

Comparative National Systems

Johns Hopkins University SAIS

100.750.01 (Spring 2012), Wednesdays 2:15pm-4:15pm

Professor: Mitchell Orenstein

Office: Rome 523

Office Hours: Wednesdays 8:15am-12:15pm

Telephone: 202-663-5798 (office) or 202-415-4066 (cell)

Email: morenstein@jhu.edu

Classroom: R203

Course Objectives

The quest for accountable government is fundamental human objective pursued by governments, people, and organizations worldwide. This course provides a systematic framework for comparing the extent to and ways in which different polities or “national systems” achieve the goal of accountable government that students can use in their future careers. The framework emphasizes eight variables – Stateness, Political Regime, Economic Development, Culture and History, Institutions, Political Parties, International Influences, and Ownership Structure – that influence the provision of accountable government. It may be referred to as the SPECIPIO framework. Analysis of each of these eight factors is based on distinct comparative politics theories, data sources, and methodologies, which are developed and integrated through lectures, course readings, discussions, and written assignments. Students apply this framework through an in-depth study of the government of a single country, while broadening their knowledge base to include aspects of a wide range of developed and developing countries through assignments, lectures, and class discussions.

Course Assignments

Students taking the course for credit are assigned a single country of responsibility in week 4 and are responsible for answering questions in class about that country that are pertinent to the subject matter each week. In week 8, there will be a midterm exam that tests students on the reading. A written report analyzing the country of responsibility according to the SPECIPIO framework is due in class on week 12. Papers are 10-20 pages in length (plus title page) and must also be prepared using the assigned template. A short final exam tests students on the readings. The midterm counts for 20% of the final grade; paper 30%; final exam 30%, and class participation 20%.

Students who would like to audit the course and then take the comparative politics core exam are welcome to do so. Auditors are required to do the required readings before class and participate fully in class discussions. For PhD students, there will be an additional reading list to be discussed in a special one-hour session directly after the end of the class period.

This class will use a Blackboard web portal for distribution of class materials, submission of assignments, and contacting students during the term. If you are auditing, you will need to provide the instructor with your JHED username so you can be added to the class roster. All announcements sent to the class will be sent to your JHED email address, so please redirect if necessary to your main account. Lecture slides are posted on Blackboard at the start of term, but may be revised prior to the class session in which they are delivered.

Course Readings

Required readings must be completed prior to class. Readings are divided into basic readings, for students just starting in comparative politics, and advanced readings, for students with significant prior background. Advanced reading lists are extensive for the benefit of those studying for the comprehensive exam in comparative politics. Students are encouraged to expand their knowledge by raising questions about the readings in class. Most readings are available via ERES, but many books are recommended for purchase to increase accessibility and for future use.

Required Books

Gabriel Almond et al., *Comparative Politics Today: A Theoretical Framework*. Fifth Edition. Pearson Longman, 2008.

Robert Dahl, *On Democracy*. Yale University Press, 1998.

Samuel Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies*. Yale University Press, 2006.

Samuel Huntington, *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

Arend Lijphart, *Patterns of Democracy*. Yale University Press, 1999.

Books Recommended for Purchase

Hernando de Soto. *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else*. Basic Books, 2003.

David Held, *Models of Democracy*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, 2006.

Ronald Inglehart and Christian Welzel. *Modernization, Cultural Change and Democracy*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, *Activists Beyond Borders*. Cornell University Press, 1998.

Robert Reich. *Supercapitalism: The Transformation of Business, Democracy, and Everyday Life*. Knopf, 2007.

Class Sessions

Classes will be composed of lectures, short films, and class discussions, with a short break. Students are expected to have read the required readings and to answer questions on their country of responsibility once assigned.

[1] Introduction: Comparative Political Analysis (2-1)

Comparative politics is the study of the development of political institutions, ideas, and culture – and the role that they play in determining outcomes such as accountable government, typically at the level of the nation-state. As a human and social science, comparative politics has its own methods of analysis. This introductory lecture focuses on the organization of the course, the purposes of comparative politics, the comparative method, and the quest for accountable government.

