system of checks and balances and separation of powers exists

-gridlock is a common problem

Parliamentary System - Legislature makes laws, controls finances, appoints and dismisses prime minister

-No separation of powers-prime minister and cabinet are leaders of the majority party in the legislature

-Separation in the executive branch exists between a head of state and head of government

semi-presidential system - A legislative-executive system that features a prime minister approved by the legislature and a directly elected president

-prime minister coexists with a president who is directly elected by the people who holds a significant degree of power

Parliamentary Sovereignty - The doctrine that grants the legislature the power to make or overturn any law and permits no veto or judicial review.

Checks and Balances - A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power

Separation of Powers - Constitutional division of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with the legislative branch making law, the executive applying and enforcing the law, and the judiciary interpreting the law

Totalitarianism - A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)

Pluralism - the theory that all interests are and should be free to compete for influence in the government; the outcome of this competition is compromise and moderation

-A theory of government that holds that open, multiple, and competing groups can check the asserted power by any one group.

democratic - ruled by the people. In a democracy, citizens elect representatives to make and carry out laws.

Legitimacy - the right to rule, as determined by their own citizens

-There are 3 types:

-Traditional: rests upon the belief that tradition should determine who should rule

-Charismatic: based on the dynamic personality of an individual leader or small group

-Rational-legal: based on a system of well established laws and procedures

Liberal Democracy - A political system that promotes participation, competition, and liberty and emphasizes individual freedom and civil rights.

Illiberal Democracy - a governing system in which, although elections take place, citizens are cut off from knowledge about the activities of those who exercise real power because of the lack of civil liberties

State - An area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with control over its internal and foreign affairs.

Sovereignty - the supreme and absolute authority within territorial boundaries

Nation - a politically organized body of people under a single government

regime - (n.) a government in power; a form or system of rule or management; a period of rule

head of state - The role of the president as ceremonial head of the government.

-a role that symbolizes the power and nature of the regime

head of government - The executive role that deals with the everyday tasks of running the state, such as formulating and executing policy
patron-client system - Powerful government officials deliver state servicing policies and access to power in exchange for the delivery of political support.

-Provides reciprocal favors and services to their supporters

Coup d'etat - A sudden overthrow of the government by a small group

-once they take control, military leaders often restrict civil rights and liberties

-blows to the state

reform - -reformers want to change some of the methods that political and economic leaders use to reach goals that the society generally accepts

Revolution - Implies change at a more basic level, and involves either a major revision or an overthrow of existing institutions.

-impacts more than one area of life. examples are American Revolution and French Revolution

Attitudes toward change - radicalism, liberalism, conservatism, reactionary beliefs

-Radicalism: belief that rapid, dramatic changes need to be made

-Liberalism: supports reform and gradual change

-Conservatism: tends to see change as disruptive and they believe it brings unforeseen outcomes

-Reactionary beliefs: opposes revolution and reform, but they also find the status quo unacceptable (turn back the clock)

substantive democracy - a type of liberal democracy where citizens have access to multiple sources of information

Procedural Democracy - A form of democracy that is defined by whether or not particular procedures are followed, such as free and fair elections or following a set of laws or a constitution.

-when democratic procedures are in place but have significant restrictions on them

third wave of democratization - -Third wave: characterized by the defeat of dictatorial or totalitarian rulers from South America to Eastern Europe to some parts of Africa

market economy - Right to own property is accepted

-industry is owned by private individuals

-competition and profit not controlled by the government

-less centralized

command economy - An economic system in which the government controls a country's economy.

-right to own property is restricted

-all industry is owned by government

-competition and profit are prohibited

-more centralized

Globalization - the process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

-Actions or processes that involve the entire world and result in making something worldwide in scope.

Integration - a process that encourages states to pool their sovereignty in order to gain political, economic, and social clout

political liberalization - Increasing citizen rights and liberties and minimizing government supervision of society/individuals

Economic Liberalism - An ideal that suggests that people are happiest and economy thrive most when governments minimize their regulation, monitoring, and control over the work we do and the kinds of goods we buy & sell

Marketization - describes the state's re-creation of a market in which property, labor, goods, and services can all function in a competitive environment to determine their value
multinational corporation (MNC) - A large business organization operating in a number of different national economies; the term implies a more extensive form of transnational corporation.

interest groups - An organization of people sharing a common interest or goal that seeks to influence the making of public policy

social movement - refers to the organized collective activities that aim to bring about or resist fundamental change in an existing group or society. tries to influence political leaders to make policy decisions

grassroots movement - A movement driven by the politics of ordinary citizens.

-a group of people organizing at the local or community level, away from political or cultural centers

electoral system - A set of rules that decide how votes are cast, counted, and translated into seats in a legislature

two-party system - An electoral system with two dominant parties that compete in national elections.

-rare (ex. united states)

multiparty system - A system in which three or more political parties have the capacity to gain control of government separately or in coalition (alliance for combined action)

-usually arises in countries with strong parliamentary systems

Interest Groups vs. Political Parties - An interest group, or a collection of people with the shared goal of influencing public policy, are different from political parties in that they do not run their own candidates for office, and they typically seek more specific policy goals than parties.

-Interest Groups are focused on one idea that all members believe in, endorse candidates

-Political Parties are very general, will take anyone, nominate candidates
political efficacy - The belief that one's political participation really matters - that one's vote can actually make a difference

political socialization - The process by which we develop our political attitudes, values, and beliefs.

-the process by which people gain their political attitudes and opinions

Corporatism - an arrangement in which government officials interact with people and groups outside the government before they set policy.

Single Peak Association - represents each societal interest

state-sanctioned association -

Transparency - -operates openly by keeping citizens informed about government operations
catch-all parties - political parties that are flexible on their ideological positions and aim to attract support from a broad range of interest groups and voters

first past the post - An electoral system in which individual candidates compete in single member districts; voters choose between candidates and the candidate with the largest share of the vote wins the seat.

proportional representation - Voting is arranged in multimember districts. Voters cast votes for parties and seats are divided among parties on the basis of percentage of overall vote. This usually results in a multi-party system.

single-member district - electoral district from which one person is chosen by the voters for each elected office

multi-member districts - electoral system in which more than one legislative seat is contested in each district

mixed system - voting is arranged in a combination of multi-member and single-member districts. Voters cast votes for individuals and parties. Some seats are filled by winners in plurality races, while others are filled by party. A mixed system results in an in-between number of parties.

Political Institutions - structures of a political system that carry out the work of governing

Challenges to the Nation-State - large regional organizations such as the European union will replace the smaller state units as basic organizational models

-fragmentation: forces that tear the world apart: loyalties based on ethnicity, language, religion, or cultural identity

Bureaucracy - consists of agencies that implement government policy, depends on whether they exist in a democracy or authoritarian regime:

-Democracies: bureaucracies usually have discretionary power, which allows them to make small decisions that influence policies, they are usually appointed (source of stability)

-Authoritarian: The head of government exercises control over bureaucratic activities, receive jobs through patronage (loyalty or favors)

Legislature - A group of people who have the power to make laws

executive - The person who runs the government and sees that the laws are carried out

unitary system - system of government that gives all key powers to the national or central government

Confederal - a system of government where power is located with the independent states and there is little power in the central government

federal - A system in which power is divided between the national and state governments

supranational - having power or influence that transcends national boundaries or governments

Devolution - reaction to centrifugal force

-tendency to decentralize decision making to regional governments

Cabinet - Advisory council for the president consisting of the heads of the executive departments, the vice president, and a few other officials selected by the president.

-group of officials who head government departments and advise the President

Unicameral - An adjective describing a legislative body with one chamber (one house)

Bicameral - A legislature consisting of two parts, or houses

political culture - a patterned and sustained way of thinking about how political and economic life ought to be carried out

-an overall set of values widely shared within a society

political ideology - a more or less consistent set of beliefs about what policies government ought to pursue

linkage institutions - groups that connect the government to its citizens, such as political parties, interest groups, and print and electronic media.

Political Issues - Issues related to government, conflict resolution and decision-making for a group of people.

social welfare - A nation's system of programs, benefits, and services that help people meet those social, economic, educational, and health needs that are fundamental to the maintenance of society.

civil society - society created when citizens are allowed to organize and express their views publicly as they engage in an open debate about public policy

NGOs - A non-governmental, non-profit organization that runs aid programs and lobbies for people's rights around the world

IGOs - institutions created and joined by states' governments, which give them authority to make collective decisions to manage particular problems on the global agenda

-An intergovernmental organization (or international governmental organization; IGO) is an organization composed primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states), or of other intergovernmental organizations.

(World trade organization)

social cleavages - divisions theoretically outside the realm of politics (religion, ethnic groups, race, social and economic classes) that interact with the political system and have a tremendous impact on policy-making
centripetal force - binds together the people of a state, giving it strength
-ex. nationalism: identities based on nationhood
-unifies nation-states
centrifugal force - They destabilize the government and encourage the country to fall apart
-happens more often to a country that is not well organized or weak
Individualism - giving priority to one's own goals over group goals and defining one's identity in terms of personal attributes rather than group identifications
Neoliberalism - an economic and political worldview that sees the free market as the main mechanism for ensuring economic growth, with a severely restricted role for government
-A strategy for economic development that calls for free markets, balanced budgets,

privatization, free trade, and minimal government intervention in the economy.
Communism - a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.
-A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.
Socialism - a political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
-A system in which society, usually in the form of the government, owns and controls the means of production.
Populism - the political doctrine that supports the rights and powers of the common people in their struggle with the privileged elite
-support for the concerns of ordinary people

The United Kingdom

unitary system - A government that gives all key powers to the national or central government
-London has ultimate authority
Parliamentary System - A system of government in which the legislature selects the prime minister or president.
traditional legitimacy - Legitimacy that accepts aspects of politics because they have been institutionalized over a long period of time
rational-legal authority - power legitimized by legally enacted rules and regulations
Nationalism - A strong feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country
two-plus party system - country having two big and one or more small parties
Common Law - A legal system based on custom and court rulings
Parliament - A body of representatives that makes laws for a nation

-lawmaking body of Britain
Monarchy - A government ruled by a king or queen
queen Elizabeth II - Queen of England
-head of state (oversees everything)
Margaret Thatcher - leader of conservatives in Great Britain who came to power. Pledged to limit social welfare, restrict union power, and end inflation. Formed Thatcherism, in which her economic policy was termed, and improved the British economic situation. She dominated British politics in 1980s, and her government tried to replace local property taxes with a flat-rate tax payable by every adult. Her popularity fell, and resigned.
Tony Blair - former British prime minister since 1997 and architect of "New Labour" (Third wave-ism) Favored low taxes, tightly controlled social spending, and closer ties to Europe.

Gordon Brown - former British Prime Minister from the Labour Party that served from 2007 to 2010. Succeeded Tony Blair. Had trouble persuading public to remain loyal to Labour Party

David Cameron - former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Initiated the big society energized by grassroots volunteers

Theresa May - former Prime Minister of Great Britain. Conservative. Leading UK out of the European Union.

No written constitution - UK constitution has evolved from different documents, common law, legal codes, and customs.

-means that the powers of the political institutions may be amended through ordinary legislation

bicameral - A legislature consisting of two parts, or houses

-house of commons (lower)

-house of lords (upper)

interest group - An organization of people sharing a common interest or goal that seeks to influence the making of public policy

Pluralism - A theory of government that holds that open, multiple, and competing groups can check the asserted power by any one group.

Bureaucracy - consists of agencies that implement government policy

discretionary power - the power to make small decisions in implementing legislative and executive decisions

code law - a set of written rules for people to obey

Parliamentary Sovereignty - Parliament is supreme in all matters; key example is the United Kingdom

-supreme to all other government institutions including the judiciary and other regional govts

head of state - The executive role that symbolizes and represents the people both nationally and internationally.

head of government - The executive role that deals with the everyday tasks of running the state, such as formulating and executing policy

Magna Carta - a document constituting a fundamental guarantee of rights and privileges.

Bill of Rights - guarantees personal liberties and limits the power of government

hung parliament - a parliament in which no single party has majority control in the House of Commons

trade union - organization of workers with the same trade or skill

-coalition of trade unions that became a major force in British politics.

CBI - the UK's leading business organization, speaking for some 240,000 businesses; incorporated by the Royal charter; mission is to promote the conditions in which businesses of all sizes and sectors in the UK can compete and prosper for the benefit of all

Collective Consensus - Postwar consensus between the UK's major parties to build and sustain a welfare state.

Cabinet - center of policy-making

-leading members of majority party in house of commons

all members of the cabinet publicly support every cabinet decision

Prime Minister - leader of majority. party

-makes decisions in cabinet (shapes their decisions into law)

-sets foreign policy

House of Commons - the first legislative body of Parliament whose members are elected.

-most important of the 2 houses

house of lords - delays legislation but not indefinitely and the house of commons can override at any time

Shadow Cabinet - influential members of the opposition party sit facing Cabinet members of majority party on the opposing side

Question Time - a period during a parliamentary session when members of Parliament may ask questions of the ministers

Speaker of the House - presides over the debates

-speaker is objective and not member of the majority party

vote of no confidence - A process in a parliamentary system where a majority of parliament members vote to remove the Prime Minister from office.

Supreme Court - -created to replace the law lords as the highest judicial authority in the United Kingdom. The court consists of a president and eleven justices appointed by a panel of lawyers.

-however, limited powers

Gradualism - democratic political institutions developed gradually over time

-UKs success in maintaining stability over its long history is due to governing groups to adapt political structures to accommodate change

Government Transparency - The ability of citizens to observe the government's policy making process and hold government officials accountable. Connected to a free media.

Relationship with EU - Labour Party- more supportive of the EU membership

Conservative party- sees EU as a threat to British sovereignty

Terrorism and cohesion - -Terrorism increasing British government is still struggling with how to isolate the extremist Muslim minority from the moderate majority. One of the thorniest issues of all is maintaining a cohesive society, despite the demographic changes of recent years.

Devolution and Constitutional Reform -

-Devolution in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland

-Creating a written constitution

-More freedom of Information

-And a new electoral system

Devolution: turning over of some political powers to regional governments.

Voter Behavior - Voters will join a political party that suits them. Voters are allowed to and will change their political party at anytime. Those whom support a party may donate money, encourage others to join, and attend party meeting.

gender ratio parliament - # of women in parliament increasing throughout the years

referenda - process by which people vote directly on a bill

Quangos - assist the government in making policy

Oxbridge - a combination of the universities

Oxford and Cambridge, where nearly half of all parliament members earn higher education

Liberalism - A political ideology that emphasizes rule of law, representative democracy, rights of citizens, and the protection of private property.

This ideology, derived from the Enlightenment, was especially popular among the property-owning middle classes.

Populism - support for the concerns of ordinary people

British -

English - -dominated the other nationalities historically, and still hold a disproportionate share of political power

Scottish - -history of resistance to English rule, strong sense of nationalism, granted own parliament (devolution), SNP

welsh - -strong sense of nationalism, granted own assembly, Plaid Cymru

Irish - -long history of conflict b/w England and Ireland (over religion mostly), Good Friday agreement established a parliament for Northern Ireland, Sinn Fein

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) - publicly funded, this entity is supposed to be "free from both political and commercial influence and answer only to its viewers and listeners"

national health system - A tax supported national health care program in which the government finances and also controls the service infrastructure

Euroskeptics - People opposed to the UK's membership in the EU and the expansion of the EU's power.