Basic Readings:

Gabriel Almond et al., *Comparative Politics Today: A Theoretical Framework*, chs. 1-2.*

Advanced Readings:

Gary King, Robert Keohane, and Sidney Verba. *Designing Social Inquiry* (Princeton University Press, 1994), 1-31.

Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennett. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. MIT Press.

Peter Katzenstein, Adam Przeworski, Theda Skocpol, et al., "The Role of Theory in Comparative Politics," *World Politics* 48:1, 1-25.

Donald P. Green and Ian Shapiro, "Methodological Pathologies," in *Pathologies of Rational Choice Theory* (Yale University Press, 1994), 33-46.

YouTube:

Comparative Government – France:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKKqygo_Pk&feature=related

Why I am Interested in Political Science: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOzNBI_oUlg

Italy vs. Europe – The Comparison <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQWNGLv8w74>

[2] Stateness (2-8)

Accountable government requires a state with sufficient scope and strength. Some states are more coherent, effective, and, well, state-like than others. Some are so incoherent and ineffective that they are barely able to carry out basic functions. What is a state? What is a failed state? Why are some states more effective and capable than others? How does stateness affect accountability?

Basic Readings:

Samuel Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies (Yale University Press, 2006), 1-92.*

Francis Fukuyama, State-Building: Governance and World Order in the 21st Century (Cornell University Press, 2004), pp. 1-23.

Foreign Policy, Failed States Index.

Ayesh Khanna and Parag Khanna, "How Pakistan can Fix Itself," Foreign Policy, May 2009.

Advanced Readings:

Max Weber, The Theory of Social and Economic Organization (Free Press), pp. 324-85.

Charles Tilly, Coercion, Capital, and the European States (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell, 1990), pp. 1-5, 14-95, 187-91.

Evans et al., Bringing the State Back In (Cambridge University Press, 1985).

Theda Skocpol, "Bringing the State Back In: Strategies of Analysis in Current Research," in Evans et al, Bringing the State Back In (Cambridge University Press, 1985), 3-44.

Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State (Verso, 1996).

Chalmers Johnson, "The Developmental State: Odyssey of a Concept," in Meredith Woo-Cummings, ed., The Developmental State (Cornell University Press, 1988).

Chalmers Johnson, MITI and the Japanese Miracle (Stanford University Press, 1982).

Thomas Ertman, Birth of the Leviathan (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

James Scott, Seeing Like a State (Yale University Press, 1998).

Jeffrey Herbst, States and Power in Africa (Princeton University Press, 2000), pp. 3-32.

World Bank, World Development Report, 1997, The State in a Changing World (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1998), pp. 19-60.

Clifford Geertz, Negara: The Theatre State in Nineteenth Century Bali (Princeton University Press, 1980), ch. 1 and conclusion, pp. 11-25, 121-137.

Stephen Krasner, "Approaches to the State: Alternative Conceptions and Historical Dynamics," Comparative Politics 16 (1984), 223-46.

Michael Mann, "The Autonomous Power of the State," European Journal of Sociology 25:2 (1984).

J. Peter Nettl, "The State as a Conceptual Variable," World Politics 20:4 (1968), 559-92.

Douglas North, "A Neoclassical Theory of the State," in Structure and Change in Economic History (New York: W. W. Norton, 1981), 20-32.

YouTube

Somalia: Living in a Failed State: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3dmXoMsHFdg>

Inside a Failed State - Zimbabwe: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPKGZreusoQ>

Inside a Failed State – Haiti: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbbM8OMgDqw>

[3] Political Regimes: Totalitarian and Authoritarian (2-15)

Modern political regimes can be divided into three types – Totalitarian, Authoritarian, and Democratic – that represent different approaches to the distribution of power and accountability. This lecture defines all three types but focuses on totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, discussing different sub-types (military, single-party, and personalistic). In addition, there are a growing number of political regimes that fall between authoritarianism and democracy. Understanding the breadth of modern political regimes provides a backdrop for understanding the quest for accountable government.