Post-materialism - Societies in which basic needs are met and citizens can concentrate on higher goals, like the environment

clause 4 - The controversial clause in the Labour Party manifesto that called for nationalization of all British industry. This clause was eliminated by Party leader Tony Blair as part of his realignment to "New Labour" during the early 1990's.

plurality voting system - electoral process in which the candidate who polls more votes than any other candidate is elected.

first past the post - Electoral system based on single-member districts in which the candidate who receives the most votes wins.

single-member district - An electoral district in which voters choose one representative or official.

social movement - a widely shared demand for change in some aspect of the social or political order

Labour Party - -Main party on the left, began as an alliance of trade unions and socialist groups; have moved toward the center since the 1990s; was the majority party until 2010; generally more supportive of EU membership

Conservative party - -main party on the right, split b/w the traditional wing and Thatcherites who want to roll back government control and move to a full free market, sees the EU as a threat to British sovereignty

liberal - open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values.

Democratic Party - ruled by the people. In a democracy, citizens elect representatives to make and carry out laws.

Scottish National Party - centre-left political party which campaigns for Scottish independence, most popular party in Scotland
British National Party - Extreme right party in Britain that formed in 1982. It is against immigration into the UK.

Independence Party - Political party that did not agree with the party form of politics

Sinn Féin - An Irish republican political movement founded in 1905 to promote independence from England and unification of Ireland

Extension of Voting Rights - extension to women and minorities over the years

Thatcherism - The economic policy of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Reduced state economic power and introduced free market and privatization with certain constraints. Deregulated the UK's market.

third way - Term describing recent policies of the Labour Party that embrace the free market, Tony Blair

-labour becoming more moderate

Big Society - David Cameron's platform that envisions a society that is energized by grassroots volunteers and private organizations, no longer harassed by "big governments"

social welfare - A nation's system of programs, benefits, and services that help people meet those social, economic, educational, and health needs that are fundamental to the maintenance of society.

Neoliberalism - A strategy for economic development that calls for free markets, balanced budgets, privatization, free trade, and minimal government intervention in the economy.

Liberalization - the economic policy of lowering tariffs and other barriers to encourage trade and investment

Marketization - the term that describes the state's recreation of a market in which property, labor, goods, and services can all function in a competitive environment to determine their value.

Beveridge Report - Published in the 1940s and set the stage for the British welfare state.

Maastricht Treaty - set strict financial criteria for joining the proposed monetary union

2005 tube bombing - four British Muslim suicide bombers attacked the London transit system in July 2005, killing 52 people.

2007 attacks - several car bombs exploded - one outside a London nightclub, one near Trafalgar Square in London, and one in the Glasgow airport.

war in Iraq - Tony Blair's popularity slipped sharply after he supported the United States in the Iraq War in 2003. By sending troops and publicly committing his support to U.S.

President George Bush, he not only alienated other European leaders, but much of the British public as well

2014 Scottish Referendum - the movement for Scottish independence has gained momentum, coming up for a vote in a referendum in September 2014

Iran

Unitary Republic - A republic where the national government gives regional governments their powers and controls the scope of those powers.

Theocracy - government ruled strictly by religion. Iran is the only country out of the core countries that does this

Shi'ism - Minority sect of Islam that differs with Sunnism over the proper descendants of the prophet Muhammad

Imams - Shiite religious leaders who traced their descent to Ali's successors.

People of the Book - monotheistic people who subjected their lives to holy books similar to the Qur'an

Pahlavi Shahs - an authoritarian government that valued nationalism, secularism, and anti-communism, combined with strict censorship and state propaganda; secular reformer of Iran, replaced the shariah with a civil system. Very brutal

Rentier State - heavily supported by state expenditure, while the state receives rent from other countries, receive income by exporting oil and leasing oil fields

Sharia Law - the system of Islamic law, based on varying degrees of interpretation of the Qu'ran.

Iran's ultimate authority rests in Sharia Law

Jurist's Guardianship - Khomeini's concept that the Iranian clergy should rule on the grounds that they are the divinely appointed guardians of both the law and the people.

Islamic Revolution of 1979 - motivated by religion; led by Khomeini; led to a national referendum to vote out the monarchy and establish the Islamic Republic

constitution of 1979 - MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT, legitimizes the state, amendments of 1989, written during the last months of Ayatollah's life, complex mixture of theocracy and democracy, preamble reflects importance of religion, etc.

Iran-Iraq War - Fought over religious differences, this war lasted many years, from 1980 to 1988.

Mohammad Reza Shah - Came into power after the ousting of his father in the 40's, Mohammad Reza was nothing like his father. He preferred Europe to Iran and wished for Iran to Westernize. Became the main power in Iran after the coup against Mossadeq.

Ayatollah Khomeini - Shiite religious leader of Iran, led the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran and ordered the invasion of the US Embassy. led the overthrow of the shah of Iran in 1979 and created an Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ayatollah Khamenei - the current long time supreme leader

Role of Supreme Leader - title given to the person who sits upon all political institutions in Iran. Meant to be filled by Ayatollah Khomeini... he represents the top of the theocratic principles of the state

-THE SUPREME LEADER HOLDS ULTIMATE POWER, AND IS FAR FROM A FIGUREHEAD
Head of state vs Head of government - Head of state: the supreme leader

Head of government: The president
Government interaction between Majles and Assembly of religious experts - Majles:

Responsibility is to uphold the sharia law, directly elected by the people

-In some ways, The assembly of religious experts has functioned as an upper house since 1989. Both the Majles and Assembly are elected by the people

Role of guardian and expediency councils -
Guardian Council: clerics that have the power to veto any legislation passed by the Majles.

Reviews bills passed by the Majles to be sure they adhere to sharia. Decides who can compete in elections, and the most powerful policymaking body in Iran along with the Majles
Expediency Council: Designed to referee disputes between the Majles and the Guardian council, may originate its own legislation

Military Influence - 8th largest military in the world, advanced abilities and tech, really strict on civilians

role of courts - interpret laws, interpret constitution, establish precedents

Factionalism - breaking of the political elites based not just on points of view, but also on personalities. Parties are fluid and weak

Faqih - Leading Islamic jurist to interpret the meaning of religious documents and sharia, links the 3 branches of government together

Guardian Council - A committee created in the Iranian constitution to oversee the Majles (the parliament).

the expediency council - A committee set up in Iran to resolve differences between the Majles and the Guardian Council.

president - highest official representing democratic principles in Iran, and he functions as the head of government

Sharia - Body of Islamic law that includes interpretation of the Quran and applies Islamic principles to everyday life

Revolutionary Guard - a faction of Iran's military that is only controlled by the Leader and the clergy. The Guard is supposed to "protect Iran from internal enemies" and works at the whim of religious leaders

political socialization - the process by which people gain their political attitudes and opinions

Authoritarianism - The central political leaders did not control all areas of individuals' lives, people became accustomed to paying attention to local officials and leading their own lives within a civil society

the fusion of secular and religious authority - secular: belief that religion and government should be separated

lack of imperialism - Although the area was heavily impacted by European power moves, imperialism did not have the same direct control of Iran than it did in other countries

geography - unusable for agriculture, desert plain, caused Persians to expand and conquer, unevenly distributed population

continuity of Persia - Even after Arabs invaded Iran, people continued to speak Persian rather than Arabic and cultural habits stayed as well

social cleavages - Ethnic cleavage: Ethnicity is closely tied to religion, but other cultural differences distinguish minorities in Iran such as Persians, Kurds, and Arabs all being separated

Religious cleavage: 90% of all Iranians are Shia muslims but almost 10% are sunni, constitution does not mention sunnis so their rights are unclear

Social class cleavage: lower class are sources of support for the regime however, middle and upper class people are largely secularized.. highly critical of clerics

Conservative vs. Reformists - Conservative: argue that private property and economic inequality are protected under Islamic law, want to keep the regime as it is (theocracy)

Reformists: would like to see more secularization and democracy

Statists v. Free-Marketters - statists believe government should take active role in controlling the economy v. free-marketters to remove price controls, lower taxes, encourage private enterprise

economic issues - oil has created a vertical divide in the society among the elites

-Khomeini stated that economics is for donkeys, disdaining the importance of economics for policymakers

gender discrimination - Any practice, policy, or procedure that denies equality of treatment to an individual or to a group because of gender. (women are shunned)

Population Policy - population surged after the revolution of 1979, Iranians were having large families, unemployment increased so beginning in the late 80s, Iran discouraged having large families. This caused Iran now to become a more middle aged country

Media - radio and television are government run by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, but many newspapers and magazines are privately owned, compared to other regimes, Iranian press has more freedom to criticize the government

equality-with-difference - policy towards women; divorce and custody laws now follow Islamic standards that favor males; women must wear scarves and long coats in public, and they cannot leave the country without the consent of male relatives; stoning of women; women are allowed education and entrance into some occupations

Quotas - In reference to migration, laws that place maximum limits on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year.

Farsi (Persian) - language of Iran

Kurds - People living in a stateless nation. Tend to be sunni muslim

Arabs - brought Islam to Iran, invaded Iran, tend to be sunni Muslim

Shiite - a member of the branch of Islam that regards Ali as the legitimate successor to Mohammed and rejects the first three caliphs

Sunni - A branch of Islam whose members acknowledge the first four caliphs as the rightful successors of Muhammad

Jews and Zoroastrians - regarded in the people of the book

Baha'i - a religion emphasizing the unity of all religions and peoples, teaching that all founders of the world's religions have been God's divine messengers

linkage institutions - The constitution guarantees citizens the right to organize and to express themselves, so some institutions that link people to government have developed

Interests groups - a large number of groups have registered with the government. Workers' house is an interest group for factory workers, few interest groups have formed businesses since private businesses have been crowded out since 1979

Pragmatic conservatives vs radical clerics - Prag. Cons: favor liberal economic policies that encourage foreign trade, free markets, and direct foreign investments, argues that private property and economic inequality are protected under Islamic Law

Radical clerics: call for measures to enhance social justice like welfare for Iran's poor, endorse state sponsored wealth distribution and price controls

Political parties - Multiple parties have been formed but most of them organized around personalities and not issues

Recent election and trends -

State of Civil Society - civil society has not been restored under the current regime, and this fact tends to create discontent, especially among middle class people, one indication that civil

society is alive and well is the increase # of young people

political participation - Due process principles were ignored as many imprisoned without trials. Political reformers were executed and fled to other countries. Banned demonstrations and public meetings. Even after this, there have been many protests and demonstrations regarding newspapers, low wages, and unemployment

Women and the political system - Women in politics have wear veils, traditionally, women in islamic cultures have stayed home but women who have an education are outspoken and have particular resentments towards the Iranian government, equality with difference, not well represented in the Majles

runoff election - A second election to determine a clear winner, following a first election in which no candidate received a majority of the votes.

potential of youth - youth are protesting and demonstrating themselves in politics more

Tehran Spring - a period of cautious political liberalization, loosening of freedom of speech and press, more open economy, friendlier stance towards outside world

Muhammed Khatami - Under his presidency, Iranians experienced the so called Tehran spring, had only limited powers

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad - The government closed down newspapers, banned and censored books and websites, and did not tolerate the peaceful protests of the Khatami era

fundamentalism - emphasized literal interpretation of Islamic texts, social conservatism, and political traditionalism

Mossadegh Coup - his government was overthrown in a coup defeat orchestrated by the US

Cultural Revolution - aimed to purify the country not only from the shah's regime, but also from secular values and behaviors, particularly those with western origins

White Revolution - Policy of reforms enacted by Reza Shah, beginning in 1963, to rapidly modernize and Westernize Iran

-focused on land reform, with the govt buying land from large absentee owners and selling it

to small farmers at an affordable price.
Encouraged farmers to become more modern,
secularized Iran further by extending voting
rights to women, restricting polygamy, and
allowing women to work outside of home
constitution of 1906 - The Constitution was
modeled after western ones with direct
elections, separation of powers, an elected
legislature (the Majles), popular sovereignty and
a Bill of Rights. It also created the Guardian
Council.
constitution of 1989 - Voted on in the
presidential election. Basically unanimous
agreement for it. It made it so it eliminated the
need for a "marja" or leader to be chosen by
popular acclaim. The amendments were
thought to be established because no marja
had given strong support for Khomeini's
policies
Green Revolution - Rapid diffusion of new
agricultural technology, especially new
high-yield seeds and fertilizers.
Iran Nuclear Deal - Iran would redesign, convert
and reduce its nuclear facilities
Axis of Evil - A group of nations accused by the
Bush administration of sponsoring terrorism and
threatening to develop weapons of mass
destruction (Iran, Iraq, NK)

Russia

Imperial Russia - domination by one country of
the political, economic, or cultural life of
another country or region
Soviet Union - a former communist country in
eastern Europe and northern Asia
Democratic Centralism - a form of democracy in
which the true interests of the masses were
discovered through discussion within the
Communist party, and then decisions were
made under central leadership to serve those
interests.
Absolute, Centralized Rule - absolute power
defended with brutality and force, based on
geography because Huns, Vikings, Mongols
would conquer them, Russians needed firm,
unchallenged leaders

Russian Federation - Russia and its political
subunits, which include 21 internal republics
Illiberal Democracy - A procedural democracy,
with elections, but without real competition, and
lacking some civil rights and liberties.
competitive authoritarian regime - one in which
opposition parties win substantial minorities in
either presidential or legislative elections
asymmetric federalism - A system where power
is devolved unequally across the country and its
constituent regions, often the result of specific
laws negotiated between the region and the
central government
state corporatism - a political system in which
the state requires all members of a particular
economic sector to join an officially designated
interest group
Bolsheviks - A group of revolutionary Russian
Marxists who took control of Russia's
government in November 1917
Communism - a political theory derived from
Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a
society in which all property is publicly owned
and each person works and is paid according to
their abilities and needs.
central planning - A communist economic
system in which the state explicitly allocates
resources by planning what should be produced
and in what amounts, the final prices of goods,
and where they should be sold
Politburo - A seven-member committee that
became the leading policy-making body of the
Communist Party in Russia
General Secretary of the Communist Party -
Stalin is appointed with Lenin's approval
premier - head of government, formally
appointed by the president
Totalitarianism - A form of government in which
the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted
by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)
constitution of 1993 - Created a three-branch
government, with a president, a prime minister,
a lower legislative house called the Duma, and a
Constitutional Court
Statism - The idea that the rights of the nation
are supreme over the rights of the individuals
who make up the nation.
Proletariat - working class

Bourgeoisie - the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people (Marx despised them)

Karl Marx - founder of modern communism

Putin's reforms - elected president of Russia in 2000, launched reforms aimed at boosting growth and budget revenues and keeping Russia on a strong economic track. Came in during the oil boom, hence prosperity.

national votes - 3 types of national votes:

Referendum: Russian voters are called upon or reject a particular policy by vote

Duma Election: Russian parliament

presidential election: Russians directly elect the chief executive to a six year term in a two ballot majority. If no candidate wins a majority of the vote in the first round, a second round runoff takes place

state of media - the government of Russia does not explicitly censor and control what appears on broadcasts, but it exerts tremendous influence over it in subtle ways.