Basic Readings:

Samuel Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies, pp. 1-92 and 140-153.*

Carl Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy, intro and ch. 1.

Samuel Huntington, The Third Wave, pp. 109-121.*

Perry Anderson, "Russia's Managed Democracy," London Review of Books, 25 January 2007.

http://www.lrb.co.uk/v29/no2/andeo1_.html

Freedom House, Freedom in the World (2010).

Advanced Readings:

Marina Ottaway, Democracy Challenged: The Rise of Semi-Authoritarianism (2003), Introduction and chs. 1-5.

Andreas Schedler, Electoral Authoritarianism: The Dynamics of Unfree Competition. (2006).

Ian Kershaw, The Nazi Dictatorship, chs. 1-4.

CFR Academic Module, "Living with Hugo:"

http://www.cfr.org/publication/18049/academic_module.html

CFR Academic Module, "Nigeria: Elections and Continuing Challenges:"

http://www.cfr.org/publication/14281/academic_module.html

Interview with Bernard Gwertzman, "Referendum in Venezuela Strengthens Authoritarian Regime." http://www.cfr.org/publication/18548/referendum_in_venezuela_hardens_chavezs_authoritarian_regime.html

Arthur Koestler, Darkness at Noon. A stunning short novel about the Soviet regime.

George Orwell, 1984.

Richard Kapuscinski, The Emperor: Downfall of an Autocrat (1974). Covers the rule and fall of Haile Selassie's regime in Ethiopia. Also, other works by the same author on Africa.

Guillermo O'Donnell, Modernization and Bureaucratic Authoritarianism (1974).

Peter H. Solomon, "Courts and Judges in Authoritarian Regimes," World Politics 60:1 (2007).

Jason Brownlee, Authoritarianism in an Age of Democratization. Cambridge University Press (2007).

YouTube

Totalitarian Rock (Russian rock opera about Totalitarianism [2008] with English subtitles: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qZoctGEvpog>

Reporter's Notebook: Libya's Leader: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ui038Vi6bso>

North Korea Army Parade: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DnZBgiZ3d8s>

[4] Models of Democracy (2-22)

Many consider democratic institutions necessary to the pursuit of accountable government and the spread of democratic institutions is one of the great trends in the modern world. Yet democracy has had many different forms in its long history. What is democracy (or the political system known as democracy)? How can it be defined and described? Is democracy good? Necessary? Why or why not?

Country assignments distributed this week. Country assignments will be distributed in class. Students may trade among themselves, but not choose their own country, to insure the broadest possible coverage of countries in the course. Students should be prepared to answer questions in class about their country of responsibility and begin to work on the paper assignment, due on Week 12.

Basic Readings:

Robert Dahl, On Democracy. Yale University Press.*

David Held, Models of Democracy (latest edition).

Advanced Readings:

Joseph Schumpeter, Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy.

Robert Dahl, Ian Shapiro, and Jose Antonio Cheibub. The Democracy Sourcebook. MIT Press, 2003.

Robert Dahl. Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition (Yale University Press, 1971).

Robert Dahl. How Democratic is the America Constitution? (Yale University Press, 2001).

Larry Diamond, "Rethinking Civil Society," Journal of Democracy 5 (1994), 5-17.

Herbert Kitschelt, "Linkages between Citizens and Politicians in Democratic Polities," Comparative Political Studies 33:6, 845-879.

Fareed Zakaria, "The Rise of Illiberal Democracy," Foreign Affairs (November/December 1997).

David Collier and Stephen Levitsky, "Democracy with Adjectives," World Politics (1997).

Machiavelli, Discourses, in Wooton, ed., Modern Political Thought (Hackett, 1996).