-Although most Russian media is privately owned, there are many rules and incentives in place that motivate the media to cover the government favorably.

presidential powers - -appointment of the prime minister and the cabinet

-legislative powers

-suspension of local laws

-pardons and reprieves

-foreign policy

Duma Powers - MORE POWER

reject legislation, override president's veto with 2/3 vote, vote no confidence, draft legislation

-Russian parliament

Federation Council - Wields relatively little power and represents local interests. It must approve bills that involve certain issues, and can reject Duma legislation, but only within certain parameters.

role of judicial branch - supposed to make sure that all laws and decrees are constitutional. The Constitution also created a Supreme Court to serve as a final court of appeal in criminal and civil cases.

-The constitution of 1993 attempted to establish an independent judiciary

corruption - dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery.

Role of Military - The military served as a crucial source of power and legitimacy for the regime of the Soviet Union

-Putin has used Russia's military to project

Russia's strength abroad in a manner not seen since the Soviet era

head of state vs head of gov - head of state: the president

head of government: the prime minister

Prime Minister - becomes president in the event of presidential vacancy, exercises very little formal power

supreme court - court of last resort, or the last place a legal dispute may be settled as the final decision after taking appeals from lower level courts

constitutional court - The Constitutional Court is given the chief power of constitutional interpretation by the Constitution, and may exercise judicial review against any laws or presidential decrees which it finds unconstitutional.

Supergovernors - 7 presidential envoys appointed by the president to establish centralized supervision over Russia's regions
Kremlin - Citadel of Moscow, housing the offices of the Russian government

Oligarchy - a small group of people having control of a country, organization, or institution.

Confederation of Independent States - unites the fifteen former republics of the Soviet Union; Russia is the clear leader; organization has little formal power over its members, Russia constantly questioned by other countries; bound by trade agreements, divided by nationality differences

Judicial Review - -use has been limited because the judiciary has been dominated by the chief executive

Medvedev - Prime Minister of Russia under Putin, former President of Russia

political culture - -shaped by geographic setting, cultural orientation, and conflicting attitudes toward the state

political socialization - the process by which people gain their political attitudes and opinions

Marxism - A branch of socialism that emphasizes exploitation and class struggle and includes both communism and other approaches.

Leninism - revision of Marxism that held that Russia need not experience a bourgeois revolution before it could move toward socialism

Stalinism - the ideology and policies adopted by Stalin, based on centralization, totalitarianism, and the pursuit of communism.

cultural heterogeneity in Russia - when an area such as Russia is home to people of wide cultural diversity. This was created in Russia when numerous invasions rapidly expanded the border of the Russian empire.

Slavophiles - Russian intellectuals in the early nineteenth century who favored resisting western European influences and taking pride in the traditional peasant values and institutions of the Slavic people.

Westernization - adoption of western ideas, technology, and culture

civil society - is poorly organized and weak with low participation rates in all manner of citizen groups

Sexual Orientation Discrimination - discrimination based on sexual identity

xenophobia - fear of foreigners

-xenophobic attacks in 2010 37 killed 300 injured

Communist Manifesto - This is the 1848 book written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels which urges an uprising by workers to seize control of the factors of production from the upper and middle classes.

"vanguard of the revolution" - group of revolutionary leaders who could provoke the revolution in non-capitalist Russia

Nomenklatura - The process of filling influential jobs in the state, society, or the economy with people approved and chosen by the Communist Party

referendum - A state-level method of direct legislation that gives voters a chance to approve

or disapprove proposed legislation or a proposed constitutional amendment.

WTO - The initials of the international body established in 1995 to foster and bring order to international trade.

G-8 - Group of 8 industrialized countries:

Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Canada, USA, Japan, Italy; Great Powers

Khodorkovsky - Russian tycoon arrested on corruption and tax evasion charges in 2003

party ideology - A basic set of ideas and goals about society and the role of government that its members and supporters generally share characteristics of political parties - citizens have had no time to develop party loyalties, leadership in Russia continues to be personalistic, and political parties remain weak and fluid.

Russian Civil Society - Includes little participation in organizations outside politics, such as church attendance, charitable institutions or labor unions.

political participation - until Gorbachev brought about reforms in the late 1980s, the elections were not competitive, and citizens voted for candidates that were handpicked by the Communist leadership.

-voter turnout is fairly high, higher than US but lower than Britain

-participation in other forms of political activities is low. Part of this lack of participation is due to a relatively undeveloped civil society, private organizations and associations outside of politics.

Duma Elections - five different times, 450 seats, all seats now assigned by proportional representation, eliminated "against all" option as well, must get at least 7% of national vote to gain any seats

presidential elections in Russia - Directly elected to a six year term in a two-ballot majority system

- If no candidate wins a majority, the two first place candidates have a runoff election

- This has not been needed since 1996, and these elections are heavily criticized for lack of competitiveness and civil liberties protection

federation council selection - one representative selected by the governor and another by the regional legislature

regional elections - members not directly elected in regional elections, governors elected
United Russia Party - Political party put together by the oligarchs of Russia to support Putin. Currently the dominant party in Russian politics, although it lacks a coherent ideology.

CPRF - Main political party, strongest opposition party to United Russia, less reformist, centralized planning and nationalism, regain territories lost when USSR broke apart, old Russians, rural, economically disadvantaged.

Liberal Democratic Party - Conservative political party that monopolized Japanese governments from 1955 into the 1990s.

Nashi - Youth camp that's government funded, organized and sponsored that teaches about Putin's greatness

run-off election - Second election between top two vote getters in a race that did not produce a majority winner.

Gorbachev - called for economic reform and a greater emphasis on human rights throughout Eastern Europe.

Boris Yeltsin - President of the Russian Republic in 1991. Helped end the USSR and force Gorbachev to resign.

Alexei Navalny - critic of corruption and Putin; has organized large scale demonstrations; communicates with the public via a blog; has been arrested numerous times

Tsar rule - The tsars were autocratic from the beginning, and tightly controlled their lands in order to protect them from invasion and attack. The tsars also headed the Russian Orthodox Church, so that they were seen as both political and religious leaders.

Communist rule - After ww2 most European nations were under

Procedural Democracy - when democratic procedures are in place but have significant restrictions on them

free market - An economic system in which prices and wages are determined by unrestricted competition between businesses,

without government regulation or fear of monopolies.

Collectivization - a system in which private farms are eliminated and peasants work land owned by the government

Industrialization - The development of industries for the machine production of goods.

Revolutions of Russia - Bloody Sunday: Another name for the Revolution of 1905 in St.

Petersburg

March Revolution: In March 1917, women textile workers in Petrograd led a citywide strike. In the next five days, riots flared up over shortages of bread and fuel. Nearly 200,000 workers swarmed the streets shouting, "Down with the autocracy!" and "Down with the war!" At first the soldiers obeyed orders to shoot the rioters but later sided with them. This results in the czar stepping down.

1991 Collapse of Soviet Union - breakup into fifteen separate countries resulted in sovereignty issues, especially in regard to Russia's ongoing dominance of the region.

Economic challenges - poverty soared to rates ten times above their pre-Soviet-collapse levels, and inflation and unemployment affected Russians more than the Great Depression had.