Charles Tilly, Democracy (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

Carl Schmitt, The Crisis of Parliamentary Democracy.

YouTube

The American Form of Government: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DioQooFlcgE>

Democracy is . . . <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Arn8Fp1jyok>

Democracy is . . . http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hRy2YT3_eUs&feature=related

YouTube Democracy Challenge Videos: <http://www.youtube.com/user/DemocracyChallenge>

Beyond Elections (Part I): <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJkajOPgkhw&feature=related>

[5] Democracy and Development (2-29)

Economic development can be a fundamental precondition of democratic governance and accountability. Yet, not all wealthy countries are democracies. And not all people in developing countries are willing to wait until they attain riches before they are governed accountably. How much does wealth matter? Why? And to what extent are other factors, such as culture and history, important in determining the level and style of democracy in a country? This lecture reviews the economic modernization debate and cultural alternatives.

Basic Readings:

Adam Przeworski et al., Democracy and Development (Cambridge University Press, 2000), chs. 1-2.

Ronald Inglehart and Christian Welzel. Modernization, Cultural Change and Democracy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Dankwart A. Rustow, "Modernization and Comparative Politics," Comparative Politics 1:1 (1968), 37-51.

Przeworski et al., "What Makes Democracies Endure?" Journal of Democracy (2006).*

Michael Ross, "Does Oil Hinder Democracy?" World Politics 53 (April 2001), 325-61.

Advanced Readings:

Karl W. Deutsch. "Social Mobilization and Political Development," APSR 55:3 (1961), 493-514.

Seymour M. Lipset. Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981).

Carles Boix. Democracy and Redistribution (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Carles Boix and Susan Stokes, "Endogenous Democratization," World Politics 55:4 (2003), 517-49.

Mancur Olson, The Rise and Decline of Nations: Economic Growth, Stagflation, and Social Rigidities (Yale University Press, 1982).

Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson. Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy. Cambridge University Press, 2006.

Kellee S. Tsai, Capitalism Without Democracy: The Private Sector in Contemporary China (Cornell University Press, 2007).

Barrington Moore, The Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy. Boston: Beacon Press, 1968, chs. 7-9, pp. 413-483.

YouTube

Does Democracy Hinder Growth (India v China): http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gHFcj_A2kYk

Inside Story: Democracy or Development: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDE8G6rLwUU>

Prosperity without Democracy: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wjr8ipPTzJk>

Larry Diamond, "The Spirit of Democracy:" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oqIQPLO4Slw>

[6] Democratization and Transition Theory (3-7)

From 1974 to 2007, the world experienced a tremendous upswing in the number of democracies. This "third wave" of democratization had numerous causes, including economic development, a decline in legitimacy of authoritarian regimes, and pro-democracy international influences. Why did it start? Why did it end? Is it still going on? Has it ended? And if so, why? Turning to methods of transition, can they contribute to or detract from the establishment of accountable government?

Basic Readings:

Samuel Huntington, The Third Wave (University of Oklahoma Press, 1991).*

Thomas Carothers, "The End of the Transition Paradigm," Journal of Democracy 13:1 (2002), 5-21.

Lucan Way and Stephen Levitsky, "The Rise of Competitive Authoritarianism," Journal of Democracy 13:2 (2002), 51-65.

Larry Diamond, "Thinking about Hybrid Regimes," Journal of Democracy 13:2 (2002), 21-35.

Freedom House, Freedom in the World. Most recent edition and website.

Advanced Readings:

Guillermo O'Donnell and Philippe C. Schmitter, Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: Tentative Conclusions about Uncertain Democracies (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984), 3-14 and 65-72.

Stephan Haggard and Robert R Kaufman, "The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions," Comparative Politics, 29:3 (April 1997), pp. 263-283.

Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan, Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation (Johns Hopkins University Press).

Valerie Bunce, "Rethinking Recent Democratization: Lessons from the Postcommunist Experience," World Politics 55 (2003), 167-92.

M. Steven Fish, Democracy Derailed in Russia: The Failure of Open Politics (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

CFR Academic Module on "Planning for Post-Mugabe Zimbabwe":

http://www.cfr.org/publication/17962/academic_module.html?breadcrumb=%2Fbios%2F1781%2F

Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

YouTube

Tunisia's Transition to Democracy: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hg67avSkkZg>

Indonesia: A Model for New Democracies? <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHbhDsFIEgc>

Zimbabwean Leader Upbeat on Future: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e75YJyQ3eq8>

[7] Institutions of Democracy (3-14)

Democracy comes in a variety of forms: presidential, parliamentary, majoritarian, consensus, federal, unitary, delegative, direct, deliberative, and so on. Actually, the number of words used to describe different types of democracy is enormous, as is the actual variation in governmental structures. What are the main types of democracy and the main poles of variation? How can we make sense of the different forms and institutions of democracy? Is there some organizing principle or shortcut? Or do we simply have to be world experts on every detail of the institutional life of dozens of countries? Why do the institutions of accountable governance differ to such a great extent?

Basic Readings:

Arend Lijphart, Patterns of Democracy, Yale University Press (1999).*

Richard W. Soudriette and Andrew Ellis, "A Global Snapshot," Journal of Democracy, 17:2 (2006).

David Collier and Stephen Levitsky, "Democracy with Adjectives," World Politics (1997).

Advanced Readings:

James March and Johan Olsen, "Institutional Perspectives on Political Institutions," Governance 9:3, 1966, 247-64.

James March and Johan Olsen, "The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life," Annual Review of Political Science 78, 1984, 734-49.

Kathleen Thelen, "Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Politics," Annual Review of Political Science 2, 1999, 369-404.

Peter Hall and Rosemary Taylor, "Political Science and the Three New Institutionalisms," Political Studies 44 (1996), 936-57.

Dan Kelemen, "The Limits of Judicial Power," Comparative Political Studies 34:6 (2001), 622-50.

George Tsebelis, "Decision-Making in Political Systems: Veto Players in Presidentialism, Parliamentarism, Multicameralism and Multipartyism," British Journal of Political Science 25:3 (1995), 289-325.

Pippa Norris, Electoral Engineering: Voting Rules and Political Behavior (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

Donald L. Horowitz, "Comparing Democratic Systems," in Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner, The Global Resurgence of Democracy, Second Edition (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996). Also essays by Juan Linz in this same book.

Alfred Stepan and Cindy Skach, "Constitutional Frameworks and Democratic Consolidation: Presidentialism versus Parliamentarism," World Politics 46 (1993), 1-22.

Staffan I. Lindberg, Democracy and Elections in Africa (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006).

YouTube:

The Problems with FTPT Explained: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7tWHJfhiyo>

AV vs FTPT Ice Cream Man: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZzfZ9hCxq4>

Cleese on Proportional Representation: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSUKMa1cYHk>

D'Hondt Explainer: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CU3F3Tollg&feature=related>

[8] Political Parties (3-28)

Political parties remain the fundamental building blocks of accountable government. Representative democracy cannot function without well-functioning parties. At the same time, political parties provide a window in the soul of a society and its politics. They reflect critical junctures and dividing lines in the culture and history of a country. This lecture reviews many of the main types of political parties, discusses the concept of party families, and shows how political parties differ in developed and developing countries. Understanding party families can provide a shortcut to the politics of a country.

MIDTERM EXAM

Basic Readings:

Gabriel Almond et al., Comparative Politics, ch. 5, "Interest Aggregation and Political Parties." *

Lipset and Rokkan, "Cleavage Structures, Party Systems, and Voter Alignments: An Introduction," in Lipset and Rokkan, eds., Party Systems and Voter Alignments: Cross National Perspectives (Free Press), 1-64.

Philippe C. Schmitter, "Parties are not what they once were," Journal of Democracy.(2001).