-Gini coefficient indicates that there is less inequality in Russia than in most of our countries

-Russia's economy is still state-owned, and reliant on the energy sector and other natural resources.

Ukraine/Crimea Conflict -

oil clout - Russia's relations with countries of the West and the near abroad are strongly defined by the clout of its oil and gas industries.

terrorism - Russia has had a number of acts of terror in recent years, with the Beslan school siege in southern Russia in 2004 being the most well known. Just prior to Beslan, a suicide bombing occurred near a subway station in Moscow, and bombs went off in two Russian airplanes almost simultaneously.

low birth rate - Russia has suffered a dramatic drop in its overall population

-The U.N. cites two reasons for the decline: a low birth rate and poor health habits. The low birth rate goes back to the Soviet era, when

abortion was quite common and was used as a method of birth control.

Tsar - The Russian term for ruler or king; taken from the Roman word caesar.

NEP (Lenin) - made in the 1920s after the Red Army had won the civil war and Lenin wanted to allow for some communal and private businesses to be able to make money in a free market condition

Central Committee - Supposedly the most important body in a communist party; its influence declined as it grew in size and the party needed daily leadership.

Glasnost - a policy of the Soviet government allowing freer discussion of social problems

Perestroika - A policy initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev that involved restructuring of the social and economic status quo in communist Russia towards a market based economy and society

Demokratia - rule of the people

Shock Therapy - Policies in formerly communist countries that envisage as rapid a shift to a market economy as possible.

V.I. Lenin - led the communist revolution, was the leader of the Bolsheviks, ruled Russia

stalin - Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state by purging all opposition (1879-1953)

China

cadre - a group of influential politicians capable of forming or leading an expanded organization

Central Committee - 340 members that meet together annually for a week; carry on the business of the National Party Congress between sessions, although their policymaking powers are limited; meetings are called plenums

Central Military Commission - represents the military in china's government; head plays an important role in policymaking

chiang kai-shek - former nationalist leader of china who fled to Taiwan after mao zedong took

over; tried to unite country as one but was unsuccessful

collectivism - the theory and practice of the ownership of land and the means of production by the people of the state

Chinese Communist Party - CCP which was founded in 1921 and came to power in 1949 and continues to be the ruling party of china

confucianism - a code of conduct developed by confucius, which emphasized obligations of the people toward each other and toward their state

cultural revolution - a program launched by mao zedong to renew loyalty to communism and purge china of those disloyal to mao

danwei - control maintained through this system, all chinese citizens have a lifetime affiliation with a specific industrial, agricultural, or bureaucratic unit that dictated all aspects of their lives, including housing, health care, and other social benefits

decentralization - the spread of power away from the center to local branches or governments

democratic centralism - decisions were made under central leadership to serve those interests

deng xiaoping theory - a practical mix of authoritarian political control and economic privatization; socialist planning and capitalist free market

dual role - vertical supervision of the next higher level of government and horizontal supervision of the CCP at the same level

dynastic cycles - the circle of change the chinese dynasties went through; establishing power, successful rule, decline, collapse, rise of a new dynasty

egalitarianism - a belief in the equality of all people

ethic of struggle - one of mao's principles in the cultural revolution

factionalism - party strife and intrigue; infighting, dissension

fang-shou - a letting-go, tightening up cycle in the chinese political and economic system

floating population - rural migrants seeking job opportunities in cities

foreign devils - the nickname the boxers gave to foreigners from western developed countries, mostly in europe

four modernizations - deng xiaoping's plan to increase industrialization, modernize agriculture, improve military, develop technology and science

free market socialism - socialist market economy with chinese characteristics is the official title of the economic system since the reforms of deng xiaoping and consists of a mixture of state-owned enterprises with an open-market economy

gang of four - jiang qing, zhang chunqiao, yao wenyuan, and wang hongwen, who were arrested and blamed for the faults of the cultural revolution

guanxi - a chinese term meaning "connections" or "relationships" and describes personal ties between individuals based on such things as common birthplace or mutual acquaintances; important factor in china's political and economic life

great leap forward - economic and social plan used in china from 1958 to 1961 which aimed to use china's last population to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a modern industrial society

han chinese - ethnic group native to china, make up about 92 percent of the population

hegemony - the consistent dominance of one state or ideology over others

household responsibility system - the system put into practice in china beginning in the early 1980s in which the major decisions about agricultural production are made by individual farm families based on the profit motive rather than by a people's commune or the government

iron rice bowl - mao's promise of cradle to grave health care, work, and retirement security that has largely disappeared under reform and opening

long march - a 6000-mile, year-long trek of mao and his followers to escape the non-communist guomindang; symbol of communist heroism

maoism - distinctly chinese version of communism: inequality resisted, centered on own philosophy, belief in strength of peasants

mass line - a method of leadership that seeks to learn from the masses and immerse the political leadership in the concerns and conditions of the masses, developed by mao zedong during the chinese revolution

mass mobilization - an effort to turn the sheer numbers of the population into an asset; resulted in better motivation, harder work, and less unemployment

middle kingdom - refers to china because the people believed that their land stood between heaven and earth

National Party Congress - body of over 2,000 delegates of the CCP chosen primarily from congresses on lower levels; meets every 5 years to rubberstamp decisions by party leaders; main power is to elect members of the central committee

nomenklatura - the process of filling influential jobs in the state, society, or the economy with people approved and chosen by the CCP

parallel hierarchies - the CCP, the state or government, and the People's Liberation Army

People's Liberation Army - the unified military organization of all land, sea, and air forces of the people's republic of china

People's National Congress - top of the government hierarchy where state authority is formally vested; subject to party authority; chooses the president and the vice president of china

plenums - the meetings of the Central Committee of the CCP

politburo - the most important organization within the CCP consisting of two dozen or so leaders in china which approves all major policy and personnel changes

standing committee - 7 members chosen from the politburo which are mostly technocrats

Special Economic Zones - SEZs specific area within a country in which tax incentives and less stringent environmental regulations are implemented to attract foreign business and investment

technocrats - highly educated bureaucrats who make decisions based on their perceptions of technical ideas rather than political ones
Townships and Village Enterprises - TVEs rural factories and businesses that are run by local government and private entrepreneurs
two china's - china and taiwan
Xi Jinping - current leader of china
hu yaobang - former head of CCP during deng xiaoping; radical reformer
jiang zemin - person who assumed leadership of china after deng xiaoping's death
li peng - former premier and chair of the NPC; the most prominent leader of conservatives
a new socialist countryside - wen jiabao's pledge to narrow the rich-poor gap and to channel more wealth to the villagers and rural migrant workers of china
non governmental organizations - independent groups that influence business through lobbying, publicity, and pressure tactics
one country, two systems - china's policy of blending capitalism and some western freedoms with chinese communism
patron client system - a system that gives political support in exchange for political and economic favors
autonomous regions - provinces that have been granted a certain degree of political and cultural autonomy, or freedom from centralized authority by the government
private business - chinese category created in 1988 under the control of the NPC
rule of law - law that applies to all citizens and those who govern
state corporatism - a political system in which the state requires all members of a particular economic sector to join an officially designated interest group
sun yat-sen - chinese nationalist revolutionary, founder and leader of the guomindang until his death who attempted to create a liberal democratic political movement in china
wen jiabao - china's current premier and head of government
youth league - a youth movement of the people's republic of china for youth between

the ages of fourteen and twenty-eight, run by CCP
zhao ziyang - right hand men of deng xiaoping who helped to reform the economy
zhongguo - referring to the group of states in the central plain, the middle kingdom
Chiang Kai-shek - General and leader of Nationalist China after 1925. Although he succeeded Sun Yat-sen as head of the Guomindang, he became a military dictator whose major goal was to crush the communist movement led by Mao Zedong.
Deng Xiaoping - Communist Party leader who forced Chinese economic reforms after the death of Mao Zedong.
Jiang Zemin - Successor of Deng from 1997 to 2002; continued economic reforms and liberalization
Mao Zedong - This man became the leader of the Chinese Communist Party and remained its leader until his death. He declared the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and supported the Chinese peasantry throughout his life.
Sun Yat-sen - This man was a radical Chinese reformer who sought to overthrow the government
CAC - CCP Central Advisory Committee
CCP - Chinese Communist Party
CMC - Central Military Commission of the CCP
KMT - Chinese Nationalist Party; overthrown on mainland China by CCP; in power on Taiwan
PLA - Mao Zedong's army that by winning large battles was able to gain strong support in urban areas. It was the army that made the long march. It helped allow the communists to gain power. It stands for the People's Liberation Army.
PRC - People's Republic of China
SEZ - special economic zone
Falun Gong - a spiritual movement that began in China in the latter half of the 20th century and is based on Buddhist and Taoist teachings and practices
Mandate of Heaven - a political theory of ancient China in which those in power were given the right to rule from a divine source

May Fourth Movement - A 1919 protest in China against the Treaty of Versailles and foreign influence.

guerrilla warfare - a small band of soldiers appears suddenly, attacks, and disappears.

Backyard Furnaces - The devices used by ordinary peasants taken from the fields to create steel as Mao had ordered.

Communes/Collective Farms - farms that have hundreds of families working together to make crops; but eliminated family life and private property.

rustication - getting sent down

xia feng - "send down or put down" includes both temporary and permanent reassignments of cadres, professors, and families

Sino-Soviet Split - Tensions between the USSR and China that rocked the communist world

Hundred Flowers Campaign - Period from 1956 to 1957 in which Mao encouraged intellectuals to offer criticism of national policy, followed by crackdown on critics

red guards - the Radical youth of the Cultural Revolution in China starting in 1966. Often wore red armbands and carried Mao's Little Red Book.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution - Mao Zedong's great effort in the mid-1960s to weed out capitalist tendencies that he believed had developed in China.

young pioneers - An elementary school group of children, whose membership was an indication that they were taking the first step in being a member of the Communist Party.

detente - A policy of reducing Cold War tensions that was adopted by the United States during the presidency of Richard Nixon.

Shanghai Massacre - ordered by Chiang Kai-Shek. thousands of communists killed. April 1927. Nationalist-Communist alliance destroyed.

Shanghai Communique - Issued after Nixon's historic visit to communist China; joint statement summarizing their agreements and disagreement of the past week and set into motion the slow process of the normalization of relations between the two former Cold War enemies

Township and Village Enterprises - Rural factories and businesses in China that are run by local government and private businesses and have become the increasingly important in the Chinese economy

socialist market economy - The term used by the government of China to refer to the country's current economic system. It is meant to convey the mix of state control (socialism) and market forces (capitalism) that China is now following in its quest for economic development. The implication is that socialism will promote equality, while the market (especially the profit motive) will encourage people to work hard and foreign companies to invest.

parallelism - similarity of structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or clauses
overlap - people who are members of party institutions are also members of government institutions

legitimatization - Ways that the Communist party makes the government look legitimate, without losing power

-The entire government structure

-elections at the bottom

-having a constitution

-allowing some ethnic minorities seats in the government bodies

Collective leadership - General secretary needs the consensus of the standing committee of the politburo to make decisions

general secretary - The formal title of the head of the Chinese Communist Party. From 1942 to 1982, the position was called "chairman" and was held by Mao Zedong until his death in 1976.

state council - The cabinet of the government of the People's Republic of China, headed by the premier.

current premier - Li Keqiang

zhi qing - Getting sent down to the countryside, a temporary transfer of urban secondary school graduates to rural villages and settlements to "learn from the peasants"

National People's Congress - The legislature of the People's Republic of China. It is under the

control of the Chinese Communist Party and is not an independent branch of government. Supreme People's Court - the judicial branch of China

*part of the Political Structure of China
political consultative conference - This was called in September 1949 to approve China's new constitution. 14 other political parties also participated in this conference, but the CCP dominated.

Democracy Wall Movement - During the November 1978 to December 1979, thousands of people put up "big character poster" on a long brick wall of Xidan Street, Xicheng District of Beijing, to protest about the political and social issues of China

Tiananmen Square - Site in Beijing where Chinese students and workers gathered to demand greater political openness in 1989. The demonstration was crushed by Chinese military with great loss of life.

fragmented authoritarianism - Term used to describe the internal differences within the CCP-led Chinese state.

rule by law - recognition that laws exist and all are subject to them equally

special administrative region - a region of the country that temporarily maintains its own laws and own system of government

tibet - want independence from china

falun gong - Chinese spiritual movement suppressed by the government since the late 1990s

Secretariat - manages the daily operations of the politburo, and central committee

people procuratorate - provides prosecutors and defenders to the courts

Nigeria

legitimacy in Nigeria - The legitimacy of the current Nigerian government system rests mostly in its design. With a federal structure and requirements for competitive elections, the Nigerian system is built to assure that all portions of Nigeria's highly diverse population

have a say in its governance. In reality, the ineffectiveness of the current government and prior governments as well, greatly undermines this legitimacy. During periods of military rule, the legitimacy of those governments rested heavily in the fact that the religious and ethnic cleavages, which create so much turmoil in Nigerian society, tend to have a smaller impact on the functioning of the military.

sovereignty in Nigeria - The People
civil society in Nigeria - Deep cleavages across Nigerian society have greatly hampered the development of a vibrant civil society within the country. Mistrust among the various ethnic and religious groups within the society remains a significant problem.

Political Participation in Nigeria - In theory, citizens of Nigeria have all the avenues of liberal, democratic political participation open to them. In reality, the structures of government and politics in Nigeria do not function well. As a result, political violence is one of the most common forms of political participation in the country. In the past, coup d'etats have been an important means of changing governments in Nigeria.

legislative electoral systems - Popular elections with universal adult suffrage. Members of both the House and the Senate are chosen by an SMDP system.

transparency in Nigeria - Corruption remains a serious problem in Nigeria. The courts are not independent and little happens in Nigeria as the constitution says it is supposed to. As a result, despite government attempts at reform, the decision-making process in Nigeria is frequently hidden from the public's view.

economic liberalization - an economic policy that limits the state's control of the economy and increases the power of the market and the private sector. Usage: Global changes may cause a country to adopt policies that lead to economic liberalization. Example: Russia, UK, China

privatization - To change from government or public ownership or control to private ownership or control.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY - A monetary measurement of development that takes into account what money buys in different countries
Per Capita Gross National Product (GNP) - total amount of goods and services produced divided by the population size

per capita - per person

the primary sector - includes farming, fishing, logging, mining and other industries in which raw materials are grown or extracted.

The secondary sector - involves the transformation of raw materials and natural resources (from the primary sector) into finished products. (industrial societies)

tertiary sector - The portion of the economy concerned with transportation, communications, and utilities, sometimes extended to the provision of all goods and services to people in exchange for payment.

post-industrial societies - a society whose economic system is engaged primarily in the processing and control of information

neocolonialism - Also called economic imperialism, this is the domination of newly independent countries by foreign business interests that causes colonial-style economies to continue, which often caused monoculture (a country only producing one main export like sugar, oil, etc).

modernization theory - A model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of technological and cultural differences between nations. According to this model, the biggest obstacle for LDCs is tradition because holding on to old values and beliefs can hinder progress.