Herbert Kitschelt, "Party Systems," in Charles Boix and Susan C. Stokes, eds., The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics (Oxford University Press, 2007), 522-554.

Richard Gunther and Larry Diamond, "Types and Functions of Political Parties," in Larry Diamond and Richard Gunther, Political Parties and Democracy (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

Advanced Readings:

Robert Michels. Political Parties (Free Press, 1966).

Cas Mudde, Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

Otto Kirchheimer, "The Transformation of the Western European Party Systems," in Joseph Lapalombara and Myron Weiner, eds., Political Parties and Political Development (Princeton University Press, 1966), 177-200.

Sidney Tarrow, Power in Movement (Cambridge University Press, 1994), 1-47.

Said Adejumobi and Michael Kehinde, "Building Democracy without Democrats? Political Parties and Threats of Democratic Reversal in Nigeria," Sabinet 6:2 (2007), 95-113. Web availability.

YouTube:

Political Parties Rush to Register in Egypt: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPOgixxfwiM>

Real Right Parties United: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uqxIJxjGfwo>

The European Left Member Parties: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPaXjhHr8-s>

The European Peoples' Party: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDutzwlEg4o>

[9] International Influences on Government (4-4)

Comparative "national systems" used to be considered separately from international relations. No more. Global political and economic trends have made it impossible to ignore the influence of international factors on national government. This lecture considers the influence of international factors on stateness, regime type and policy choice.

Basic Readings:

Peter Hall, ed., The Political Power of Economic Ideas: Keynesianism Across Nations (Princeton University Press, 1989), introductory chapter by Hall.

Wade Jacoby, "Inspiration, Coalition, and Substitution: External Influences on Postcommunist Transformations" World Politics 58:4 (July 2006), 623-651.

Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, Activists Beyond Borders (Cornell University Press).*

Kurt Weyland, "Toward a New Theory of Institutional Change," World Politics 60:2 (2008), 281-314.

John Gerard Ruggie, "International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Postwar Economic Order," International Organization 36:2 (1982), 379-415.

Advanced Readings:

Robert Keohane and Helen Milner, eds., Internationalization and Domestic Politics (Cambridge University Press, 1996).

James N. Rosenau, Along the Domestic-Foreign Frontier: Exploring Governance in a Turbulent World (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

Mark Blyth, Great Transformations (Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Peter Gourevitch, "The Second-Image Reversed: the International Sources of Domestic Politics," International Organization 32:4 (Autumn 1978), 691-701.

Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore, Rules for the World (Cornell University Press).

Mitchell A. Orenstein, Privatizing Pensions: The Transnational Campaign, (Princeton University Press).

YouTube

ISO Standards for Business and Government: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uJLVSTQgjjw>

The EU Working to Bring Democracy. . . to the Palestinian Authority:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNegUwUQpl8>

The EU Stabilizing the Western Balkans:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bFaeS7nUDBs&feature=related>

A Pledge for Peace: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Zvu8tsQ8qk>

[10] Ownership and Politics (4-11)

The distribution of wealth and power determine the limits of accountable government. Realists and Marxists alike believe that wealth and power drive politics. They are not half wrong. Knowing the politics of a country means understanding the ownership and class structure that lies behind it. But this can be a difficult task. This lecture analyzes class structures and their interactions with political parties, political institutions, and the economic system. Welcome to class!

Basic Readings:

Karl Marx, The Communist Manifesto.*

Barrington Moore, The Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy. Boston: Beacon Press, 1968, chs. 7-9, pp. 413-483.

Hernando de Soto, The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else (New York: Basic Books).

Robert B. Reich, Supercapitalism. Knopf (2007).

Fortune Magazine, "The World's Billionaires."

Advanced Readings:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, The Social Contract.

Peter Katzenstein, Small States in the World Economy (1985).

Gosta Esping-Andersen, Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism (1990).