Dependency theory - A model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of the historical exploitation of poor nations by rich ones

marxism - - the theory that every social, political, or religious movement springs from a desire by one group of people to take economic advantage of another group; taught that history would naturally progress toward perfection (communism)

Import substitution - a government policy that uses trade restrictions and subsidies to encourage domestic production of manufactured goods, Development strategy that uses tariffs and other barriers to imports, and therefore stimulates domestic industries.

Export-oriented industrialization - directly integrates their economies into the global economy by concentrating on economic production to find a place in international markets

political liberalization - minimizing governmental intervention in economy and civil rights and liberties

democratization - the spread of representative government to more countries and the process of making governments more representative

failed state - States in which legitimate authority has crumbled, bureaucracies are starved of resources, government programs are poorly coordinated, police fail to uphold the law and instead act in a predatory manner towards the population, armed paramilitaries proliferate, because the state's monopoly on the means of violence had been broken

coup d'etat - a sudden, extra constitutional or extrajudicial removal of a sitting government.

Usually "coups" are done by a small group within the existing government apparatus such as military officers

corporatism - _____ is a method through which business, labor, and/or other interest groups bargain with the state over economic policy.

_____ makes

the government appear to be less authoritarian, but in reality the practice eliminates any input from groups not sanctioned or created by the state. Only a handful of groups have the right to speak for the public, effectively silencing the majority of citizens in political affairs.

_____ gives the public a limited influence in the policymaking process, but the interest groups are funded and managed by the state.

Most people would rather have a state-sanctioned organization than

none at all, so many participate willingly with the hope that the state will meet their needs.

patron-clientelism - a system in which the state provides specific benefits or favors to a single person or small group in return for public support.

politicization of religion - the use of religion to justify political choices and changes or the

desire to influence other areas with religion

political efficacy - 1. a citizen's capacity to understand and influence political events.

2. If citizens have a high level of ____, they believe that the government takes their input seriously and cares about what they have to say. They also believe in their own abilities to understand political issues and to participate in solving problems. If citizens lack ____, they may not believe that it is important to vote, or they may try to

ignore the government's efforts to enforce laws.

Gross Domestic Product - all the goods and services

produced by a country's economy in a given year, excluding

income citizens and groups earn outside the country

Mexico

Mestizo - A person of mixed white, indigenous (Amerindian), and sometimes African descent.

Amerindian - Original peoples of North and South America; indigenous people.

Maquiladoras - Factories that produce goods for export, often located along the US-Mexican border.

Anticlericalism - Opposition to the power of churches or clergy in politics. In some countries, for example, France and Mexico, this opposition has focused on the role of the Catholic Church in politics.

Ejidos - Land granted by Mexican government to an organized group of peasants.

Sexenio - The six-year administration of Mexican presidents.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) - A treaty among the US, Mexico, and Canada implemented on January 1, 1994, that largely eliminates trade barriers among the three nations and establishes procedures to resolve trade disputes. NAFTA serves as a model for an eventual Free Trade Area of the Americas zone that could include most Western Hemisphere nations.

Corporatist State - A state in which interest groups become an institutionalized part of the structure.

Import Substituting Industrialization (ISI) - Strategy for industrialization based on domestic manufacture of previously imported goods to satisfy domestic market demands.

Technicos - Career-minded bureaucrats who administer public policy according to a technical rather than political rationale. In Mexico and Brazil, these are known as the tecnicos.

Para-Statal - State-owned, or at least state-controlled, corporations, created to undertake a broad range of activities, from control and marketing of agricultural production to provision of banking services, operation of airlines, and other transportation facilities and public utilities.

Felipe Calderon - Mexico's president. Elected in 2006 - 2012

Camarillas/Clientelism - Vast informal networks of personal loyalty that operates as powerful political cliques. (patron-client system)

Chamber of Deputies - The lower house of Mexico's legislature.

Lazaro Cardenas - President of Mexico from 1935-1940. Responsible for redistribution of land, primarily to create ejidos, or communal farms. Began program of primary and rural education.

Caudillos - National military strongmen.

Dominated Mexican politics in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Chiapas Rebellion - Southern Mexican state which had large groups of Native Americans, where rebels took up arms and challenged the government, demanding land reform.

Neo-Corporatism - A structure in which business, labor, and state engage in bargaining over economic policies.

Dependency Theory - A model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of the historical exploration of poor nations by rich ones.

Porfirio Diaz - A Mexican dictator who ruled from 1876 to 1910. Disposed by the Mexican Revolution.

EZLN - Zapatista Army of National Liberation. A largely Mayan group that staged an uprising in 1994. Demanded political reform and greater rights for Mexico's indigenous people.

Vicente Fox - Mexico's president from 2000 - 2006. The first non-PRI president in over seven decades.

GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. International trade organization that encourages free trade by lowering tariffs and other trade restrictions.

GNP per capita - Gross National Product. The sum of all goods and services produced in a nation in a year.

HDI - Indicator of level of development for each country. Constructed by the United Nations, combining income, literacy, education, and life expectancy.

Federal Election Institute (IFE) - Organizing elections of the president and the Congress of the Union. Registering voters and parties.

Giving all parties access to the media. Setting the ceiling for campaign expenditures.

Allocating public funds for campaigns. Recruiting and training citizens to run polling places.

Confirming the electoral results.

Benito Juarez - Mexican national hero. President from 1861-1876. Brought liberal reforms to Mexico, including separation of church and state, land distribution to the poor, and an educational system for all of Mexico.

Neoliberalism - A political orientation origination in the 1960s. A strategy for economic development that calls for free markets, balanced budgets, privatization, free trade, and minimal government intervention in the economy.

Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador - AMLO. El Peje.

Mexican politician who held the position of Head of Government of the Federal District from 2000 to 2005. In the 2006 election, he represented the Coalition for the Good of All.

Patron-Client System (Camarillas) - Powerful government officials deliver state servicing policies and access to power in exchange for the delivery of political support.

PEMEX - Mexico's powerful state-owned oil monopoly.

Politicos - Expertise lies in the party, law, and political science. Old style politicians in Mexico. Tell you what you want to hear. PRI.

Porfiriato - Period of rule by Porfirio Diaz. Rich getting richer. Poor getting poorer. Influences of the Porfiriato are: stability, authoritarianism, foreign investment and economic growth, and growing gap between the rich and the poor.

PAN - National Action Party. A conservative Catholic Mexican political party that until 2000 was the main opposition to the PRI.

PPP - Purchasing Power Parity. Evens exchange rates between currencies. Compares goods to other countries' goods.

PRD - Party of the Democratic Revolution.

Mexico's main left-of-center opposition party.

PRI - Political party intended to stabilize political power in the hands of its leaders. Served as an important source of government legitimacy until other political parties successfully challenged its monopoly during the late 20th century.

Pancho Villa - A Northern Mexican peasant leader of the Revolution who, together with Emiliano Zapata, advocated a more radical socio-economic agenda.

WTO - The World Trade Organization. An international body that enforces agreements that reduce barriers to international trade.

Successor to the GATT.

Zapatistas (EZLN) - Guerilla movement named in honor of Emiliano Zapata; originated in 1994 in Mexico's Southern state of Chiapas.

Government responded with a combination of repression and negotiation.

Emiliano Zapata - leading figure in the Mexican Revolution, the main leader of the peasant revolution in the state of Morelos, and the

inspiration of the agrarian movement called Zapatismo.

Enrique Pena Nieto - sometimes referred to by his initials EPN, he is the 57th and current President of Mexico 2012 - present.

NICs - a term used to describe a group of countries that achieved rapid economic development beginning in the 1960s, largely stimulated by robust international trade and guided by government policies