Christopher Lasch, The Revolt of the Elites and the Betrayal of Democracy (1996).

Naomi Klein, The Shock Doctrine (2007).

Stephan Haggard and Robert Kaufman, Development, Democracy and Welfare States (2008).

YouTube

America's Class Warfare: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGS2G79IxTc&feature=fvsr>

Class Warfare: The Top 1% vs You: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eTiJxalIVUA&feature=related>

No Class Warfare: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PD762JRdXtk>

Is Capitalism Always Good for Democracy? <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MCMIgZSWkeU>

[11] SPECIPIO Review (4-18)

The SPECIPIO framework analyzes eight variables that determine the extent and form of accountable government in a country: Stateness, Political Regime, Economic Development, Culture and History, Institutions, Political Parties, International Influences, and Ownership Structure. It provides a useful guide to country political analysis that you can deploy throughout your career. This lecture synthesizes the different elements of the class and prepares students for writing the required paper that applies the SPECIPIO framework to an assigned country.

Basic Readings:

Get on with your papers.

Advanced Readings:

Start studying for the exams.

[12] American Exceptionalism? (4-25)

The story of accountable government is not complete without consideration of the United States, the most powerful country on earth and the first and most enduring electoral democracy. How different is the United States from the other 208 countries and country-like jurisdictions in the world? How can we describe and explain its seemingly exceptional political culture and governance system? How relevant is it to the world? Are the foundations of the US political system secure? Or slipping away? The mysteries of America, revealed.

PAPERS DUE

Basic Readings:

Alexis de Tocquville. *Democracy in America*, trans. George Lawrence (New York: Harper Perennial, 1988), Vol. II, Book IV, pp. 667-695.*

Gabriel Almond et al., *Comparative Politics Today: A Theoretical Framework*, ch. 3.

Seymour Martin Lipset. *Continental Divide: the Values and Institutions of the United States and Canada* (New York: Routledge, 1990), chs. 1 and 5, pp. 1-18, 74-89.

Samuel Huntington, *Who Are We? The Challenges to America's National Identity* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2004), chs. 3-4, pp. 37-80.

Susan Pharr, Robert D. Putnam, and Russell J. Dalton, "A Quarter-Century of Declining Confidence," *Journal of Democracy* 11:2 (2000), 5-25.

Advanced Readings:

Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture* (Princeton University Press, 1963).

Harry Eckstein, "A Culturalist Theory of Political Change," *American Political Science Review* 82 (1988).

Joseph F. Ellis, "Preface: The Generation," in *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation* (New York: Vintage Books, 2000), 3-19.

Robert Axelrod, "The Dissemination of Culture: A Model with Local Convergence and Global Polarization," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 41 (1997), 203-26.

YouTube:

American Exceptionalism: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nuvoK8H8ILM>

Cross Talk: American Exceptionalism: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4TuuDk2PNU>

City Upon a Hill: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQsCW1hbOGw>

[13] The Future of Accountable Governance (5-2)

What trends are likely to influence the future of accountable governances? What challenges will the future hold? This lecture will emphasize four major trends: the decline in US hard and soft power, a reverse wave of democratization, the rise of authoritarian state capitalist models of development, and a shift in the venue of accountable governance to the international arena.

Basic Readings:

Ethan B. Kapstein and Nathan Converse, "Why Democracies Fail," Journal of Democracy 19:4 (2008).

Ian Bremmer, "The Rise of State Capitalism." Foreign Affairs.*

Michael Mousseau, "Market Civilization and its Clash with Terror," International Security 27:3 (2002/03).

"Water Scarcity now Bigger Threat than Financial Crisis," The Independent (2009).

<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/water-scarcity-now-bigger-threat-than-financial-crisis-1645358.html>

David Held, "Democracy and Globalization," Global Governance (1997).

Advanced Readings:

Ann Florini, The Third Force: The Rise of Transnational Civil Society. Carnegie Endowment (2000).

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